THE MEASURE FOR **OUR WAR REVENUES**

the Details of the Bill Now in Preparation.

SCHEME FOR RAISING

Will Be Reported to the House Probably on Saturday .- Secretary of the Treasury to Be Authorized to Raise a Popular Loan .- Proposed Tax on Beer, Tobacco, Ten and Coffee. Stamp Tax on Commercial and Legal Papers and Telegraph Messages

New York, April 21.-A Washington special to the Commercial Advertiser 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 \$500,000,000,000, 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, e 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. Another section authorizes the secre-tary of the treasury to borrow from time to time, at the market rate of interest, not exceeding 3 per cent.. such 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. Each certificate so issued is to be payable with accrued interest at such time not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe. The issue of these certificates is limited so that they shall at no time exceed \$100,000,000

A TAX ON BEER

Of the \$199,000,000 increased revenue to be raised \$30,000,000 of it will come from the increased tax on beer. In the last tarks act the rebate of 75 cents on the dollar allowed on the tax on beer, because of alleged leakage, etc., was abolished making 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 \$15,-000,000 more. About \$30,000,000 will be derived from the use of adhesive stamps, which will be imposed on stocks, bonds, bills of lading, express receipts, bank cheeks, proprietary medleines, 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, cleamship tickets to foreign ports, powers of attorney, perfumery and cosmetics and

TEA AND COFFEE.

The bill at present provides for a tax 3 cents on green coffee, and 4 cents. when roasted, or otherwise prepared and is cents a pound on tea. But the committee is endeavoring to find othor means of taxation, so as not 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

There are severe penalties for any attempt at evasion from any of the taxes imposed by the law. Any person, either as an owner, broker, commission commission merchant or other agent, having any tea or coffee on band must make a full return, under oath, according to regulations prescribed, on or before the 19th day of the month succeeding that in which the act is passed, at which date the tax will be paid.

TONNAGE TAX.

The bill imposes a tonnage tax in lieu of that imposed by the law of 1886, which tax will be as follows: "A duty of 8 cents per ton, not to exceed in the aggregate 96 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. America, the West Indies Islands, the Bahama Islands, the Bermuda Islands, or the coast of South America bordering on the Caribbean sea, or the Hawalian Islands or Newfoundland, and a duty of 20 cents per ton, not to exceed \$2.40 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 versels in distress or not 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 6 cents per ton. not to exceed 30 cents per ton per annum, on all vessels from any other for-

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 incresase or double tax on tobacco snuff, cigars and cigarettes will apply to all such articles "held and intender 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 12 cents a pound, and upon cigars \$4 per thouwand, 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 per thousand; hence the increase in the areanse pain. Sold by all druggists, it can tax on that kind of cigars is \$1 a thou- frepared only by C. I. Mood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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

The committee has under consideration a proposition to restore the license tax on retail dealers in tobacco. This tax was taken off in 1890, 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, 1808, there shall be im-posed such taxes on bonds, debentures, certificates of stock, and other documents and instruments mentioned and described in the schedule hereunto annexed, the sums of money set down in the figures against the same."

There is a similar provision in regard to medicines and preparations mentioned in schedule. Heavy penalties are imposed on any person who shall make, sign, issue or cause to be made, signed or issued any instrument, document or paper of any kind or description whatever without the same being duly stamped as provided for in this bill. Any bond, debenture, certificate of stock or certificate of indebtedness is sued in any foreign country must pay the same tax as is required by law in similar instances, when issued, sold or transferred in the United States. Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued by the United States government or by the officers of any state, county or municipal corporation, are to be exempt from the taxes imposed by the act, under a provision that such londs and certificates must be issued by such authorities in the exercise only of functions strictly belonging to hem in their ordinary governmental and municipal capacities, stocks and bonds issued by co-operative building assoclations are exempted from taxation. TAN ON TELEGRAMS.

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

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 employe, 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."

This proposed tax on telegraph dispatches will bear most heavily on the newspapers of the country.

MR. SMITH HONORED.

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

Washington, April 21.-The president today nominated Charles Emory Smith. of Philadelphia, to be postmaster genral, vice Gary, resigned.

Postmaster General Gary resigned on account of iil health. The Pennsylvania senators were consulted before Mr. Smith's appointment was made. It is stated at the white house that had absolutely nothing whatever to



CHARLES EMORY SMITH, The New Pestmaster General,

do with our present foreign complicato the condition of Mr. Gary's health.

Charles Emory Smith, the new posttold several senators that such was service. ecommended by him, and was wholly sion, was passed. personal with the president.

The nomination of Mr. Smith was

later in the day confirmed by the sen-

The nomination of Hon. Charles Emession today without objection.

The doors had no sooner closed on the executive session than Senator the confirmation of the nomination. and Senator Chandler moved to refer 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.





CUBA AND THE WEST INDIES.

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 Const 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 practially completed, although, pending the liscussion 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 Walthall, of Mississippi, who has been ill for several weeks, was dead. The formal announcement of his death was not made, but will be when he senate convenes tomorrow. Mr. Hawley (Conn.), chairman of the

nilitary affairs committee, brought up the volunteer army bill which was conidered by unanimous consent. The bill has been fully described in Postmaster General Gary's resignation | these dispatches together with today's amendments by the senate military

committee. Some other minor amendments were offered by Mr. Hawley and agreed

Mr. Eacon (Ga.) suggested that the bill be so amended as to provide that no man in the militia service should be compelled to enlist by the vote of the company of which he is a member. Mr. Hawley explained that nobody could be enforced to enlist as a volun-teer in the service of the United States and there would be no practical difficulty in carrying into effect the pro-visions of the bill. He further explaind that no member of a military organization could be forced to go out of the country to perform service unless he ould volunteer for such service.

Mr. Pettus (Ala.) explained that the matter suggested by Mr. Bacon would be arranged by the governors of states. All of the militiamen would not, of course, volunteer for service. No individual company or regiment would be compelled to enter the service although the great body of them would doubt-less volunteer for the service.

Mr. Sewell (N. J.) paid a high tribute to the state militia organizations as tions. It is owing entirely, it is stated, very efficient, well armed and well equipped soldiers. The service of these He has suffered a great deal of late soldiers the war department was anfrom a general breaking down of the xious to secure at once. The call would system, which had continued to pro-gress until finally Mr Gary reluctantly for troops. They would make the call reached the canclusion that he was un- for volunteers and would fill up comable longer to carry the burden of his panies and regiments before offering

Mr. Faulkner (W. Va.) said that the master general is at present editor of militim organizations throughout the the Philadelphia Press. He has been country thoroughly understood the matalnister to Russia, is an earnest, active ter as they had been in communicastepublican and known to public men then with the war department concernthroughout the United States. It was ing it. Every member of the national reported that Senator Quey was go-ing to fight the confirmation, but he forced to enlist in the United States

The bill, after an extended discus-

IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on miliory Smith to be postmaster general was the affairs, reported back to the house confirmed by the senate in executive today the army re-organization bill. with a number of amendments. gives 84 instead of 100 privates to each infantry company, and makes this im-Gear, of the postoffice committee, moved | portant proviso, authorizing the call for "Provided, that in the event troops: Senator Quay then suggested that the of a call by the president for either nomination had not gone to committee volunteers or the militia of the country the president is authorized to accept to the committee on postoffices. There the quotas of troops of the various was no objection to this course, and states and territories including the District of Columbia, as organized under the laws of the states and territories, including the District of Colum-

> There is also a provision that nothng in the act is to be construed to authorize a permanent increase of th ommissioned or enlisted force of the ed by present law, except as to the increase of 25 majors. The committee says, as now presented, the bill authorizes the 25 regiments of infantry to be seruited up to a total of 31,800 enlisted men, the recruitment of the tencavalry regiments to 12,000 enlisted men, the seven regiments of artillery o a total of 16,457 men, and the enrineer battalion of five companies to maximum strength 61,010 enlisted men. The military committee was in session during the day, going over the bill. Chairman Hull I, anxious to secure speedy action in the house tomorrow.

IRON AND STEEL MARKET.

It Is Not Affected to Any Great Extent by War Talk.

Pittsburg, 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 large orders for structural steel are still held pending the present outcome. At Philadelphia the bar iron 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. The city 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 skelp is good. At Wheeling trade conditions remain unchanged. In the Cleveland market the agreement is holding pig iron prices steady. Ship building work is making a fair demand for structural material. Other branches of the trade remain without

POWERS AROUSED.

England and Germany Will Object to Spain's Privateering 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 commissioning privateers to prey on commerce, effective influences will be brought to bear upon her by several of the great commercial powers, particularly Great Britain and Germany, to stop this privateering or to make it practically ineffective and harmless. The action of the United Brooklyn 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 Sa-

gasta to prevent privateering.

Whether this will be conceded by Spain is doubtful, as her chief reliance for protracting a war is through com-missioning privateers to harass American merchant ships or neutral ships 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 com-merce to and from this country is car-Montreal ried in foreign ships. British ships, it is estimated, carry 80 per cent, of the and Jacitz, 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 against privateering, which would 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 noe relinquish privateering voluntarily she will practice it at her peril as 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 reception 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 all night shore leaves would be granted. The officers of the Massachusetts were told that they must report at 5.30 o'clock on 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, it being believed 752 enlisted men, making the total 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 Associated Press bulletin that the Spanish believed the ultimatum to be a declaration of war. Commodore Kid gioves in all the most desirable shades.

all engines to be coupled. In port ships engines are uncoupled and are not usually coupled until at sea. Arrangements were made for the telegraph sta-tions on shore to remain open all night to receive dispatches. Despite the strain on all nerves tonight, men and officers are enthusiastic to a degree and this was demonstrated when the torpedo boat Rodgers stopped by the Brooklyn on her way out to join the Key West squadron to ask permission of Commodore Schley to proceed. The

Schley signalled from the Brooklyn for

at full speed. The colliers assigned to this squadon, Morrimac and the Saturn, are not yet quite ready, but may be in a day The hospital boat is still in the hands of the ship builders being converted and cannot be ready with a crew for several days,

men flocked to the forecastles of the

Rodgers went out of Hampton Roads

vessels and cheered heartily,

STUDENTS WILL ENLIST.

Captain Woodruff Tenders the Services of the U. of P. Hoys.

Harrisburg, April 21.-The state ar enal and stores were inspected today by Governor Hastings and Adjutant Jeneral 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 stu-dents in the event of war.

BASE BALL.

National League.

CHAMPIONSHIP RE	COR	D.	
WALLAND TO STATE OF THE STATE O	W.	Liv	15
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St. Louis	10	12	.49
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF			

t Philadelphia-Philadelphia 4 0 0 0 1 0 8 0-13 11 Batteries-Dugglesby and McFarland and Grady, Umptres-Emsile and Andrews. At Baltimore-

At Washington-

Washington 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 - 7 5 0 0 Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 - 5 12 2 States government in declaring that it Batteries-Weyling and McGuire; Dunn would not resort to privateering has and Ryan. Umpires-Connelly and Lynch. At Louisville-

and Heydler.

At St. Louis-St. Louis-Cleveland game ostponed; cold and threatening weather,

At Cincinnati-carrying American goods. But it has developed that this course by Spain, (Syr) in Unpires—Swartwood and Wood, (Sixth inning, Dammon pitching for Cin-

Exhibition Games. At Lancaster-R.H.E.

Lancaster 0 2 1 0 5 2 0 3 0-13 18 Batteries-Clausen and Roth: Mullen At Wiles-Barre-

ing; Wood and Mackey.

At Reading-s-Woodruff and Heydon; Reisling, McFarland and Roennig

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.

Scott's Emulsion at once. For a quarter of a century it has been making thin children, plump; weak childboard when leave might be granted for ren, strong; sick children, healthy.

Somehow you think of

50c. and \$2,00, all druggists. SCOTT & SOWNE, Chemists, New York.

LADIES

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 "thoughless" buyer. In another hideous colors and won-derful designs. That's the "care-less" buyer. In another dainty, graceful designs, harmonious colors, the work of artistic people. Which will you choose?

We Are Headquarters for New. Novel, Artistic Carpets and Draperies, Exclusive, Choice, Private Designs in Wall Papers and Interior Decorations.

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Being the oldest and largest dental pariors in the world, we are so well equipped that all work done by us is the best to be had. Our operations are positively painless. All work guaranteed for 10 years.

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Boilers, Hoisting and Pomping Machinery.

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Morning Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens and Broiters, Green Peas. Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Cauliflower, New Beets, New Potatoes, Celery, Rad-ishes, On ons, Lettuce, Aspara-

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

gus. etc., etc.

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Special Attention Given to Busis ness and Personal Accounts. Liberal Accommodations Extended According to Balances and

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HENRY BELIN, Jr., Vice Pres. WILLIAM H. PECK, Cashier

The vault of this bank is protected by Holmes' Electric Protective System.

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We have about 15 New Bicycles, Ladies' and Gents', 1897, \$50.00, bran new, that we will close out for

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We will guarantee these wheels to be all right. Call and see them.

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Finest Solderless 18k Wedding Rings. The new Tiffany Style.

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ORANGE GUN POWDER Electric Batteries, Electric Exploders, for exploding biasts, Safety Fuse and

W. H. PIERGE PENN AVE. MARKET Repauno Chemical Co's EXPLOSIVES