

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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DISCUSSING REVENUE PLANS.

Officials of the Treasury department are considering plans for providing additional revenue, with a view to recommending action by congress. It is hardly necessary to say that none of these plans contemplate any change in the tariff in the direction of higher duties, but have in view the raising of the required additional revenue chiefly from internal taxes, although the imposition of duties on tea and coffee may be proposed.

But the favorite object of increased tax with the treasury officials is beer. They urge that an additional tax of \$1 a barrel on beer would provide a revenue of about \$30,000,000, without any new machinery for collection. This was proposed in the last congress, but when the democrats of the ways and means committee heard from the brewing interest of the country in most vigorous protest against any increase of the beer tax they very promptly dropped its consideration. It is now suggested that the threat that the brewers would antagonize the political party responsible for increasing the tax will lose something of its force if the responsibility for the increase is divided between a republican congress and a democratic administration, but it is quite probable that the republicans of the Fifty-fourth congress may not take this view of it. They will very likely reason that having the duty of originating revenue legislation the burden of responsibility would rest upon them, regardless of the recommendation or approval of the democratic administration. The democrats rejected the proposal to increase the beer tax for political reasons. They were afraid of antagonizing the influential brewing interest. Why should the republicans be expected to run the risk of incurring the hostility of this interest when there are other ways of raising additional revenue in line with republican policy?

Another suggestion is to change the duty on sugar from 40 per cent ad valorem to a specific rate of one cent per pound, which it is estimated would give the treasury about \$10,000,000 more from this source than it has received from the ad valorem, while at the same time better protection would be afforded to American sugar growers. If this could be done without additional benefit to the sugar refining monopoly there might be no objection to it, but that is a point that needs to be carefully considered. A specific duty is clearly desirable if it will not impose any additional charge upon the consumers while helping the treasury. The republican party is in favor of free sugar, but as that cannot be had under existing conditions its representatives in congress will undoubtedly be disposed to do whatever may be found expedient to increase the revenue from this source without giving any more advantage to the sugar trust than it now enjoys. As to duties on tea and coffee, from which it is estimated \$35,000,000 could be raised without any very material increase in the cost of these necessities to consumers, it is not probable that the next congress will seriously consider the proposition. It would obviously be very difficult to justify taxing tea and coffee after refusing to increase the tax on beer, and it is safe to say that the republicans in the Fifty-fourth congress will not assume any such hazardous responsibility.

A TIMELY NEW DEPARTURE. There is no doubt whatever that Clinton N. Powell, attorney for the Board of Education, has given the board a correct version of the intent of the law governing the deposit of school funds. The city treasurer is ex-officio the treasurer of the school board, and under the charter he is as much accountable for the interest on the school fund as he is for the interest on the city funds. While the law does not in so many words require him to place the school moneys in one of the approved city depositories, the manifest intent of the law is that the same rule should apply to the deposit of all public funds in the treasurer's custody.

The salary of the city treasurer was raised from \$1,400 to \$6,000 a year and the city assumed all the expenses of the clerical force in his office with but one object in view, namely, that the illegal speculation in public funds under whatever pretext should be forever abolished. Under a misinterpretation of the law it has been contended that the school moneys were not within the scope of the charter provision that restricts the treasurer from depositing municipal funds in any bank that has not been designated a depository. In view of the fact that the depositories designated by the council give bonds only for the safe keeping of city funds, and inasmuch as the bonds of these depositories run only to the city of Omaha and not to the school district, it would seem to be the duty of the Board of Education to invite proposals for the school funds on the same conditions as are exacted from city depositories and to make official designation of such depositories. While there is no doubt that the depository banks have agreed among themselves not to bid against each other in the interest rate, the forms of the law should be complied with in any event.

Right here it may not be out of place to recall a fact known to but few, that the allowance of 2 per cent interest by the city treasurer on school fund balances since August, 1893, was brought about through the instrumentality of The Bee. Up to that time Treasurer Bolln had stubbornly persisted in appropriating the interest on school money under the plea that that was a prerogative of his office. The school board had repeatedly failed in its efforts to have this interest covered into its treasury. At this juncture, in July, 1893, the editor of The Bee served personal notice on Mr. Bolln that The Bee would oppose his re-election unless he paid in at least as much interest on the school money in his possession as the city was receiving from the city depositories. Mr. Bolln thereupon made a virtue of necessity and notified the board that beginning with the following month the school fund would be credited with 2 per cent interest on the balances in the treasury. Had the board followed up its opportunity and forced the issue to its legitimate conclusion it would not only have recovered the back interest, but would also have forced the deposit of the school moneys in depositories designated according to law.

It is gratifying to note that the board is at last mustering up courage enough to assert its rights, and it is to be hoped that it will not stop until it has placed the management of the school finances upon a strictly business basis.

Chief of Police White starts in well. So long as he keeps up the present gait he will have the endorsement of the people of Omaha.—Sunday World-Herald. Within twenty-four hours after this merited compliment had been paid to the new chief of police the organ of the howling demagogues drops its inexcusable attack upon Chief White, charging him in the same breath with maltreatment of the prisoners arrested for the Seljan murder, with utter lack of intelligence in handling the case and with partiality to the prisoners in allowing them to be kept together. This malicious and slanderous attack is put into the mouth of an unnamed member of the imbecile coroner's jury that could not tell whether Seljan came to his death by a murderous assault or had killed himself and carried his own body to the Missouri river, two miles from the place of the bloody tragedy.

Now what excuse is there for this outrageous attack upon Chief White and his associates working upon the police force under his direction? Here was a most atrocious butchery committed beyond a doubt by parties impelled by greed for the dead man's money. The room in which Seljan lodged, the blood-stained furniture, testify to the violent struggle for life. The fact that the horribly mutilated body was conveyed in a push-cart to the river by three persons, and the fact that the blood-stained sacks into which it had been thrust were found at the house of the prisoners affords a chain of strongest circumstantial evidence that a foul murder was committed. In the face of such a revolting crime no reputable newspaper, is justified in seeking to create the impression that a great wrong has been perpetrated in the preliminary inquiry into the circumstances that connect the prisoners with the crime of which they are accused.

There is no truth whatever in the assertion that these prisoners were locked in the same cell or given any opportunity in the city jail to patch up an agreed story. There is no foundation for the charge that the prisoners have been tortured or subjected to cruel treatment to extort a confession of guilt. In this, as in all similar cases, prisoners are interrogated concerning their conduct and whereabouts at the time the horrible deed was committed. It should also be noted that in this instance Chief White has been compelled to act not only in the capacity of detective, but also as prosecuting attorney, although the law imposes the latter duty upon the county attorney and his deputies. Why those officers have been remiss is not for us to explain.

The scandalous attack made by the World-Herald upon an efficient officer who has discharged a most difficult task under adverse circumstances is a disgrace to journalism, which is presumed to uphold officers engaged in the honest discharge of duty. It is nothing more nor less than an attempt to palliate a most heinous crime under the mask of a hypocritical remonstrance against the abuse of police power. The inspiration for this dastardly assault on the chief comes from the star-chamber councils of the same conspirators that have been baffled in their plots to get control of the police. Chief White is not a man of their stripe and therefore his efficient work must be belittled and misrepresented even if it helps bloody murderers to escape the just penalty of their crimes.

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SUPPORTED CAPTAIN BECK.

Report of Inspector McLaughlin on the Indian Troubles Made Public. ORIGIN OF ALL OF THE TROUBLE. Settlers Have Given Notes for This Year's Lease Money to the Flourmoy Company, Which Has Disposed of Them to the Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—(Special Telegram)—United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin has submitted special reports to the secretary of the interior with reference to trouble on Omaha and Winnebago reservation. The report is very voluminous, gives a detailed account of interviews which Inspector McLaughlin had with Indians and settlers, and makes some recommendations as to the course to be pursued in the future. In every instance, the report sustains Captain Beck and speaks in favor of his treatment of parties interested and of his endeavors to evict illegal lessees. McLaughlin says that legal lessees, William H. Merry, John R. Waterman, John Bear, Garrison Bear and thirteen others came to him to refute statements to Captain Beck or to clerical forces. They told him that "they and all others who merited it have received courteous treatment from all of his assistants. Inspector McLaughlin advised that if the Flourmoy Company and middlemen persuade illegal lessees to hold out against the government, and if it is determined to remove them by a military force, they will be employed for that purpose, for fear that hot-headed settlers may cause trouble if their removal is recognized and they are ordered backed up by the presence of a detachment of United States troops."

McLaughlin's report was referred to the Indian office for the information of officials there, and has been returned to the secretary of the interior for sanction as he may deem expedient. Neb., is the headquarters of the several organizations of speculators who are trying to control the Indian lands of both the reservations. These speculators unite in opposing the present administration of the agency affairs, and have succeeded remarkably in conveying the impression that they have been much injured by Captain Beck's attitude in evicting all illegal lessees as trespassers.

Desiring to learn the cause influencing the illegal lessees to hold out against leasing the lands from the Indian allottees through the agency office, I visited the interior of the agency and secured the articles of the lease, and they have given notes for this year's rental, some secured by mortgage on the growing crop. These notes had been placed in the hands of the Indian agents as security for money borrowed by it. The lessees, therefore, fear that should they lease their lands to the Indians, they would have to pay their notes to the Flourmoy company. This company further advises its lessees not to rent from the Indians, assuring them that if they will only remain loyal to the company they will be protected. In some cases the company has given an indemnity bond to its tenants. In this way and by making false and misleading statements, the company has succeeded in keeping many well disposed persons from leasing under department regulations.

The report then gives the result of a conference between a committee of settlers, the government officers which resulted in the form of an agreement to the government's proposition, and in closing Inspector McLaughlin says he hopes matters will be quickly settled unless the Flourmoy company succeeds in cajoling the settlers into standing by it.

CHICKAMAUGA DEDICATION CEREMONY. Program Made Up Except the Special Exercises Under State Auspices. WASHINGTON, July 9.—The official announcements of speakers at the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military park is as follows: Dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military park. Exercises at a magna section of the park. Exercises at Snodgrass hill, to be opened by Secretary Lamont. Orators, General John M. Palmer of Illinois and General J. P. Gordon of Georgia.

At Chattanooga, exercises conducted by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Tennessee, General G. M. Dodge presiding. Orators, General O. Howard and General Joseph Wheeler of Alabama. September 29—Dedication of the Chattanooga section of the park, exercises beginning at Chattanooga, Tenn., and ending at Chattanooga, Tenn. Orators, General C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio and General William B. Hale of Tennessee.

At Chattanooga, exercises conducted by veterans of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, General E. M. Walthall of Mississippi presiding. Orators, General Orlando Smith and Governor Oates of Alabama. At 8 p. m., September 18, at Chattanooga, the annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will occur, at which time will be provided the platform for the executive and congressional parties, the governors of states and their staffs and the representatives of all army societies for the north and the United States veterans. Orators, General Charles F. Manderson.

The program for the dedication of state monuments, in which the governors are expected to take part, will be announced as received from the respective state committees. The program of local participation in the dedication under the auspices of the citizens' executive committee of Chattanooga will also be known later.

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VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Wabner Chronicle: The man who abandoned Nebraska last fall would have to see her splendid crops today to comprehend what a comicalous clump he was. Pender Times: The Omaha Bee's efforts to relieve Omaha from the hands of the hardest gang of cutthroats that ever disgraced a city should be commended by the good citizens of the metropolis. Lincoln News: An Omaha man died Saturday from starvation. It is explained that it was not due to any lack of means to purchase food, but he was kept so busy trying to keep track of the World-Herald's political policy that he did not have time to eat.

Hastings Democrat: Has it come to this pass that a newspaper cannot warn the public to beware of slunks, if the paper can prove it is a slunk without being dragged before the court on a charge of libel? The point is, can you label a slunk? There are courts that seem to think so. A Douglas county judge will not permit an editor to prove that statements published by him are true. Crete Vindicator: We understand the people of Omaha are going down into their pockets good and plenty and are making their preparation for the coming state fair. They should receive the hearty cooperation of every patriotic citizen in the state. Hundreds of eastern people will visit our fair this fall and the exhibit should be no large and plethoric to eclipse that of the map of memory the failure of 1894.

Philadelphia Times: While a woolen bathing dress may be the most modest in the world, it isn't said that it shrinks from observation. New York Recorder: Ethelism has invaded Oklahoma, and the man who hasn't a pistol pocket in his nightshirt, embroidered in gold thread, is a ground of concern can't expect to be considered in the social swim. Texas Siftings: Literary men are a good deal like hens. The author lays a plot and then the editor sits on it. Indianapolis Journal: "No," said Mr. Wheeler, "I have my doubts about the bicycle being able to displace the horse. The time I rode a bicycle I was so busy trying to get out of the collision without a scratch."

Boston Transcript: Theodore—Toll me, now, what is the meaning of the expression, "pulling your ass up Richard—I can't tell you in so many words, but I will illustrate. You haven't pulled up your ass, you can't get back to your work today. Both were excited. Colonel Thomas Moonlight, United States minister to Bolivia, writes home that he would be willing to go through a cyclone to get back to his home in Kansas. But he was still there, drawing his \$7,500 salary, at last accounts. Chicago affects to be shocked over the story that a representative of that city in the legislature endeavored to make a stake on the side with his vote. The surprising feature of the charge is that the law maker attempted to hold up an editor.

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Near Oregon, Ill., just west of Chicago, there is a beautiful island named for Margaret Fuller, Countess d'Ossoli. Just half a century ago this celebrated woman, who was the 25 years old and already noted as a teacher and writer, visited some relatives in Oregon and lived there in a humble log cabin. Near by is Eagle's Nest bluff, where Miss Fuller composed the poem "Gaiety made to the Eagle." 8 p. m.—At Chattanooga, exercises conducted by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Tennessee, General G. M. Dodge presiding. Orators, General O. Howard and General Joseph Wheeler of Alabama.

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TRUTH TRIFLES.

"Girls are a joy, boys are a bore."—Grover Cleveland. Young Miss Cleveland is the latest edition of the coming woman. Two southern writers, Samuel Minturn Peck and William H. Payne, are going to the lecture platform. Peck weighs 200 and Payne ninety-seven pounds. Baron Edmond Rothschild has bought for \$10,000 and presented to the Louvre the Boer war medals, consisting of silver articles found at Pompeii, which the Boston museum was trying to purchase.

All sorts and conditions of men go toward making up the jury list in New York. A few days ago a man was summoned as a tinsmith, and on Tuesday a lad of 6 years was called upon for jury duty. Both were excused. Colonel Thomas Moonlight, United States minister to Bolivia, writes home that he would be willing to go through a cyclone to get back to his home in Kansas. But he was still there, drawing his \$7,500 salary, at last accounts.

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WE DON'T Want to do a rushing business—we want time, as a matter of fact. However, we don't have our own way about it, and on Saturdays we are pushed to deliver all orders. On that account if you can call today it would suit us, as our bundle boys ask us to make this request, and then if there is any trifling alteration we'll have time to make it. We find that about \$18.00 hits the mark oftenest for our Men's Summer Suits. We'd rather sell you a \$28.00 Suit. If you prefer, for reasons of your own, to come down to \$8.00, \$10.00 or \$12.50 we can accommodate you. Your Money's Worth, or Well Trade Back.

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