

SENATE'S DECISIVE ACTION.

Proposed Corporation Tax Defeated.

BY A DECIDED VOTE.

The Amendment Laid on the Table, 41 to 27,

THE FIRST TEST OF STRENGTH

After Two Weeks' Debate on War Revenue Bill.

HOW SENATORS ARE RECORDED.

One of Virginia's Representatives Opposed Laying the Measure on the Table, While the Other Is Not Recorded as Voting Either

Way—Senator Daniel Makes a Speech Declaring that a Tax on Corporations is Constitutional.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—After a discussion which has lasted almost two weeks the Senate this afternoon reached the first decisive vote on any feature of the pending war revenue measure. The bill had been under consideration four hours and a half to-day when Mr. Aldrich (Republican), one of the members of the Finance Committee, entered a motion to lay the corporation tax amendment proposed by the Democratic members of the committee on the table. A DISCHIEVE VOTE. It was realized that this was the first test of strength, and the roll call was followed with deep interest. The result was decisive. The amendment was laid on the table. The vote was as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Bacon, Caffery, Carter, Culom, Davis, De-



LIEUT.-COL. THOS. E. KELLAR.
(Third Regiment, Virginia Volunteers.)

Wool, Elkins, Fairbanks, Forsaker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gorman, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Kyles, Lindsay, McBride, McHenry, McMillan, Mason, Mitchell, Morrill, Murphy, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Connecticut), Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wolcott—41. Nays—Messrs. Adams, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Callton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Harris, Heitfield, Jones (Arkansas), Jones (Nebraska), McLaurin, Maloney, Mantle, Money, Morgan, Pasco, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Stewart, Tillman, Turley, Turpie and White—27. Mr. Gorman (Democrat), of Maryland, then proposed his substitute providing for a tax on corporations, but a vote on that was not reached.

SENATOR DANIEL SPEAKS. Early in the session to-day the Senate discussed in a desultory way the corporation tax provision with a view to getting a vote upon it. Subsequently, Mr. Daniel (Democrat), of Virginia, delivered an extended speech, in which he took strong issue with those who had contended that the tax on corporations was unconstitutional. Mr. Wolcott (Republican), of Colorado, followed in a notable speech, supporting

ALL DOUBT NOW REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Navy Department received information to-day which for the first time relieved it of the anxiety and doubt that has been felt for the last few days, and satisfied them on two vital points:

First, That the American fleet, under Commodore Schley, was outside Santiago harbor; and,

Secondly, That Admiral Cervera was inside the harbor. This information came from private sources which naval officers regard as thoroughly reliable.

KEY WEST, FLA., May 28, 8 P. M.—Admiral Cervera is imprisoned at Santiago de Cuba.

Advices to this effect were brought here this afternoon by an auxiliary gunboat which arrived from Cienfuegos presumably with dispatches for Washington.

HOW OUR SQUADRONS OUTCLASS CERVERA'S FLEET.

AMERICAN FLEET

THE FLYING SQUADRON 37,638 TONNAGE

SAMPSON'S SQUADRON 41,987 TONNAGE

SPANISH FLEET

CAPE VERDE 28,650 TONNAGE

TOTAL WEIGHT OF GUNS OF SAMPSON'S FLEET 875 TONS

TOTAL WEIGHT OF GUNS OF THE FLYING SQUADRON 648 TONS

TOTAL WEIGHT OF GUNS OF THE SPANISH FLEET 519 TONS

SAMPSON'S SQUADRON 2578 MEN

THE FLYING SQUADRON 2346 MEN

SPANISH FLEET 2157 MEN

Either Sampson's or Schley's fleet could defeat the Spanish squadron, and combined they could crush it in a short time. The above cut shows that the tonnage of the two American fleets is nearly three times that of Cervera's Armada.

the proposition of the Republican minority of the Finance Committee. By a vote of 23 to 21 the Senate decided to adjourn until next Tuesday. The Senate went into executive session at 5 o'clock, and twenty minutes afterwards adjourned.

THREE STRANGE VESSELS.

First Reported Off Jamaica and Thence Off Newfoundland.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 28.—11:20 P. M.—A dispatch from Port Antonio says the lookout on H. M. S. Indefatigable, which is in that port, reports seeing three vessels, which he thought were Spanish ships several miles off the coast, steaming in a westerly direction. This announcement has caused Americans here to feel concerned for the safety of the United States gunboat Eagle, now in port.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 28.—The telegraph operator at Terrapassy, shortly after sundown to-night wired, wired as follows: "Three strange vessels, apparently warships, have been maneuvering off here since 5 o'clock; two of them are large steamers, apparently cruisers, and the third is a smaller steamer, much faster than the others, probably a torpedo-boat destroyer. The latter is within a couple of miles of shore, apparently keeping in neutral British waters. The others are two miles further off, dodging smaller craft." The local magistrate at Terrapassy telegraphed later that three steamers were plainly visible off there to-day. He gave a similar description of the vessels to that furnished in the first dispatch. The identity of the vessels can only be conjectured, as the weather this afternoon was unfavorable for accurate observation.

WORKING TOGETHER.

Cuban Insurgents in Communication With the United States.

KEY WEST, FLA., May 28.—The system of communication between the United States government and the insurgent forces has been so well established that the Cuban forces are working in perfect harmony with those of this country. Messages pass between the insurgents and United States vessels every day.

Yesterday Ernesto Castro arrived on the Annapolis with news from Matanzas and Lince, and this morning Alfredo Lino was brought in by the Tecumseh and Manuel Jova, from eastern Cuba by the Wampanoag.

In spite of all that has been said in disparagement of the usefulness of the insurgents as allies, the army considers it highly essential that for every movement from the outside there shall be a corresponding movement from the interior. When the American forces land it will be under Cuban guides.

The War Department is establishing a complete understanding with the insurgents and conveying arms to them. There is no real difficulty in the way of landing small bodies of men on the Cuban coast. The shore, except at a few points, is not so well guarded as it was a year ago.

Practically all the warships are out, even the monitors, except the Terror. The hospital boat Solace is still here. News of a great battle is expected within a few days.

THE CAMP SITE MAY BE CHANGED.

Talk of Removing It to Reservoir Park.

NO ORDERS TO MOVE.

Soldiers May Remain Here For a Good While.

NEW COMPANIES ARE FORMING.

A Number of Commands Are Being Raised in Richmond—Several Hundred Men Vaccinated Yesterday—Battalions of the Second Regiment—Hampton Boys to Get a Big Treat.

The proposition to use a sufficient number of the troops to be raised under the second call to recruit the companies now in service to 100 men each is not at all popular with the military people.

This plan is opposed by both those who have command of organizations already formed and those who wish to raise companies. It is admitted on both sides that it will be much easier to enlist men for new companies than for those already in the service. Nearly eight hundred men would be required to bring the thirty-six companies up to 100 men each. This would be about half of the number Virginia has to furnish under the second call.

MAY PARADE TO-MORROW.

Orders had not been given to the soldiers last night to parade to-morrow on the occasion of Hollywood Memorial Day. The Secretary of War having given his permission for the soldiers to participate in the celebration, they will, no doubt, be ordered out.

The vaccination of the soldiers was begun in earnest yesterday. Several hundred men were operated upon and there will be numerous sore arms in camp this week.

A large number of Elks will come up from Hampton to-day. They are going to give the boys from their town a fine dinner. The Hampton Elks are great people and they will give the soldiers a big time.

NO NEWS AS TO LEAVING.

Colonel Baker has received no message from Washington with reference to moving the troops from Richmond. He has no idea when his command will leave here. Orders may come at any time.

There is some talk of changing the site of the camp in the event the soldiers remain here any length of time. It is said some of the officers have been looking around for a better location. They are pleased with the country about the New Reserve Park. The drainage there is better than at the Exposition Park; shade is plentiful, and the river is not far off. The men wish to be where there are bathing facilities. They could take a dip in the lake at night. The Reserve Park is convenient to two street-car lines. The site will certainly not be changed unless it shall appear that the soldiers will remain here for some time.

FORMING BATTALIONS.

Colonel Geo. W. Taylor, who has taken charge of the Fourth Regiment, has issued the following order, No. 2, through Adjutant F. E. Yeatman:

"Until further orders the following will be the battalion formation of this regiment: First Battalion—Major L. R. Edwards commanding; Lieutenant Lassiter, of Company K (A. P. Hill Rifles of Petersburg), acting battalion adjutant, Companies C, D, E, and K.

Second Battalion—Captain M. Tarrall commanding; Lieutenant Spencer, of Company M (Company B. Blues Battalion), acting battalion adjutant, Companies F, G, H, and M.

Third Battalion—Captain H. H. Sheen commanding.

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NEWS STRICTLY FOR HOME USE.

Many Absurd Reports Circulated In Madrid.

CLAIM OF ROMERO.

Says He Has Received Good News From All Sources.

ALLEGED REPORT FROM MANILA.

To the Effect That the Insurgent Leader, After Receiving Arms From Dewey, Had Declared in Favor of Spain—Spanish Min- isters Hold a Conference on Important Matters.

MADRID, May 28.—7 P. M.—Persistent rumors are in circulation that the government has received very favorable news, but is waiting for confirmation before making its advice public.

A rumor is current on the Bourse to-day that the Spaniards had re-captured Cavite gained credence in view of the fact that General Blanco telegraphed from Havana to Lieutenant-General Corra the Minister of War congratulating him upon the Spanish victory in the Philippines.

VERY FAVORABLE NEWS.

In the Chamber to-day, in reply to questions on the subject, Senor Romero, German Minister of the Colonies, said the government has received very favorable news from the Philippines, and added that officials' dispatches announced that all was well in Cuba and Porto Rico.

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ALLEGED MANILA NEWS.

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4 P. M.—It was officially announced to-day that Senor Giron, the Minister for the Colonies proposed premiums for vessels carrying provisions to Cuba and Porto Rico.

The Minister of the Colonies, Senor Giron, Senor Pulquerer, the Minister of Finance, and Senor Sagasta, had a conference last evening on the methods of sending resources asked for by the Governor Generals of Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

The report that the Spanish Government is negotiating for a \$50,000,000 gold loan in Paris, is officially denied, and it is added that the bank of Spain has sufficient gold for the present.

CERVERA AT SANTIAGO.

4 P. M.—In official circles there is no confirmation obtainable of the rumor that Admiral Cervera has defeated the American vessels. The general public and the press also are incredulous regarding such favorable tidings.

The officials persist in the statement that Admiral Cervera is still at Santiago de Cuba.

SPAIN'S RESERVE FLEET.

It Has Left Cadiz, Will Manoeuvre, and Then Go Somewhere.

MADRID, May 28.—9 A. M.—It is officially announced that the Spanish reserve squadron, commanded by Admiral Camara, has left Cadiz.

Before going to its destination the squadron will manoeuvre probably for several days in the open sea, afterward immediately sailing for the Philippine Islands, Cuba or the United States—as the government may judge most opportune.

The squadron is understood to be composed of ten to twelve vessels.

GREAT COMMONER LAID TO REST.

Gladstone Now Sleeps in Westminster Abbey

BY DISRAELI'S SIDE.

Life-Long Adversaries at Peace in Death.

HIGH AND LOW PAY HIM HONOR.

Although Mr. Gladstone Had Desired Great Simplicity, the Funeral Ser- vices Were Imposing in the Ex- treme—Memorial Exercises Held All Over Great Brit- tain—The Funeral.

LONDON, May 28.—In the northern transept of Westminster Abbey, where England's greatest dead rest, the body of the late William Ewart Gladstone was entombed to-day with the ceremonies of the nation he had served and of the Church he had loved.

His grave is beside that of his life-long adversary Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield), whose marble effigy looks down upon it decorated with the regalia which Gladstone had refused.

Two possible future kings of England walked behind the great commoner's coffin, and all the nobility and learning of the State surrounded it, though the wish of the deceased had been for simplicity.

IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

The official funeral, the first since that of Lord Palmerston, was rendered an imposing spectacle by the magnificence of the building in which it was solemnized. The coffin rested on an elevated bier, before the altar, its plainness hidden beneath a pall of white and gold, embroidered with the text "Requiescat in pace." Six tall candles burned beside it, and on either side stood the supporters of the pall.

The Prince of Wales and Duke of York were at the head of the coffin and ranking behind them were the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Kimberley, A. J. Balfour, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Gladstone's two old-time friends—Baron Rendel and George Armstrong.

Within the chancel stood the Dean of Westminster and behind him were gathered the cathedral clergy, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the scarlet and white-surplised choir filling the chapel.

The mourners who sat in the stalls nearest to the bier were Mrs. Gladstone, her sons Herbert and Stephen, and other members of the family, with little Dorothy Drew, Mr. Gladstone's favorite grandchild.

ROYALTY ATTENDS.

The Prince of Wales and the Duchess of York occupied the Dean's pew, opposite, in tiers of temporary seats in the north and south transepts were assembled the members of the two houses of Parliament, the mayors of principal cities, delegates from the Liberal organizations, and representatives of other civic and political organizations, while the long nave was crowded with thousands of men and women, among them being most of the celebrities in all branches of English life, and every gallery, balcony, niche, high up among the rafters held a cluster of deeply-interested spectators.

In all, 2,500 persons were assembled in the abbey, all clothed in the deepest black, save a few of those whose regalia gleamed brilliantly from this sombre background. Thousands thronged the square outside in order to witness the passage of the funeral procession from Westminster Hall.

FULL OF PATHOS.

The procession that accompanied the remains to the grave was composed of

most of the notable people in London, and the funeral services were full of pathos.

The Bishop of London officiated and the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury pronounced the benediction.

Mrs. Gladstone stood bravely, with great composure, throughout the service. Her face was lifted upward, and her lips were moving as though repeating the lines of the service.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and other pall-bearers shook hands with Mrs. Gladstone. The mourners then filed past the grave taking a last view of the coffin and when they had been escorted down the nave to the entrance the people slowly departed.

Memorial services in honor of Mr. Gladstone were held to-day all over England.

CUTTING THE SANTIAGO CABLE.

A Graphic Account Given by One of the St. Louis' Crew.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis arrived here from West Indian waters this morning. She had been ordered to the Cramp ship-yard at Philadelphia, where it is intended to place upon her six 10-inch rifles, and thus make her equal to the St. Paul. The St. Louis carried only four six-pounders.

The incident of the attempt to sever cable communication between Cuba and the United States, which was one of the latest in which the St. Louis engaged during her stay in West Indian waters is told as follows by one who was aboard the cruiser:

CUTTING THE CABLE.

"Orders were given by Admiral Sampson to Captain Goodrich on May 15th, to take a tender in tow and proceed to Santiago where the cable was to be cut. On May 16th the expedition in small boats left the cruiser for the entrance of Santiago. The Santiago light was burning brightly. At 3 A. M., May 17th, the expedition returned with part of one cable, but it had failed to find the second one, which is close under the fortifications, and was protected by two patrol boats. Then a start was made to cut the cable on the other side of the island."

At 7 A. M. the St. Louis fired its first gun at the forts protecting the entrance to Santiago harbor, and, after a little time the fire was returned by one gun, which must have been a two-pounder. At 8 A. M. the St. Louis was about two miles distant from the forts, which seemed to be unprotected by modern guns. After two hours in grappling in 200 fathoms the cable had not been found.

At 12 P. M. the gun at Morro castle opened fire, followed by the shore battery on the southern point, and also that of the westerly battery.

SILENCED HER GUNS.

The St. Louis kept up a constant fire from her bow guns, and soon succeeded in silencing the guns of Morro Castle. The garrison of Spaniards could be seen running in all directions. Most of the ships from the forts fell short of the ship. Shell from the mortar battery went over the cruiser, and exploded in the water quite close to the St. Louis. The mortar battery ceased at 12:30, after a fusillade of forty-one minutes.

After finding the cable was grappled, hauled on board and cut. The St. Louis crew behaved in a very cool manner under fire, and Captains Goodrich and Randle, the latter of the American line, at the close of the engagement, complimented all hands for their bravery.

Captain Randle says there is a mistake of a day in the date of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba, as given in the copy of the cruiser's log. After grappling on May 17th, when the St. Louis had to slip away on account of the presence of two Spanish gunboats, the cruiser and the Wampatuck remained out of sight of Santiago all the next day.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

The bombardment took place, as described by Captain Randle, on May 17th. Morro Castle was practically undefended, but the new forts on the shores kept up a savage fire. The cruiser's six-pounders not being able to reach the mortar battery after a cable had been cut, the St. Louis and her consort retired. During the bombardment, the St. Louis fired 172 shots and the Wampatuck fired 75 rounds.

That night, Captain Randle says, the cruiser and the Wampatuck lay twenty miles to the southward of Santiago, and on the morning of May 19th, proceeded to

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IS NOW ALMOST A SURETY.

That Cervera Is in San- tiago Harbor.

SAMPSON CERTAIN.

Conducting His Campaign on That Assumption.

SCHLEY WAS MUCH PUZZLED.

He Had Supposed the Fleet Was at Cienfuegos.

SO LAST REPORTS INDICATED.

The Matter Now Seems to Be Cleared Up, and Admiral Sampson is Giving His Whole Attention to the

Blockade of Havana—The

Harbor of Santiago Por-

ty Protected Except

for Mines—The

Army Now

Ready to

Move.

KEY WEST, FLA., May 28.—It is now almost certain that Commodore Schley has the Spanish fleet bottled up in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. There is so little doubt about this that the naval campaign is proceeding upon the assumption that Admiral Cervera is incapable of doing any harm. Within a few days the exact conditions at Santiago de Cuba will be known without a shadow of doubt. In spite of the assertions to the contrary Commodore Schley was not absolutely sure of his game when he last communicated with Rear-Admiral Sampson and the Commodore will not take active steps to block up the entrance of Santiago harbor until he is perfectly



CAPT. W. S. FAULKNER.

(Company E, Third Regiment, "Lynchburg Home Guard.")

certain that Admiral Cervera's ships are inside. However, he may have done this already, as Commodore Schley's last communication forwarded on Thursday only reached Rear-Admiral Sampson yesterday.

FIRST AT CIENFUEGOS.

The Commodore stayed three days at Cienfuegos. He signalled to his ships: "I believe the Spanish fleet is in the harbor."

On this belief a message was sent to the American Admiral. The details of how Commodore Schley found out he was mistaken are not yet known. At any rate, acting on the Admiral's instructions, the Commodore then moved east, arriving outside Santiago de Cuba on Wednesday morning, May 25th.

The topography of Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba is almost identical. Both harbors are about six miles long, with narrow entrances about 50 yards wide, and protected by high land. A whole fleet could lie in the harbor of either place and be invisible from the outside. After his experience at Cienfuegos, it is probable that Commodore Schley was very conservative in deciding whether or not he caught Admiral Cervera. From the tone of his dispatch it is evident that the Commodore soon gained much second-hand and external evidence, which pointed to Admiral Cervera's presence in the inner harbor. This evidence was apparently strong enough to make the Commodore feel certain the object of his trip had been accomplished, but in view of his previous experience he would not risk a decisive statement until after ascertaining the fact for himself.

PROBABLY HAS INFORMATION.

Before this dispatch is published, it is likely that Commodore Schley has sent some vessel into the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, or has obtained from a reliable source ashore in Spanish warships sheltered by the hills about that place.

Contrary to the generally expressed opinion, the harbor of Santiago de Cuba is poorly protected. Like Havana and San Juan de Porto Rico, it has its Morro castle, which is even a better target than those of Havana and San Juan. The only danger to be feared is from the mines which have been laid in the channel of Santiago since the war was declared. But countermining would not

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