

BOTH HOUSES AGREE.

The War Revenue Measure Passed by Congress.

An Abstract of Its Most Important Features of Taxation—The Bond Issue—The Silver Clause.

Washington, June 15.—The house agreed to the conference report on the war revenue bill, No. 154 to 107. The following is an abstract of the most important provisions of the bill, giving items and rates, and contains nearly everything save details of administrative features. It provides that the act shall take effect on the day succeeding the date of its passage, except as otherwise specially provided for:

A tax of two dollars on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, brewed or manufactured and sold or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, for every barrel containing not more than 31 gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or fractional parts of a barrel, with a discount of 7½ per cent. on all sales by collectors to brewers of the stamps provided for the payment of the tax.

Special Taxes from July 1.

1. Bankers employing a capital not exceeding \$25,000, \$50; employing a capital exceeding \$25,000, \$100; for every additional thousand dollars, \$2, surplus included in capital. The amount of such annual tax to be computed on the basis of the capital and surplus for the preceding fiscal year. Savings banks having no capital stock, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of their depositors, and which do no other business of banking, are not subject to this tax.
2. Brokers, \$50, but any person having paid the special taxes as a banker shall not be required to pay the special tax as a broker.
3. Pawnbrokers, \$20.
4. Commercial brokers, \$20.
5. Custom house brokers, \$10.
6. Proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls in cities of more than 25,000 population, \$100.
7. Circuses, \$100. No special tax paid in one state is to exempt exhibitions from the tax in another state, though but one special tax is to be imposed for exhibitions within any one state.
8. Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money, not enumerated here, \$10.
9. Bowling alleys and billiard rooms, \$5 for each alley or table.

Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff.

In lieu of the tax now imposed by law, a tax of 12 cents per pound upon all tobacco and snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale; upon cigars and cigarettes manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, the following taxes to be paid by the manufacturer: \$3.50 per thousand on cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand; \$1 per thousand on cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand; \$3.50 per thousand on cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand; and \$1.50 per thousand on cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand; provided that in lieu of the two, three and four ounce packages of tobacco and snuff now authorized by law, there may be packages containing 1-3 ounces, 2½ ounces and 1-3 ounces respectively, and in addition to packages now authorized by law there may be packages containing one ounce of smoking tobacco.

Insurance.

LIFE—On each policy for each \$100, 10 cents on the amount insured. Policies on the industrial or weekly plan, 40 per cent. of the amount of the weekly premium is charged. Fraternal beneficiary societies and orders, farmers' purely local cooperative companies, employees' relief associations operated on the lodge system or local cooperative plan, "organized and conducted solely by the members thereof, for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for profit," are exempted.

MARINE, INLAND, FIRE—On each policy one-half of one cent on each dollar. Cooperative and mutual companies are exempted.

CASUALTY, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE—Each policy and each bond for the performance of the duties of any office or position or other obligation of the nature of indemnity, and each contract or obligation guaranteeing the validity of bonds or other obligations issued by any state, county, municipal or other public body, or guaranteeing titles to real estate or mercantile credits executed or guaranteed by any surety company upon the amount of premium charged, one-half of one cent on each dollar.

Proprietary Articles.

Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations: Upon every packet, box, bottle, vial, pills, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (except natural spring waters and carbonated natural spring waters), essences, spirits, oils and all medicinal preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for sale by any person wherein the person making or preparing the same has or claims to have any private formula or any exclusive right, where such packet, etc., does not exceed the retail price five cents, one-eighth of one cent tax; when the retail price is between 5 and 10 cents, one-fourth of one cent; between 10 and 15 cents, three-eighths of a cent; between 15 and 25 cents, five-eighths of a cent, and for each additional 25 cents in value, five-eighths of a cent tax. Chewing gum, each package of not more than \$1 retail value, 4 cents, and for each other wares, when bottled for sale, upon each bottle containing one pint or less, 1 cent; more than one pint, 2 cents.

Inheritance Tax.

A tax on inheritances and legacies exceeding \$10,000 in personal property is provided as follows: On sums between \$10,000 and \$25,000—first, on benefits to the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother or sister of the deceased, at the rate of 75 cents for every \$100; second, to the descendant of a brother or sister, at the rate of \$1.50 for every \$100; third, to the brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother, at the rate of \$3 for every \$100; fourth, to the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, \$4 for every \$100; fifth, to those of any other degree of collateral consanguinity or strangers in blood or a body politic or corporate, at the rate of \$5 for every \$100. All legacies or property passing by will, or by the laws of any state or territory, to husband or wife are exempted from tax or duty. On sums ranging between \$25,000 and \$100,000, the rates of tax are to be multiplied by 1½; on those ranging from \$100,000 to \$500,000, the rates are to be multiplied by 2; on those ranging from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, the rates are to be multiplied by 2½, and on those above \$1,000,000, the rates are to be multiplied by 3. The tax is made a lien upon the property until paid, and it is required that the tax shall be satisfied before the legate is paid.

Certificates of Indebtedness.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent., such sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue certificates of indebtedness in the amount of \$500,000 or more, payable at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe; provided that the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed \$100,000,000 only by Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness by any association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents; and on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any such association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents, and on all sales, or agreements to sell, or memorandum of sales, or deliveries or transfers or shares or certificates of stock, on each \$100 of face value or fraction 2 cents. In case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown 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 of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned to the bank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of the tax on such sale.

The Bond Section.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures), the sum of \$100,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to much thereof as may be necessary, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in denominations of \$20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable in gold from such date and bearing an interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The bonds are to be first offered at par as a popular loan.

Miscellaneous.

Proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company, except religious, charitable or literary societies or public companies, 10 cents.

Powder of attorney, 25 cents; not to apply to the collection of ex-soldiers' claims against the government on account of the military or naval service.

Protests of notes, bills of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, of any marine protest, 25 cents. Warehouse receipts, 25 cents. The stamp duties on manifests, bills of lading and passage tickets do not apply to steamboats or other vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports in British North America.

Compromise on Silver Coinage.

The senate recedes from its coinage of the silver seigniorage amendment and a substitute is agreed to simply authorizing and directing the coinage of not less than 1,500,000 silver dollars per month from the silver bullion held in the treasury, such silver dollars to be applied as provided by the act of July 14, 1890.

Noted Physician Dead.

Louisville, Ky., June 13.—Dr. John A. Larrabee, one of Louisville's best known physicians and prominently known in his profession all over the country, died at his home in this city Sunday of Bright's disease, aged 58 years. Dr. Larrabee was a native of Maine and was a man of wide popularity. He contributed largely to medical journals and was the author of many treatises upon diseases of children.

Missouri River Rising.

Kansas City, Mo., June 13.—The Missouri River at this point Saturday had risen 0.4 of a foot since the day before, now registering 21.4 or four-tenths over the danger line.

Ten Buildings Burned.

Titusville, Pa., June 13.—Fire at Spartansville destroyed ten buildings. Loss about \$10,000.

ABUNDANT RAINS.

Crops in All the States Helped by Wet Weather—A Generally Favorable Week.

Chicago, June 15.—The reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country, and the general effect of the weather on the growth, cultivation and harvest of the same, were Tuesday made by the directors of the several climate and crop sections. The reports received at Chicago were as follows:

Michigan—Ample and fairly well distributed showers have been very beneficial to all crops especially oats and grass. Winter wheat and rye are in fine condition. Late potato and bean planting nearly finished. Corn made vigorous growth and has good color.

Indiana—Warm weather, frequent light and in localities heavy rains were beneficial and corn, oats and other crops are in good condition. Wheat is ripening rapidly and heads are large and well filled, promising a good crop. Meadows promise heavy hay crop. A fine crop of clover hay is being cut. Tobacco plants are being set out.

Illinois—Week generally favorable, although too wet in many central and northern counties, causing delay in late corn planting and cultivation, and fields are becoming weedy. Too rank growth of oats with tendency to rust in wheat and oats. Wheat harvest begun in southern counties with fair to good yield; clover cutting also begun; broomcorn planting continues; gardens and potatoes excellent; early small fruits plentiful on market.

Iowa—Continued cloudiness and heavy showers have prevented cultivation and corn fields are becoming foul. Spring wheat, oats and barley are in imminent danger by rust and lodging and considerable area already down. All crops need drier weather.

Wisconsin—Rainfall abundant, well distributed and timely. Temperature above

INVADERS SET SAIL.

Departure of Big Fleet Transporting Troops to Cuba Again Announced from Tampa.

Washington, June 15.—Without reference to the exact hour at which the United States army left Florida for Cuba, it may be safely said that before the end of the week Gen. Shafter will have landed with his 15,000 United States troops on Cuban soil and that the investment of Santiago by land will have begun. There was some confusion in the official mind here on the time of departure of the transports, though assurance was given that they had all gotten away. The confusion on this point is easily accounted for by persons who know anything of the difficulties of moving simultaneously a numerous fleet composed of vessels of all sizes and classes. No less than three times, beginning Sunday, was a definite hour selected for the start and the war department so notified. Yet in each case some untold obstacle was encountered that required notification to the department that a postponement had been forced. Sailors say such delays are inevitable and that rarely does a fleet get off by first intention.

A Tampa (Fla.) dispatch says the fleet of 35 transports and 14 convoys sailed for Cuba Tuesday morning. After all, the delay of a day or two in the start is not calculated to make any material difference in the plans and the only persons who will suffer from it will be Sampson's marines, camped on the trop-

WHOLE FLEET IS THERE.

Lieut. Blue, by a Daring Exploit, Proves That All of Cervera's Ships Are at Santiago.

Washington, June 15.—The navy department Tuesday posted the following bulletin:

"Mole St. Nicholas, June 15.—Lieut. Blue just returned after a detour of 70 statute miles of observation of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. He reports Spanish fleet is all there. The Spanish attacked vigorously the camp at Guantanamo. An outpost of four marines were killed and their bodies mutilated barbarously. Surgeon Gibbs was killed."

(Signed) SAMPSON.

Washington, June 15.—The last lingering doubt that may have existed as to the presence of Cervera's fleet in its entirety in Santiago harbor was removed when Admiral Sampson's dispatch reached the navy department. Up to that time information as to the number and character of the vessels lying in the harbor shielded from observation by the hills had been obtained through Cuban sources, supplemented by such glimpses as could be obtained by naval officers from the outside entrance. Now, however, according to Lieut. Blue, the ships have been actually seen by an American officer, counted and inspected from such points of vantage as were afforded by the high hills surrounding the harbor. The officials here are full of praise for Lieut. Blue's achievement. Victor Blue has been long known in the navy as an enterprising and daring young officer, but it required a good deal of sustained courage for him to go ashore in a hostile country and alone make this reconnaissance. He was, in the eye of military law, nothing less than a spy, and had he been captured by the Spaniards he would have been tried by drumhead court-martial and executed.

Official recognition has been taken of the valor of the crew who took the Merrimac into the entrance of Santiago harbor when Secretary Long signed orders to Admiral Sampson directing the promotion of all members of the crew. Lieut. Hobson's reward will come later through congress. The men still linger in a Spanish prison, but when they return again to their ships their promotions will be awaiting them. In addition to promotions the crew will be presented with medals.

On Board the Dispatch Boat Wanda, Off Santiago de Cuba, Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 15.—The delay in the arrival of the transports is ascribed here to a fear that after all Admiral Cervera's squadron might not be in Santiago harbor. Once for all Admiral Sampson decided to settle this question officially, and on Saturday last he sent Lieut. Victor Blue, of the gunboat Suwanee, to investigate. Lieut. Blue landed on Saturday and proceeded with guides to the hills overlooking the harbor and the city. He distinctly saw and definitely located four Spanish armored cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers. He saw also three small cruisers or gunboats.

PLANTING THE STARS AND STRIPES ON CUBAN SOIL.



normal. All crops made unusually good growth. Corn cultivation retarded by rain. Winter wheat and rye heading well. Oats and barley very rank; some complaint of lodging on rich ground. Tobacco setting in progress and plants starting well. Strawberries beginning to ripen. Fruit prospect excellent.

ARMOUR TAKES HOLD.

The Millionaire Packer Takes Young Leiter's Big Wheat Deal Off His Hands.

Chicago, June 15.—Arrangements were completed Tuesday whereby the loan cash deal which brought the "Leiter grain deal" to a sudden termination is practically transferred to Armour & Co. The plan was formed by the banks which have loaned money to Leiter, Jr., on his grain.

Armour & Co. are to take up the deal where Leiter dropped it; and by acting as agents for the pool banks, will carry out Leiter's plans for merchandising his grain. Armour does not assume ownership of the grain in any sense, but will simply place the machinery of his business at the disposal of the banks interested; and, it is believed, all claims will be liquidated, after which equity will be established between Leiter and Armour.

The importance of the deal has dwindled considerably owing to the fact that Leiter's cash holdings are now stated to have been only a trifle over 5,000,000 bushels. Leiter's holdings in July and September futures have, it is understood, been liquidated. This line amounted to considerably over 10,000,000 bushels, and was thrown upon the market Monday and Tuesday. No reliable estimates can be placed upon Joseph Leiter's losses. It is not generally thought, however, that they will exceed \$1,000,000.

Lieut. Blue traveled about 72 miles, following the eastward line of the city. He brought out to the flagship a copy of a Santiago paper issued last Saturday, in which complaint is made that the navy and army are failing to distribute to the citizens their proportions of the provisions remaining in the city. Lieut. Blue's report has definitely exposed the fiction that any of Cervera's cruisers were in the Bahamas or in a position to attack the transports, which are now confidently expected at an early date. Admiral Sampson complimented him upon his daring and successful mission.

Lieut. Blue reported also that skirmishing continues in the hills around Santiago between the Cubans and Spanish. The latter have been repairing the fortifications of the city, as it is expected that Admiral Sampson will renew the bombardment in anticipation of a possible arrival and landing of troops this week.

WOUNDS HIS ANTAGONIST.

Count De Castellane, Husband of Anna Gould, Fights a Duel at Paris.

Paris, June 15.—Count Boniface de Castellane, who married Miss Anna Gould, of New York, fought a duel with M. Henri Turot, of the Petite Republique Française. Three rounds were fought with swords, and M. Turot was wounded in each round, twice slightly and the third time severely, in the right forearm, thus ending the duel.

The dispute which led to the meeting grew out of M. Turot's comments upon an act of infanticide committed by a servant in the count's household.

Emperor William's War Move.

London, June 15.—It now seems probable that Emperor William will try to stir up trouble with the United States. All signs point to a threatening demonstration by the German fleet in the Philippine islands. European powers are evincing a deep interest in the movements of the German fleet and the attitude of the emperor, because nobody knows to what reckless action he may resort at the slightest provocation.

Escaping the Duty on Tea.

Montreal, Que., June 15.—Three hundred and fifteen thousand pounds of tea in 15 carloads was rushed across the border to Malone, N. Y., Monday night in order to avoid the imposition of the new ten-cent war revenue tax. The tea reached Malone before midnight. Heavy shipments, though on a smaller scale, from Toronto are reported.

Crops in Russia.

St. Petersburg, June 15.—The winter wheat crops are satisfactory, except in five provinces, and the spring crops are satisfactory except in two provinces.

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