

FRAUDS IN CUBAN POSTS

Senate Committee Makes Report of Nearly Three Hundred Pages.

HUNDREDS OF CLAIMS ARE DISALLOWED

Rathbone and Neely Appear from the Reports Submitted to Have Led the Government's Money to Satisfy Every Whim.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Platt of Connecticut, chairman of the senate committee on relations with Cuba, today made public the statement prepared by the auditing division of the War department, showing the expenditures made by E. G. Rathbone, late director of the Department of Posts for Cuba. The statement is included in a volume of 291 pages and covers the period from January 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900. There are no remarks and the book is a solid mass of figures, showing not only the disbursements made by Rathbone, but giving the items disallowed upon re-examination as well as those allowed. The total disallowances for sixteen months were \$72,431.

The first disallowance was on account of an expenditure of \$850 for a duchess carriage, made on the 28th of February, 1899. After that time there were frequent disbursements for the director general's carriage service. March 29 he paid \$202 for a set of harness and carriage "auxillaries." April 7, \$12 for a jipijapa hat and for another hat for his coachman with rossette and on the same date \$395 for harness, etc. Rent for the coachman, stable, etc., seems to have been regularly paid out of the public funds at the rate of \$10 a month and in one or two instances the hostler's salary was thus supplied. All the coach furnishings were provided in this way. In May, 1899, a uniform costing \$40, a pair of boots costing \$15 and another hat costing \$9 were bought for the coachman. June 3, a rain coat costing \$25 was supplied to that individual. The coach was later supplied with rubber tires at an expense to the public of \$110. In addition there were many miscellaneous charges for stable rent and carriage and car hire.

Payments to Neely Watched.

All of the payments made to C. F. W. Neely, chief of the financial bureau of the department, appear to have been carefully scrutinized and many of them were disallowed. Most of the payments made to him apparently were made on account of office furnishings, freight, drayage, moving, advance in salaries, etc. There are two or three items in his accounts of from \$10 to \$20 for the glazier and painter. Neely, the director general's coachman. On October 14, 1899, \$5,123 was paid to Neely on account of "loans on Spanish gold taken to the United States" and this was disallowed as were several other minor charges in connection with the transaction. Neely made a trip to the United States, going as far west as his old home in Indiana, under the direction, it is stated, of the director general, and many of his charges in that connection were disallowed upon re-examination, but not of the entire amount. He had been paid also made advances to Rathbone and to W. E. Wilmot on account of trips to the United States, which were not sanctioned by the auditor. Some of the items in this connection amount to as much as \$500.

Rathbone Enjoys Free Trip Home.

In April, 1899, Mr. Rathbone made a visit to this country under the claim that it was made in obedience to the orders of the postmaster general, but the auditor finds that the trip was not authorized and refused to sanction the entire expenditure, which was an even \$500. Smaller bills taken with reference to the purchase of an enameled bathtub for the Department of Posts, secured at a cost of \$42. Attorneys and notaries were paid \$110 for services in connection with the transaction. Neely made a trip to the United States, going as far west as his old home in Indiana, under the direction, it is stated, of the director general, and many of his charges in that connection were disallowed upon re-examination, but not of the entire amount.

Haberdashery at Uncle Sam's Expense.

There were also many disallowances on account of office furniture purchased and in some cases portions of the payments are found to have been legitimate and others not so. In one case shirts, collars and cuffs were charged to the government. All the expenses made to R. H. Cowan & Co. of Muncie, Ind., for printing and stationery, aggregating several thousand dollars, are found to have been illegitimate. Mr. Neely seems to have bought several hundred dollars' worth of photographs at government expense and also a great deal of stationery outside of that ordered from the Muncie firm, but these items are all pronounced illegitimate.

The auditor recommends the disallowance of \$12,281 spent for repairs on the department building and also a deposit of \$12,900 "erroneously credited to Rathbone."

Want Gunboat Named Dubuque.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The entire Iowa delegation in congress, including Speaker Henderson, today introduced a bill to name the secretary of the navy to name one of the new gunboats the Dubuque.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Wood.

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION. QURE SICK HEADACHE.

PASTORS ARE NOT CRUSADERS

Clergymen Believe City Good Enough to Live In as It is and Will Attend to Their Parishes.

"The alleged reform movement which is exploited in emphatic type in a local paper is undertaken, in my opinion, not so much in good faith, as to embarrass the city administration and make Omaha appear awkward a town as possible," said Rev. E. F. Trefz of the Kountze Memorial church. "There will be no attempt on the part of the clergymen of the Coterie club to conduct a crusade against Sunday theaters, neither will the club bestir itself at present in an organized way on any other crusade. Omaha is not a wide-open city and I believe its moral level is higher than the average. Personally, I am not opposed to Sunday theaters and I think they are often better open than closed.

"With regard to the unworthy theatrical posters which have recently appeared on prominent boards the club decided to condemn them, and in company with several others, I called on him today. We found that he had already given orders to have the objectionable pictures torn down."

AMUSEMENTS.

"On the Quiet"

A three-act comedy by Augustus Thomas, produced for the first time in Omaha at the Grand Opera House, Friday night, by William Collier.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Phoebe Ridgeway, Robert's cousin. Helena Collier, Duke of Carbondale. Cranley Douglas, Horace's friend. George W. Parsons, Judge. Robert's father. John Saville, Agnes' sister. Horace Collier, Robert Ridgeway. William Collier, Duke of Carbondale. E. F. Poor, Duke of Carbondale, sister to Horace. Katherine Mulkins, Horace's friend. Satcho Oida, Walter. E. F. Kramer, Judge. Agnes' maid. Lorraine Palmer, Lottie, a music hall girl. Ninette Thulien, Horace's music hall girl. Mary Fletcher, McCreeshy, a bookmaker. Thomas Doyle, a reporter. George H. Robinson, The transition of Willie Collier, quaint comedian, to William Collier, comedian, could hardly have been accomplished through the agency of a more suitable vehicle than that furnished by Augustus Thomas in "On the Quiet." The joint product of a famous playwright and a clever comedian, supported by a capable company, furnished genuine enjoyment for a representative Omaha audience, which turned out to welcome Mr. Collier, and the ring of sincerity was so true that it certainly failed not in pleasing the object of its bestowal quite as much as he pleased his well-wishers.

"On the Quiet" is similar to others of Mr. Thomas' handiwork, in that it breathes the true American spirit. Other similarities arise in the originality of its plot, the brightness of its lines and the activity with which it moves. It is a wholesome comedy, no false note entering to mar a composition altogether harmonious. The consent of an heiress' family and, incidentally, a trifling sum of \$10,000,000 have as a condition precedent to the marriage of Robert Ridgeway and Agnes Collier, the reduction of the former from a college expulsion by means of a full university course at the same institution with which his connection was arbitrarily discontinued by the faculty because he smoked. Ridgeway succeeded in getting himself into all sorts of predicaments and likewise several of his friends and relatives in the month that he spends in college, but eventually the secret marriage with his heart's desire is ratified willingly by a seemingly obtuse brother.

The three acts of the comedy are alive with situations that develop into climax after climax with sufficient frequency to hold the spectator in a state of pleased expectancy. Even though Mr. Collier is the bright particular star in the firmament of fifteen others approaching his brilliancy at times, the play is the more charming because of its lack of a one-man personality. Mr. Collier portrays the principal character with a naturalness characteristic of his previous efforts. But it was not through his acting that Mr. Collier made his greatest impression last night. At the close of the second act such enthusiastic applause as was accorded him by his audience would have called for the opinion of his super-wishers. Cranley Douglas accomplishes a clever piece of character acting in his representation of an English duke and, best of all, does not overdo the part. Lorraine Palmer shines largely in the approbation that must be accorded the entire supporting company.

The scenery employed in the three acts goes a long way in making "On the Quiet" the triumph that it is. Two of the scenes are the interior view of the lovely conservatory and the second dining room in Ridgeway's apartments at New Haven. The last scene represents a view of Ridgeway's yacht and no detail is lacking to make it entirely realistic. "On the Quiet" continues through a matinee this afternoon and closes tonight.

For a Cold in the Head.

LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

H. Kaplan, aged 20, died with appendicitis at the St. Bernard's hospital.

Minnie M. Bogue has commenced suit against Edward O. Bogue for a divorce on the ground of adultery. She asks for the custody of her daughter, Irene.

Hot ashes piled against the side of a home at 21st and Broadway street caused a fire yesterday morning. The department turned out in time to prevent damage.

W. J. Cornish, park commissioner, will deliver an address on "Parks and Boulevards" at the regular weekly meeting of the Real Estate exchange next Wednesday.

Mary Ellen Broderick, the young woman whose reason is supposed to have been destroyed by hypnotism, has been taken by her father to St. Bernard's hospital in Council Bluffs.

Workmen are taking down the giant saw on the old exposition grounds preparatory to removing it to the new site. It will be operated during the Pan-American exposition.

Dr. J. J. Solomon, proprietor of a drug store on Vinton street, near Eighteenth, was fined \$5 and costs in police court Friday for selling drugs without the supervision of a registered pharmacist.

A few members of the South Side Improvement club met in a hall at Tenth and Hickory streets Friday night, but as a quorum was not present the meeting adjourned without being called to order. Another meeting will be advertised for the near future.

After being out fifty-four hours without coming to an agreement the jury in the case of Joseph Standley against C. H. Robinson & Co. was discharged by Judge W. J. Conroy yesterday. Suit was brought to recover \$4,000 on some shipments of cattle by H. H. Farrabee of Wallace, Neb. It is asserted that the defendant purchased mortgaged cattle.

Frank Noonan has commenced suit against the city of Omaha to recover judgment in the sum of \$100 on account of a contract for the construction of a wagon. The wagon was on Twenty-fourth street, near 14th, and was struck by a heavy load of lumber belonging to the Omaha Gas company. Noonan, who was driving late at night, ran into the vehicle and broke his buggy and harness.

Persons living near the old Saddle creek sewer, which extends along Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets between Hamilton and Cumming street, have been removing the pillars supporting the construction work. Sidewalks in that vicinity have also been torn up. Suspicious men of kindling wood were found in several yards and it is likely that they will be some prosecutions.

WAR REVENUE TAX CUT DOWN

Chairman Payne of Ways and Means Committee Reviews Its Conclusions.

TOTAL REDUCTION FORTY MILLION DOLLARS

Relief Afforded to Brewing Interests and Cigar Manufacturers, While Documentary Taxes Are Almost Obliterated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee today after this afternoon submitted the report of that committee, signed by all the republican members, in favor of the bill reducing the war revenue taxes about \$40,000,000. The report says in part:

"While the war for which these additional taxes were levied on the part of the extraordinary expenditures has not terminated with the close of actual hostilities. We find it still necessary to maintain an army of 100,000 men until law and order is fully restored in all our possessions. We find it also necessary to provide troops to man the fortifications which we have been building the last few years and also to provide a sufficient force in the navy to man the vessels we have recently added. The increasing navy, too, brings new necessities of which call for a greater drain upon our treasury."

"According to the report of the secretary of the treasury the receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were \$959,595,431, while the total expenditures were \$590,968,371, showing a surplus of \$368,627,060. He also estimates the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, upon the basis of existing laws, at \$687,772,253, and the expenditures at \$607,772,253, which would leave an estimated surplus of \$80,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, he estimates the treasury estimated the revenues at \$716,632,042 and the expenditures at \$690,374,804, leaving an estimated surplus of only \$26,257,238. It will be seen that for 1902 there is an estimated increase in the revenue of \$29,000,000 over the year 1901, and an increase of expenditures of nearly \$33,000,000. The committee is inclined to take a more conservative view of the amount of expenditures necessary for the year ending June 30, 1902, at the same time they are anxious to avoid any increase in the future. They deem it safe to make a reduction of about \$40,000,000, while the secretary of the treasury in his report suggested a reduction of only \$30,000,000 in the revenue.

Seek to Remove Annoying Taxes.

"In making the reductions in the bill reported the committee have sought to remove the more annoying taxes in the war revenue act by the entire abolition of those which were most vexatious and by a reduction of those which seemed to have proved a great burden upon the several branches of trade to which they had been applied. A war tax of 85 cents a barrel was added to the tax of \$1 a barrel previously imposed.

"Complaint has been made that this tax has borne heavily upon the brewing interests and it was stated in the report that last spring that it had resulted in a decreased consumption of beer. As evidence of this it was claimed that the output of beer was nearly 1,000,000 barrels less in 1899 than it was in 1898, before the war revenue tax took effect, but it will appear that this falling off in the consumption has occurred in a number of other years in the last decade and that the increase in consumption in the year of 1900 of 2,750,000 barrels is nearly the greatest of any one year of the last ten."

The report then proceeds: "So that neither the falling off in the sale of beer in 1899 nor the increased consumption in 1900 was caused by the increased tax. But the committee recognizes the fact that manufacturers of beer have some claim to a general reduction of the war revenue and they believe that the amendment proposed in section 1 of the bill, making a net reduction of 25 cents a barrel, gives them all the relief to which they are entitled in view of the reduction carried by the bill."

Relief for Cigar Manufacturers.

"In the war revenue act the tax upon cigars averaging more than three pounds in weight to the 1,000 was made \$3.60. This 60 cents per 1,000 was very onerous to the manufacturers, especially those engaged in a small way and making the cheaper grades of cigars. It has been impossible to distribute any of this 60 cents in making a price to the consumer and the factories have had to bear the entire tax of over \$3,000,000 last year. The committee have therefore reported an amendment which reduces the tax at the rate of 60 cents per 1,000."

The report then gives the changes in detail with the amount of the reduction which has heretofore appeared. It continues:

"The 2-cent stamps on bank checks, certificates of deposit, drafts, postal money orders, etc., are very annoying to a large class of people and much complaint has been made to the committee, especially from the smaller towns and from farmers."

"Documentary Taxes Repealed." "Another source of annoyance has been the tax of 1 cent on express receipts and telegraph messages. There is no doubt but that this taxation has caused more widespread annoyance and trouble than anything else in the act. The committee therefore have stricken these taxes from the act. The tax upon deeds and conveyances has been quite burdensome in numerous instances as well as the tax upon insurance and leases. The tax upon promissory notes and mortgages burdens the borrower upon the debtor class. It has seemed to them that it was enough to pay interest without paying a tribute to the government upon every transaction of this kind. These are the principal items in amount that are stricken from the act, while other taxes of the character are small in amount and obvious reason for their repeal. The committee have repealed all of schedule B excepting the tax upon wines. This includes the tax upon proprietary medicines and articles of a similar nature."

"There has been greater protest against the enforcement of this tax than any other in the whole law. It would appear that the tax was much greater in severity than congress anticipated when the law was enacted. While the present rate is small upon the retail price of the article sold, it has fallen upon the manufacturer to a large degree and has been in the aggregate a large percentage of taxation upon the wholesale price. The committee recognized that wines were entitled to a much reduction as beer, but there did not seem to be any convenient way to divide the tax of 1 cent upon a pint bottle, and therefore have left it the same as in the original act."

"Bill Goes as Far as Practical." After giving the reductions in detail, aggregating \$40,000,346, the report says: "In making the foregoing reductions, your committee believes that the bill goes as far as it is safe to go in reducing the revenue. They also believe that they have made the reductions so as to do away with the most annoying and vexatious taxes under the act, and also to relieve such business as is now entitled to relief under all the circumstances. While also recognizing that they cannot at this time make a practically disposing of the war taxes, except such as congress may deem it wise hereafter to keep upon the statute book, they congratulate the country that they are able to report a bill striking off 40 per cent of this kind of taxation."

"After this reduction of \$40,000,000 shall take effect, leaving a revenue of \$65,000,000 under the war revenue act, that sum will be barely sufficient to meet the train of extraordinary expenditures which follow the close of actual hostilities. We are certainly justified in maintaining the war revenues up to a point equal to the extraordinary expenses entailed by the war."

Mr. Payne said today that he would call up the bill in the house next Tuesday, after the executive bill is passed. No program for the bill has been fixed, but Mr. Payne asked the minority leaders to confer and let him know what time is desired, with a view of arranging the limits of debate.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION MEETS

Several Sorts of Provocation to Oratory Sprung on the Attending Delegates.

Sid J. Kent, the state labor commissioner who expects to retire from his official position in a short time, sprung an new scheme before the Central Labor union last night in an address in which he announced a meeting of delegates at Lincoln on December 20 for the purpose of forming a state society of labor and industry, which is to be a sort of a state federation of labor. In the course of his remarks he mentioned laws needed by the state, among which was a municipal eight-hour law, an arbitration law, a fellow-servant or employer's liability law, a law requiring the union label on state work, free employment bureau laws in requiring shops and factories to place guards around machinery, elevators, etc., and state inspection of boilers and machinery.

The address caused considerable comment and after considerable acrimonious discussion, in which the popular labor commissioner was "roasted," the union decided to send three delegates to the convention. The delegates were—The pastor, Harry McVea and C. E. Watson.

The meeting of the union opened with the matter of the Painters' union under discussion. Officers of the union had written to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor and the Painters' union regarding the matter and from both headquarters came instructions that Union 104, the so-called "Baltimore union," should be recognized equally with union 105, the "Lafayette branch." The division was rather an awkward one and by a vote of 22 to 18 the union decided to pay no attention to the recommendations from the national bodies.

The board of control of the proposed newspaper made a report, in which it was stated that Asa Taylor had been elected editor, with Willie Hudspeth as associate editor, Downs of South Omaha, Kelwitz of Omaha and Scott of Council Bluffs, directors; that advertising to the extent of \$200 per month had been contracted and with over 1,500 subscribers the first edition would be issued next Wednesday. When the report was submitted for the first time it was realized that the Central Labor union had parted with the power of choosing the editors—that function having been assumed by the board of control. When this phase was developed President Taylor tendered the resignation of himself and Willie Hudspeth.

W. H. Bell moved that the resignation of Willie Hudspeth be accepted, for the reason that he had supplied the master printers with information which had nearly disrupted the Painters' union and had cost that organization \$1,500; that no printer would contribute \$1 to the paper so long as it was published by the board of control. The Central Labor union nor connected with it in any way.

The dragon's teeth of discord was sown by these remarks and the champions of the "red button" rallied to the support of the board of control. The resignation of Painters' union No. 104, President Taylor left the chair to defend his co-laborer, saying that while Mr. Hudspeth was wrong once, he is now right—an honest, sincere wheel to move the shoulder to the man, who is putting his shoulder to the wheel to make a success. His removal would injure the paper and the speaker asked that the resignation be not accepted until some time in the future.

The representative of the board of control announced that the Central Labor union had nothing to say in the matter—that the board has full charge and the Omaha Central Labor union amounts to nothing in the management of the enterprise. The thing and the board would have a majority on the board and would have no voice in the matter.

WOMAN STRANGELY BURNED

Mrs. Ruth Slattery Suffers Severely from the Result of a Singular Episode.

When John Slattery, a special employe, returned to his home at 709 Pacific street Friday evening he found his wife, Ruth, suffering intense agony and barely able to speak. In response to repeated inquiries as to what was the matter, she replied that his wife had taken poison with suicidal intent. Slattery took her to a drug store at Thirteenth and Pacific streets, where the usual antidotes were given, though no symptoms of poisoning were apparent. Mrs. Slattery kept up a frantic screaming and was finally removed to the police station in the city ambulance. Police surgeon Ames discovered a large burn, extending over the chest and part of the abdomen, which had been done recently and apparently with hot water or some acid. The burn was dressed and the woman taken care for the night in the matron's department.

Mr. Slattery and Mrs. Slattery's sister visited her later and she recognized them, though not able to talk coherently. Slattery was of the opinion that a neighbor woman, with whom Mrs. Slattery had quarreled, must have renewed the trouble Friday evening and thrown water or acid upon her. The police will investigate the matter.

DELVE IN HELLENIC HISTORY

Unity Club Discusses Old Laws Administered in Early Days of Greek Civilization.

The Unity club meeting at the residence of Frank Heller, 2507 Farnam street, last night was well attended. It was devoted to the third and concluding discussion of "Early Hellenic," which is the first subject taken up by the club this season in its study of Hellenic civilization. The general theme will be pursued throughout the winter.

The papers presented last night were by T. W. Blackburn, who treated of the family law of the ancient Greeks; Judge W. A. Foster, who dealt with the property law, and Carl E. Herring, who discussed remedies and procedure. All of the papers were concise, yet thorough-going treatments of the subjects in hand, evincing well directed and careful research on the part of their authors. The club will meet next at the residence of Miss Carrie O. Brown, 212 North Twenty-fifth street, on the evening of December 21, when the topic will be "Athens—Codifiers and Reformers."

Lectures by Dr. Williams. Dr. J. C. Williams, editor of the Herald and Proseur of St. Louis, delivered four lectures this week before the students of the Omaha Presbyterian Theological institute. His subjects were: "Aspects of Pastoral Work," "The Pastor as an Organizer," "The Work with Individuals and Families," and "The Pastor in Study and Pulpit." Upon the conclusion of the series resolutions of thanks were tendered to Dr. Williams in appreciation of his services.

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Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.

Cleanses the System Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.

Presents in the most acceptable form the Laxative properties of a purgative known to act most beneficially.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS BUY THE GENUINE—MANFD. BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For sale by druggists—price 50¢ per bottle.

Radway's Pills

Small, act without pain or griping, purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive Organs. The safest and best medicine for Biliousness.

CURE of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing.

DYSPEPSIA. Sick Headache, Puff Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body. Price 25¢ a Box. Sold by Druggists or Sent by Mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 51 Elm St., New York, for Book of Advice.

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Jaunty Reefers with wide collars.