

THE MEASURE FOR OUR WAR REVENUES

The Details of the Bill Now in Preparation.

SCHEME FOR RAISING FUNDS Will Be Reported to the House Probably on Saturday—Secretary of the Treasury to Be Authorized to Issue a Popular Loan—Proposed Tax on Beer, Tobacco, Tea and Coffee, Stamp Tax on Commercial and Legal Papers and Telegraph Messages

New York, April 21.—A Washington special to the Commercial Washington says: The war tariff bill, upon which the Republican members of the Ways and Means committee have been working, probably will be ready to report to the House on Saturday. It is practically complete now. The design of the bill is to raise additional revenue to the amount of at least \$100,000,000 a year to meet the increased expenses that will result from the war with Spain. The bill will also authorize the secretary of the treasury to borrow \$500,000,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary for war purposes. He is authorized to sell, at not less than par, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of \$50 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after five years from the date of their issue and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest at 3 per cent. These bonds will be exempt from taxes exactly the same as bonds already issued. It is provided that the bonds 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 subscription to the loan.

A TAX ON BEER. Of the \$100,000,000 increased revenue to be raised \$30,000,000 of it will come from the increased tax on beer. In the last tariff act the rate of 7 1/2 cents on the dollar allowed on the tax on beer, because of alleged leakage, etc., was abolished and the tax net \$1 a barrel. The bill as now drawn makes the tax \$2 a barrel. Doubling the tax on manufactured tobacco of all kinds will produce \$10,000,000 more. About \$20,000,000 will be derived from the use of adhesive stamps, which will be imposed on stocks, bonds, bills of lading, express receipts, bank checks, proprietary medicines, bills of exchange or letters of credit, life, fire, marine and inland insurance policies, leases, custom house manifests, with a tonnage tax on any ship, vessel or steamer for a foreign port, mineral waters, all transfers of real estate or other property, citizenship tickets to foreign ports, powers of attorney, perfume and cosmetics and so on.

TEA AND COFFEE.

The bill at present provides for a tax of 3 cents on green coffee, and 4 cents when roasted, or otherwise prepared, and 10 cents a pound on tea. But the committee is endeavoring to find other means of raising revenue than to impose taxes on tea and coffee. It has been considering a tax on crude petroleum, and also a tax on railroad tickets and some other things. But the tax on tea and coffee may remain in the bill.

TONNAGE TAX.

The bill imposes a tonnage tax in lieu of that imposed by the law of 1884, which tax was to be 1 cent on the aggregate 95 cents per ton in any one year, is hereby imposed at each entry on all vessels which shall be entered in any port of the United States from any port or place in North America, Central America, West Indies, Islands, the Bahama Islands, the Bermuda Islands, or the coast of South America bordering on the Caribbean sea, or the Hawaiian Islands or Newfoundland, and a duty of 20 cents per annum, not to exceed \$2.50 per ton per annum, is hereby imposed at each entry on all vessels which shall be entered in the United States from any other port, not, however, to include vessels in distress or engaged in trade. The tonnage tax, as imposed under the existing law, is 3 cents a ton, not to exceed in the aggregate 15 cents per ton in any one year at each entry, on vessels from any foreign port or place in North America, Central America, etc., and a duty of 5 cents per ton, not to exceed 30 cents per ton per annum, on all vessels from any other foreign port.

The increased tax on beer, ale and other fermented liquors will apply to all such liquors in existence at the time the bill becomes a law. The additional stamps will have to be put on all barrels and packages, no matter where found. This will prevent any swindling of the government by withdrawals from bonded warehouses of these fermented liquors. In a similar way the increase or double tax on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes will apply to all such articles "held and intended for sale by any person." Retail dealers will all be liable to a fine if they do not immediately put the additional stamps necessary on the passage of this law, on every box, or package of cigars in their possession. The tax on manufactured tobacco will be three pounds, and upon cigars it will be 12 cents a pound, when they weigh three pounds or less. Four dollars per thousand is imposed on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, and \$2 on cigarettes weighing three pounds or less per thousand. The present internal revenue tax on cigars is \$3 when weighing not more than three pounds per thousand; hence the increase in the tax on that kind of cigars is \$1 a thou-

sand. The tax under the existing law on cigars weighing three pounds or less is \$1 a thousand, and will be \$2 under the new law. There will be a similar increase on cigarettes.

LICENSE TAX.

The committee has under consideration a proposition to restore the license tax on retail dealers in tobacco. This tax was taken off in 1880, and since that time the number of retail dealers in cigars and tobacco has increased enormously. The committee will probably put a license tax of \$2.50 on such dealers, which is expected to produce a revenue of about \$5,000,000 a year. The stamp tax provides that "on and after June 1, 1898, there shall be imposed such taxes on bonds, debentures, certificates of stock, and other documents and instruments mentioned and described in the schedule hereto annexed, the duties of which are set down in the figures against the same."

TAX ON TELEGRAMS. Among other taxes imposed is one on telegraph messages. This section reads as follows: "Any dispatch or message, or charge for which the first ten words do not exceed twenty cents, one cent; when the charge for the first ten words exceeds twenty cents, three cents."

Another section of the bill reads: "That on and after the date on which this bill shall take effect, no telegraph company, or its agent or employee, shall receive from any person or transmit to any person any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp denoting the duty imposed by this act being affixed to a copy thereof, on a penalty of \$100, provided that one stamp shall be required, whether sent through one or more companies."

MR. SMITH HONORED.

Named for Postmaster-General to Succeed Gen. Gary, Who Resigned on Account of Ill Health.

Washington, April 21.—The president today named Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, to be postmaster general, vice Gary, resigned. Postmaster General Gary resigned on account of ill health. The Pennsylvania senators were consulted before Mr. Smith's nomination was made. It is stated at the White House that Postmaster General Gary's resignation had absolutely nothing whatever to do with our present foreign complications. It is owing entirely, it is stated, to the condition of Mr. Gary's health. He has suffered a great deal of late from a general breaking down of the system, which had continued to progress until finally Mr. Gary reluctantly reached the conclusion that he was unable longer to carry the burden of his office. Charles Emory Smith, the new postmaster general, is at present editor of the Philadelphia Press. He has been a member of the Republican party since its formation and has been prominent in its ranks throughout the United States. It was reported that Senator Quay was going to fight the confirmation, but he had several reasons for such a course, none of which were really his own, and he was wholly recommended by the president. The nomination of Mr. Smith was later in the day confirmed by the senate.

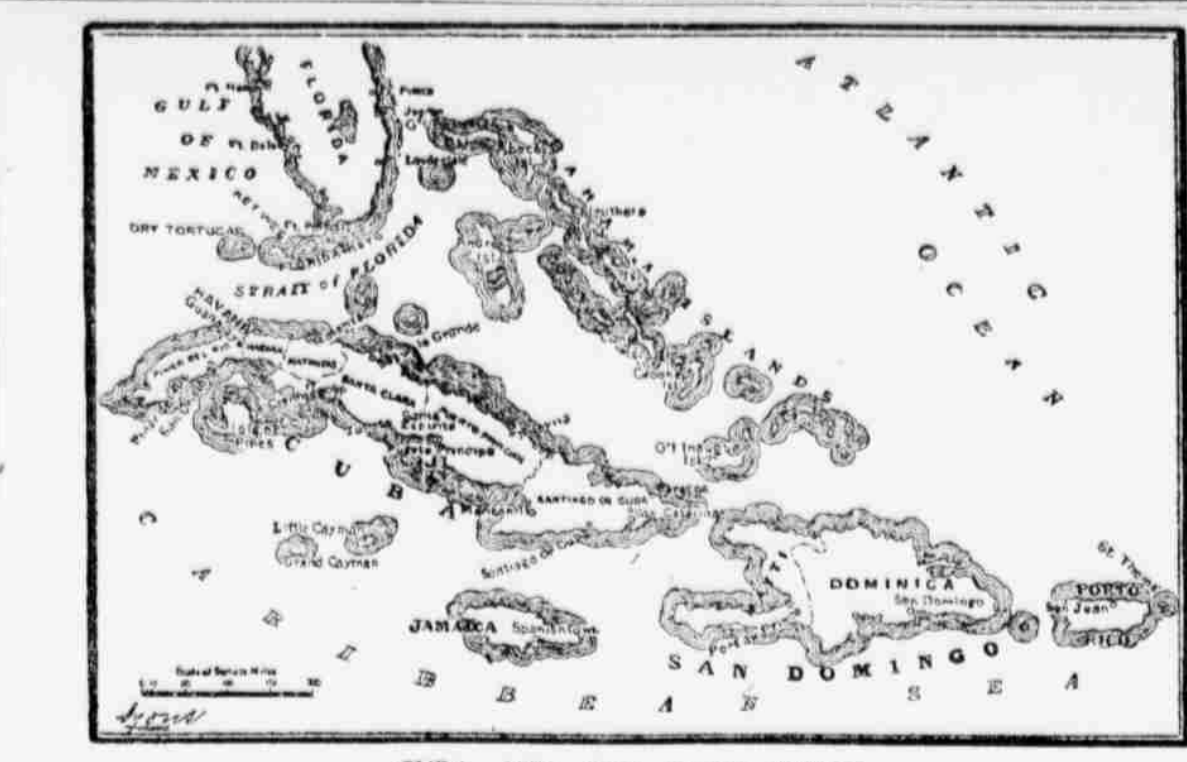
The nomination of Hon. Charles Emory Smith to be postmaster general was confirmed by the senate in executive session today without objection. The doors had no sooner closed on the executive session than Senator Gear, of the postoffice committee, moved the confirmation of the nomination. Senator Quay then suggested that the nomination had not gone to committee and Senator Chandler moved to refer to the committee on postoffices. There was no objection to this course, and the nomination was immediately reported back and acted upon forthwith, no opposition being made.

THE ARMY'S HEADQUARTERS.

General Miles Says They Are to Remain in Washington.

Washington, April 21.—General Miles said today that so far as he knew now the army's headquarters would remain in Washington.

Hood's Pills advertisement. Best to take after dinner. Prevents constipation. Purely vegetable, does not grip or cause pain.



MEASURES PASSED BY THE SENATE

All of Which Relate to the National Defense. THE SUNDRY CIVIL SERVICE BILL. Carries a Large Amount of Money for Strengthening Coast Defenses. Naval Appropriation Bill is Practically Completed—House Reports Back Army Re-Organization Bill with a Number of Amendments.

Washington, April 21.—Three important measures were passed by the senate this afternoon, all of which relate largely to the national defense. The sundry civil bill, which has been pending for two weeks, and which carries a large amount of money intended to be used in the strengthening of the country's coast defenses, was finally passed. The naval appropriation bill was immediately taken up and practically completed, although, pending the discussion of an amendment concerning the price of armor plate, the bill was displaced in order that the measure temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, might be considered. After a long discussion of the bill as amended by the committee, it was passed. A joint resolution was adopted giving the president power to prevent the exportation of coal and other war material.

Just before adjournment it became known among senators on the floor that Senator Walthill, of Mississippi, who has been ill for several weeks, was dead. The formal announcement of his death was not made, but will be when the senate convenes tomorrow. Mr. Hawley (Conn.), chairman of the military affairs committee, brought up the volunteer army bill which was considered by unanimous consent.

POWERS AROUSED.

England and Germany Will Object to Spain's Privatizing Schemes if They Persist in the Policy.

Washington, April 21.—There are strong indications that if the Spanish government persists in the present announced policy of contracting privateers to prey on commerce, effective influences will be brought to bear upon it by several of the great commercial powers, particularly Great Britain and Germany, to stop this privatizing or "pirate" policy, which is practically harmless. The action of the United States government in declaring that it would not resort to privatizing has been received with great satisfaction in the foreign embassies and legations here. Negotiations along this line which had been pending here for some time, are now shifted to Madrid, where the British charge d'affaires is making strong representations to Premier Sagasta to prevent privatizing. Whether this will be conceded by Spain is doubtful, as her chief reliance for prosecuting a war is through commissioning privateers to harass American merchant ships or neutral ships carrying American goods. But it has developed that this course by Spain, while nominally directed against the United States, would operate much more injury against the shipping of Great Britain, Germany and the other commercial powers, as the bulk of commerce to and from this country is carried in foreign ships. British ships, it is estimated, carry 80 per cent of the commerce between the United States and Great Britain, while German and French merchant ships also handle considerable portions of the trade. This has given the powers a material interest in stopping the privatizing policy, which is subject to search and seizure any of their ships carrying American goods. These interests are so great that it is regarded as certain in the best posted diplomatic quarters that if Spain does not relinquish privatizing voluntarily she will practice it at her peril against Great Britain, Germany and possibly some other powers.

AT FORT MONROE.

Intense Excitement Prevails About the Flying Squadron—Ships Are Ready to Sail.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 21.—Beginning with the receipt of the first news bulletin from Washington today, intense excitement prevailed here, both on shore and among the officers and men of the flying squadron. The officers who came ashore in the afternoon were notified that they must report on board at 10 o'clock at the latest and that no night shore leaves would be granted. The officers of the Massachusetts were told that they must report at 3.30 o'clock on the board when leave might be granted for a few hours to see friends. These two orders led to all sorts of rumors. At the hotels where many of the officers' wives are staying there was great consternation, being believed that the squadron would sail before morning. At 4 o'clock after the receipt of the Associated Press bulletin that the Spanish believed the ultimatum to be a declaration of war, Commodore

IRON AND STEEL MARKET.

It is Not Affected to Any Great Extent by War Talk. Pittsburgh, April 21.—The American Manufacturer, in its weekly trade review, will say tomorrow: "Nothing especially new is shown in the iron and steel market at any point this week. The war cloud is blacker than it was last week, and fears of international trouble are showing more effect on the market. It is the prevailing opinion that something decisive, whether it be for war or peace, will cause increased activity in the trade. As was the case last week, the war talk is having its greatest effect in the eastern market, although at New York there is something of a recovery in the trade. New enterprises are still being held back. The foundries are melting a fair amount of iron. Manufactured iron is slow and still holding. The steel trade is slow, but sheets and roofing material are in fair demand. Quite a good business in plates and tank material is being done. Chicago reports a fair inquiry in a general way for delivery during the coming year, and some long time contracts are being made. Pig iron shows more activity, as one sale of 10,000 tons of charcoal iron is reported. Northern pig is being taken up as fast as it is made, and prices are holding well. Quite a lot of work in the car building line is being done and structural material is active. At Cincinnati the pig iron trade is dull. There are rumors of big plate contracts about to be placed for the government. This week placed a contract for cast iron pipe at \$14.75 per ton, which is the lowest figure ever reached, as a few years ago the same class of pipe was paid for at \$23. The demand for sleep is good. At Wheeling prices remain unchanged. In the Cleveland market the agreement in holding pig iron prices steady. Ship building work is making a fair degree for structural material. Other branches of the trade remain without change."

STUDENTS WILL ENLIST.

Captain Woodruff Tenders the Services of the U. of P. Boys. Harrisburg, April 21.—The state arsenal and stores were inspected today by Governor Hastings and Adjutant General Stewart. The governor was much pleased with the excellent condition of the building, magazine and stores, and congratulated Keeper Richardson. George Woodruff, captain of the University of Pennsylvania foot ball team, was here today and tendered the adjutant general the services of a regiment of Pennsylvania university students in the event of war.

BASE BALL.

National League.

Table with columns for Team, Wins, Losses, Runs, Hits, Errors. Lists teams like Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Washington, Cleveland, Brooklyn, New York, St. Louis.

International League.

Table with columns for Team, Wins, Losses, Runs, Hits, Errors. Lists teams like Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Battersie-Dugles, Richmond and Grady, Empires-Einale and Andrews.

Base Ball.

Table with columns for City, Wins, Losses, Runs, Hits, Errors. Lists teams from Baltimore to St. Louis.

Exhibition Games.

Table with columns for Location, Wins, Losses, Runs, Hits, Errors. Lists teams from Lancaster to Reading.

CARPETS. WALL PAPERS.



Some one has said, "Style is the dress of thought." Do you realize when one visits your home how the furnishings tell the character of the occupant? In one home you will find ordinary inoffensive styles, that's the "thoughtless" buyer. In another hideous colors and wonderful designs. That's the "careless" buyer. In another dainty, graceful designs, harmonious colors, the work of artistic people. Which will you choose?

WILLIAMS & McANULTY

NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS. "TEETH MADE PERFECT." ORGANIZERS OF PAINLESS DENTISTRY. We have all the latest discoveries for alleviating pain. We extract teeth, fill teeth and apply gold crowns and bridge work without the least particle of pain, by a method patented and used by us only. NO CHARGE for painless extracting when teeth are ordered.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON. Special Attention Given to Business and Personal Accounts. Liberal Accommodations Extended According to Balances and Responsibility. 3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Interest Deposits. Capital, \$200,000. Surplus, \$50,000. Undivided Profits, \$79,900.

Full Set Teeth, \$5.00. Gold Crowns, \$3.00. All other work at proportionately low prices.

NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS. Corner Lackawanna and Wyoming Aves. (Over Newark Shoe Store.) Hours, 8 to 8. Sunday, 10 to 4.

SPRING HATS

Miller & Stetson Agency. 305 Lacka. Ave.

BICYCLES \$19.50. FLOREY & BROOKS. We have about 15 New Bicycles, Ladies' and Gents', 1897, \$50.00, brand new, that will close out for \$19.50 Cash.

FLOREY & BROOKS. Opposite Court House. Finest Solderless 18k Wedding Rings. The new Tiffany Style.

DR. SHIMBERG, 305 Spruce Street.

NATIONAL SUPPLY AND METAL CO. 700 West Lackawanna Avenue.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL. 130 Wyoming Ave.

HERCULES ASBESTOS PIPE COVERING. The Most Perfect Insulation.

WARREN-EHRET COMPANY. Contractors for Ehret's Slag Roofing, 321 Washington Avenue.

THE MOOSIC POWDER CO. Rooms 1 and 2, Com'lth B'ld'g. SCRANTON, PA.

Mining and Blasting POWDER. Made at Moosic and Rushdale Works.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO'S ORANGE GUN POWDER. Electric Batteries, Electric Exploders, for blasting shafts, safety fuses and High Explosives.

WOLF & WENZEL. 240 Adams Ave., Opp. Court House.

PRACTICAL TINNERS and PLUMBERS. Sole Agents for Richardson-Baylont's Furnaces and Ranges.

THE DICKSON MFG CO. Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

LOCOMOTIVES, STATIONARY ENGINES. Boilers, Hoisting and Pumping Machinery. General Office, Scranton, Pa.

At Pierce's Market This Morning. Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens and Broilers, Green Peas, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Cauliflower, New Peas, New Potatoes, Celery, Radishes, Onions, Lettuce, Asparagus, etc., etc.

Fancy Strawberries and Fruits. Please leave orders as early as possible to insure early delivery.

W. H. PIERCE, PENN. AVE. MARKET.

FOR SALE. Boilers, Engines and Machinery.

Attention to your eyes now. Eyesight preserved and headaches prevented by leaving your eyes to rest.

When the children are hungry, what do you give them? Food. When thirsty? Water.

Now use the same good common sense, and what would you give them when they are too thin? The best fat-forming food, of course, Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once.

For a quarter of a century it has been making thin children, plump; weak children, strong; sick children, healthy.

LADIES. Clean your Kid Gloves with MILLER'S GLOVE. For sale only by Mears & Henson, headquarters for dresses and undresses.