

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWELFTH YEAR.

OMAHA NEB. MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4 1884.

REDUCING THE REVENUE.

Commissioner Raum's Annual Report on the Revenue of the Nation.

Lightening the Burdens of Taxation His Chief Recommendation.

The Various Sources of Revenue and Principal Articles Taxed.

Mr. Blaine Kiddleles the Isthmus Canal Schemes—Other Items.

but the benefit of that reduction would immediately inure to the people.

THE BEST OF WHICH NOW SELLS AT 10 CENTS PER GALLON, could be sold at 7 cents, if the duty were removed, and the total duty would amount to 90 cents per capita per annum of the entire population of the country. Objection to this measure would be the abolition of protection now afforded the sugar interests of Louisiana and other states. This difficulty might be met by giving a bounty, say 24 cents per pound upon all home-produced sugar. The present law gives the sugar planters of this country indirectly \$4,000,000 or \$5,000 per annum. My proposition would be to give them this amount directly and let the whole people have the benefits of reduction of taxation of say \$4,000,000, which would in this way be effected.

THE EXPENSES OF COLLECTION the last six years was about \$27,087,330, or about 36 per cent on the amount collected. This sum has been disbursed without loan to the government. Some months ago many leading sweet-mash distillers made an arrangement for a reduction of the producing capacity of their distilleries, and for limiting the manufacture in their line of distilled spirits to the demands of the trade. They have recently been followed by a large number of similar distillers, with somewhat similar arrangements. The effect will be to cut down the production of all classes of distilled spirits to the demands of the trade. On June 30, 1883, spirits remaining in warehouses reached the highest point, namely, 962,645 gallons. Since that time there has been a gradual reduction in the amount remaining in the warehouses and on the 1st of November, 1884, the amount was 84,028,331 gallons. This large stock mainly consists of fine grades of whisky, the tax on which will fall due from month to month. The last withdrawal must be made the 6th of December, 1885. If the future demand for this class of goods is to be judged by the withdrawals similar to those of the past few years, the stock now on hand is equal to six years' consumption. A movement has been set on foot for its exportation and reimportation and storage in customs bonded warehouses. This is entirely practicable under existing laws, and becomes a question whether it would not be better to afford by legislation relief sought to be obtained by this indirect means of extension of the bonded period for reasonable time. It need not impair the security of the government for its taxes, and would in no manner tend to reduce the income of the government from this source of revenue, which has up to this period resulted from natural laws of trade and demand for distilled spirits. By this means the expenses of transportation both ways and custom house charges abroad would be saved.

It affords me great pleasure to report THE SUPREMACY OF LAWS for the collection of its internal revenues have been established in all parts of the country. To maintain this favorable condition of things and prevent the recurrence of frauds, it will be necessary to continue the system of careful policing which has brought about this result.

Recommendations are renewed for granting the right to passers disabled while engaged in enforcing law at widows and orphans of officers killed in the discharge of their duty. Recommendation is also made that a law be passed fixing the term of office for collectors of internal revenue at four years and that the collectors shall not be subject to removal except for such cause as are designated in the law. Repeat is asked of the law which prohibits the redemption of stamps unless presented within the year after purchase from the government. The recommendation is renewed for the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture of sugar by the alcoholic vaporizing process or by the injection of vingers for the supervision of a government storekeeper and to other safeguards as in the case of distillers of spirits. Should it be deemed best to continue the present system under suitable safeguards it might be well to make such provisions as will permit the manufacturer to fully avail himself of the right to condense alcoholic vapor without the waste of material incident to the present process. Compensation of the storekeeper, if provided, should be reimbursed to the government by the manufacturer.

Express internal revenue service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, is estimated at \$5,274,180.

THE SALARIES OF COLLECTORS the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, are based upon the estimate of their probable collections, and range from a salary of \$2,000 for collection of \$25,000 revenue or less to \$4,000 salary for collection of \$775,000 revenue. The total amount of collections from tobacco for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1884, was \$47,391,935. This amount includes the collections of internal revenue taxes imposed upon imported manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars. In addition to customs duties, taxes are imposed on domestic manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, special taxes paid by manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars, and dealers in manufactured tobacco, and it also includes the receipt of money for export stamps sold to exporters of tobacco. The condition of the service in all that can be desired. Reports of inspecting officers have shown that admirable esprit de corps actuates every officer in the performance of his duties.

CAPITAL NOTES

MARSHAL M'MICHAEL. WASHINGTON, December 3.—At a late hour last night President Arthur appointed and commissioned Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, United States marshal of the District of Columbia. McMichael is editor and

proprietor of The Philadelphia North American.

THE DAGGER'S RESPONSE.

A Bloody Contradiction to Gladstone's Assertions About Ireland.

Secret Assassins Ply Their Knives and Pistols Both Day and Night.

A Picked Regiment of Marines Sent Over to Shoot When Necessary.

The National League and Its Leaders Proclaimed From Dublin Castle.

Total Collapse of the Tories and the Prorogation of Parliament.

Arabi Pasha Exiled for Life—Affairs in France and Spain.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. Special Dispatch to This Day.

DEATH OF A NOTED PARLAI. LONDON, December 3.—The archbishop of Canterbury died at 7:15 this morning.

The archbishop passed away quietly and apparently without suffering, in the presence of his three daughters, Davidson, his son-in-law, Canon Knollis, and the doctor of Canterbury. Saturday he remained in a semi-unconscious state, occasionally asking for water. About 11 o'clock at night he spoke his last words, "It is coming, it is coming." He was then seized with a sharp spasm, and his voice was not heard again, although it is believed he was partially conscious to the end. At 7 o'clock in the morning he exhibited signs of dissolution. It is understood that the dean of Westminster, on behalf of the queen, has offered burial for the archbishop in Westminster abbey. The decision will rest with the deceased's daughters. Muffled peals were rung in the adjacent town of Corydon, and archbishop's death was touchingly referred to at the morning services.

PROGRESSING PARLIAMENT. PARLIAMENT WAS PROLOGUED yesterday. The queen's closing speech said relations with foreign powers are still amicable, despite the failure of the French commercial treaty. The English and Indian troops in Egypt were increased by 1,000 men, but she will endeavor to maintain international engagements, uphold the privileges, and promote the happiness of the people, and avoid measures tending to disturb the quiet of the east. She believes her aims will be approved by the powers. The revenue has decreased, but for a gratifying reason—the diminution of duties on intoxicants. She anticipates distress at some points in Ireland, is pained at the assassinations in Dublin; the authorities are especially enjoined to be firm in exercising their powers. She claims the social condition of Ireland is considerably improved.

GOING FOR THE LEAGUE. QUINN, assistant secretary of the land league, and Davitt have been sent on a mission to appear and enter into recognitions for their good behavior. It is expected Healy will be served with a writ Monday. His presence place of residence is unknown. The writ for Davitt is founded on his speech at Navin. It was served upon him at the Imperial hotel, Dublin.

THE FIELD ASSAULT. DUBLIN, December 3.—The four men arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the assault upon Dennis F. J. J. were discharged. One of them, named Martin, was identified by a girl as one of the men engaged in the assault, but as she was not acquainted with the nature of an oath her evidence was not available to convict him. Field is now out of danger. The authorities have good reason to believe that the recent desperate outrages were arranged in London and New York.

FAILURE. LONDON, December 3.—Biddulph, Wood, and Jovon, iron and tin-plate merchants, Liverpool, also of Swansea and Briton ferry at Townswand, Wood & Co., suspended; liabilities, £250,000.

A BANQUET TO SULLIVAN. DUBLIN, December 3.—The Irish members of parliament gave a banquet to A. M. Sullivan. Kennedy described Jenkinson as the ex-murderer from Indiana, who was organizing a system of provocation to crime. Sullivan expatiated the power of the Irish in America. The anticipated day would come when the American government would declare it failed to understand why the Irish trouble could not be settled by granting Ireland federal rights, and would invite England to a friendly conference on the subject. Parnell expressed confidence that the Irish party in parliament would continue to make solid progress.

THE IREISH SITUATION. LONDON, December 3.—The public is again impressed with the gravity of the Irish situation, but the ministers, while admitting that the conflict is serious, profess confidence in rapid improvement. Trevelyan's statement that he welcomes the approach of the crisis—that is a conflict between authority and the assassins—expresses the feeling of the entire government. The Dublin police, since Saturday's murder, regard the struggle as a duel between themselves and the secret societies, which can have but one result. They fully expect that other murders will be committed in pursuance of the assassins' resolve to terrorize judges, jurors, police and all; but the police are now sup-

ported as they never were before, while English opinion upholds the government in any necessary act of energy.

Healy will be arrested if he carries out his bravado. Davitt also.

THE FUGROLOGICAL PARLIAMENT. Yesterday was due to the unexpected collapse of the Tory opposition to the rules of procedure and the failure of their efforts to raise debates on the Irish and Egyptian questions. The Tories admit that the government carried their proposals substantially as presented. Parnell insists that he will still mean to make obstructionist maneuvers as ever. The opposition generally showed that they were disposed to reduce the rule against moving an adjournment to a practical absurdity. The verdict of the public will depend on the efficiency of the rules at the next session, which the Parnellites fully intend to convert into an Irish session.

THE MALAGASY ENVOY will result in diplomatic remonstrance from England against French filibustering. The English are not disposed to quarrel, but growing public opinion strongly condemns the French proceeding both in Madagascar and on the Congo, where the flimsiest pretext fall to disguise the rapacity of the French ministry, backed, unhappily, by popular feeling.

A FRENCH SCARE. Rumors have reached the authorities of some projected attempt on the part of the Fenians to do mischief on Monday on account of the queen's opening the new royal palace of justice, but as always, great precautions will be taken and the crowd itself will form the strongest guard for the queen. In Ireland, however, anarchy is again threatening.

TO PARALYZE ALL AUTHORITY. The true state of affairs in the sister land is, I am given to understand, much more alarming than is indicated by the speeches of Chief Secretary Trevelyan. The recent assassinations in Dublin have beyond any doubt been intended, at least in part, as a reply to Gladstone's Mansion House speech, in which he boasted of the restoration of law and order in Ireland. A picked force of marines is to be sent to Ireland. They will be well armed and the men will not hesitate to shoot when it is necessary. Altogether the prospect for the winter is quite as bad as it has been for years past.

SPANISH POLITICS. MADRID, December 3.—A meeting of the majority of the chamber of deputies was held to-day. Sagasta, president of the council of ministers, declared the views and intentions of the government remained unchanged. The reforms to be introduced would include religious liberty, freedom of the press, trial by jury and civil marriage. He attributed the unjust criticisms of the ministry to the ascendency of liberal parties. He asked why should the government fulfill their promises precipitately rather than slowly and surely? For from having done so little, he said, he had accomplished his principal mission of inducing democracy to adhere to the monarchy. The moment had not yet arrived, he said, for discussing the programme of the dynamic left. Still he viewed the formation of that party with great satisfaction, as it signified the triumph of the police brought by putting an end to the pessimist views of the fanatical adversaries of existing institutions, but no movement, he said, would stand, if it tended to endanger monarchy or liberty.

ARABI'S CONVICTION AND SENTENCE. CAIRO, December 3.—Arabi Pasha this morning pleaded guilty to the charge of rebellion. In the afternoon the court met to reassemble and pronounced sentence of death. The khedive commuted the sentence to exile for life. It is believed Arabi will retire to some part of the British dominions. His demeanor before the court was very dignified.

ALL LOST. PICTON, December 2.—The schooner H. Folger, from Cleveland for Brookville, with coal, went ashore at Salmon Point reef Thursday night. The captain and crew of eight men were all lost. The Folger was a large three-masted schooner, owned by Dennis & Ellis, of Cape Vincent, New York.

RUSSIAN BANK FAILURES. ST. PETERSBURG, December 2.—The Municipal Bank of Skopin, in the province of Riasian, has failed for over £12,000,000, ruining whole towns as well as hundreds of families elsewhere.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. PARIS, December 2.—A party of Englishmen, members of trade unions, visited Leon Say and Defreyne today. The latter acquainted the callers with his views on a scheme for tunneling the English channel. Defreyne said the idea of French invasion, in event of the channel scheme being carried out, was inadmissible, as the English would rise as one man and repel invasion. Moreover, what hostile army would risk engagement in a narrow tube, forty kilometers long.

ON THE RHINE. BERLIN, December 2.—Communication between Frankfurt-on-Main and Coblenz, which had been interrupted by the floods, has been restored. The railroads are gradually resuming traffic.

THE MACES MUST GO. LONDON, December 2.—In parliament to-day the under-secretary of the colonial department read a telegram stating that the Macos, wife and sister, begged to be allowed to remain in Gibraltar, but permission was refused.

NHILIST REVENGE. ST. PETERSBURG, December 2.—It is reported that the policeman who arrested Ophie Pierowkajka in 1881 has been assassinated by the nihilists.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. LONDON, December 2.—In the house of commons Sexton submitted documents showing that Connolly, high sheriff and clerk of Drogheda, was a naturalized American citizen. Johnstone, attorney general for Ireland, said

PORTER'S PROVINCE.

Its Sacred Precincts Invaded by Alexander the Great.

The Question of Railroa Territory Prolongs the War.

The Contract System of the Pacific Roads.

The Railroad. Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, December 3.—At a full meeting of representatives of the railroads concerned in the railroad war in the northwest, held at the office of the Northwestern railway, yesterday, a conference of over two hours was had, but shortly after 1 o'clock an adjournment was taken to New York City, December 8. Those present at the meeting, so far as seen, agreed in the statement that nothing was accomplished, and that the war remains exactly as before the meeting. The various representatives were very decided in the presentation of their cases, and there was no indication of weakening in the stand taken by the various roads.

DEADLY DISCRIMINATION. Information was received here yesterday that a meeting between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads and eastern trunk lines, for the purpose of agreeing upon rates to San Francisco and California points, will be held in New York, December 11th. As already stated, the Iowa pool appointed a committee of general freight agents and Commissioner Midgley to attend that meeting and urge abolition of the present contract system on California business. This system was inaugurated by the Pacific roads a few years ago to meet the competition of Pacific Mail steamship company. Shippers who place their goods to ship their goods exclusively by the Pacific roads are given a rate only about one-third of the regular rates, while shippers who refuse to bind themselves to ship exclusively by rail must

FAY FULL RATE, which is exorbitant in the extreme. The fact that Pacific roads can afford to take business from contract shippers at one-third the tariff rates and make money shows how exorbitant the regular rates on the trunk lines as well as the Iowa pool lines are strongly opposed to the continuance of this contract system, claiming that it tends to demoralize business and does not help roads in the least. They say that the contract system does not stop competition by the steamship company, but rather augments it. The steamship company know full well that the contract rates are and it meets them just as it would meet the regular rate if such rates were charged to all shippers.

WHAT THEY WANT is that the rates be made so low as to induce shippers to ship by rail in preference to the ocean line, and that all shippers should be treated alike. They will make a strong effort at the meeting in New York to induce the Union and Central Pacific companies to recede from the position they have thus far taken.

A meeting was held Thursday at Kansas City of representatives of the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe roads to consider the matter and to agree upon a uniform plan of action before going to the New York meeting.

MITCHELL'S REPLY TO PORTER. MILWAUKEE, December 3.—Alexander Mitchell, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, in an interview regarding the war, to-night, Porter's demands are unjust. My company claims the right to extend its business into any part of the country where necessity seems to demand it, and where the conditions of the country warrants such construction. The demands of the Omaha road are something people will not endorse. The meeting is only monopoly and high rates, if they are carried out. But one thing can result, the serious crippling of railroad interests of the country. Mitchell had not come to any definite conclusion, but those who are in position to know say that he will not agree to what Porter calls "refraining from appropriating territory of other lines." This will continue the war for an indefinite length of time.

Gould Gets Rates. ST. LOUIS, December 3.—Geo. Oida, general freight agent of the Missouri Pacific railway, will announce in the morning that from and after December 5th, freight rates to and from all points on the Gould southwestern system in Texas & Louisiana, will be reduced from ten to fifty per cent, or an average of twenty-five per cent. This rate applies to all points east of St. Louis, and will result in giving St. Louis merchants relatively as low freights as those of Boston and New York and to many points in Texas and Louisiana. It will enable him to compete with the low ocean rates between the Northern Atlantic and Gulf ports.

How Chalmers was Counted Out. GALVESTON, December 3.—General Chalmers furnishes the information that he has just received a letter from Judge Ware, of Mississippi, who informs him that a few days ago a reliable gentleman traveling on a railroad in Mississippi overheard a conversation in which Price Porter, deputy of H. C. Myers, secretary of state of Mississippi, said that on the Sunday previous to canvassing the returns in Mississippi he and Myers had opened the returns from the Second district and discovered the error as to Tate county; that this error was communicated to Gov. Lowry, and after consulting with the governor it was resolved to lock up the returns and keep them from public inspection until the count was made.

Shipped With \$1,600. MEMPHIS, December 3.—Wood D. Smith, clerk and deputy collector of customs, has absconded. He is \$1,600 short in his accounts. He has been in the employ of Collector General W. J. Smith for six years.

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