

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

How Treasury Officials Hope to Meet the Deficit.

THEY RELY ON WHISKY.

One Plan Is to Tax All Papers Used for Commercial Purposes.

NO RAISE ON THE BEER RATES.

But Last of All Expenses Can Be Met by Using "Borrowed" Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The question of raising sufficient revenue is still demanding the attention of the President and Secretary of the Treasury. It is understood that there is a decided reluctance on the part of both the President and Secretary to resort to an additional tax on beer, and it is not probable that either party will take up that proposition in Congress.

The recommendation of the President, it is believed, will be that a tax be put on domestic wines offered for sale, upon proprietary medicines and cosmetics, and upon notes, checks, drafts, mortgages and all sorts of papers used in financial transactions. It is calculated that this would add about \$20,000,000 a year to the revenue, and it is hoped that the income from this whisky will grow, so as to make this amount of new revenue sufficient.

About the only reliance of the treasury for an increase of the revenue without legislation is in whisky. It is calculated that this fall there will be heavy withdrawals from bond, and that from about September there will continue to be heavy withdrawals. If the most sanguine hopes should be realized the increase would be about \$16,000,000. The withdrawals during the past year were about \$6,000,000 short of normal, and the increased rate of tax would add about \$10,000,000 at normal withdrawal for consumption. The increase may not come anywhere near this amount. It is a maximum estimate. Yet it is about all there is in sight, or even in the range of speculation, to give hope of substantial reduction of the deficiency of about \$42,000,000. There appears very little prospect of anything being accomplished through legislation. About the only thing that can be relied upon is "surplus" cash, which represents part of the new bonded debt. It is calculated that this "surplus" of borrowed money is sufficient to meet any deficiency likely to occur in the receipts for two years, and that at the present rate it would take that long to completely bankrupt the treasury. So that if there is no legislative relief the treasury can get along for a while on borrowed money.

DOES NOT MEAN A RUN.

Cause of the Withdrawal of Fast Sums of Gold.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Treasury officials were surprised this afternoon when informed that a demand had been made on the sub-treasury at New York for a considerable sum of gold for export. The amount exceeds two millions and opens up another gap which the Morgan-Edmont bond syndicate may feel called upon to fill. One million was called for by the Bank of Montreal and upward of a million and a quarter by coffee importing houses. This withdrawal does not appear in the statement issued to-day, as the treasury has not been officially advised of the transaction. According to the official figures issued at 2 o'clock this afternoon the reserve stands at \$107,118,251, a loss since yesterday of \$118,251.

Acting Secretary Curtis says the withdrawal indicates nothing more than a desire on the part of American importers to pay their debts as they fall due, the export of gold at this season being occasioned by the liquidation of foreign accounts. The information came to Acting Secretary Curtis by long-distance telephone. The shipping of gold to the Montreal Bank is not expected to fill. One million was called for by the Bank of Montreal and upward of a million and a quarter by coffee importing houses. This withdrawal does not appear in the statement issued to-day, as the treasury has not been officially advised of the transaction. According to the official figures issued at 2 o'clock this afternoon the reserve stands at \$107,118,251, a loss since yesterday of \$118,251.

THE WALLERS NEED HELP.

Assistance for Wife and Children to Be Asked.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Information received from Mrs. Waller, the wife of the ex-Consul to Madagascar, who is now lying in a French military prison near Marseilles, states that she is indebted to Mr. Woodford, an American gentleman formerly employed as a civil engineer in the Transvaal but now residing at Tamate, for her escape from the island. Mr. Woodford furnished Mrs. Waller funds sufficient to bring herself and four children from Antananarivo, the capital, to Ytrami, on the coast, a distance of 800 miles, thence to the island of Mauritius.

CULVER NOT BELIEVED.

Department Officials Do Not Place Confidence in His Charges.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The Postoffice Department officials were to-day discussing the charges made by Railway Postal Messenger E. S. Culver against Superintendent Flint of the railway mail service. Second Assistant Postmaster-

General Nelson said it was strange Culver should have charged that Superintendent Flint was implicated in frauds, when it was well known that Mr. Flint had last June been chiefly instrumental in unearthing frauds in the service. It is regarded as highly probable that Culver will be dismissed soon, although department officials will not say so.

IN BEHALF OF WALLER.

Instructions of a Pointed Nature Sent to Ambassador Eustis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—It is understood that within the last forty-eight hours a dispatch was sent to Ambassador Eustis instructing him to further press the Waller case upon the attention of the French Government and to insist that a full copy of the record in the trial be furnished this Government. A significant part of the instructions was that which directs Mr. Eustis to convey to the French Government the fact that this Government, in the event of further refusal to furnish the record requested, would be compelled to assume that the sentence of Waller is indefensible on the part of the French authorities.

STOLEN BY SQUAWMEN.

Lost Cattle May Cause Trouble on the Sioux Reservation.

SPRINGVIEW, NEB., Aug. 2.—J. M. Coble, Deputy United States Marshal, and others started for the Sioux reservation last evening for the purpose of recovering 100 steers. The steers were let out for the season by the Reliance Trust Company of Sioux City, Iowa, to a squawman, who it is said, has gotten away with the last one of them. Some of this same outfit of squawmen were among the parties who captured Bogeland, Clark, Jackson and Murphy, who stole Amoskoff's cattle some time ago. This bunch of cattle worth about \$2000 and unless returned to the company there will be more trouble in the Sioux reservation.

CIVIL STRIFE AT OMAHA.

There Are Now Two Rival Boards to Control the Police.

Central Station Doors Barred and the Old Regime Remains in Power.

OMAHA, NEB., Aug. 2.—The situation respecting the police muddle is critical to-night, yet there is little likelihood of open violence on the part of either party to the controversy. The State appointing board met at Lincoln to-day and appointed A. C. Foster, W. J. Broatch and Paul Vandevort to be police commissioners for the next four years. The City Council at 4:30 o'clock met in a special session to approve the bonds of the new commissioners and install them in office. Judge Hopewell of the District Court, sitting at 10 o'clock, wired a restraining order forbidding the council to approve the bonds of the new appointees, and the order was served on the councilmen as they took their seats in the court. The order, however, was utterly disregarded and the council proceeded to the business it had in hand. It is the purpose of the Mayor and the old board of commissioners to secure the arrest of every councilman who by his vote violates the order of the court, and the Sheriff will proceed at once to arrest them.

The new commission did not demand that the Police Department be turned over to them at once and to this fact alone is due the peaceful condition of the city to-night. One of the new members said to-night that no decisive action would be taken until the commission could meet and determine upon a plan. Thus the matter stands.

Omaha has two Police Commissions, one acting under the old law and the other under the new. The old commission has control of the police force and will resist any attempt to dislodge them. The offices in the City Hall are under a strong guard, the central patrol alarm station is barred and bolted and a strong detachment of officers is held at the central police station for any emergency. One hundred special policemen were sworn in this evening in support of the regular force in order that any attempt to get control of the department may be successfully resisted.

The new police board met to-night and elected W. Broatch president and Paul Vandevort secretary. It issued an order requiring the Police and Fire departments to recognize it as the legal board, but took no other steps. Judge Hopewell arrived here to-night from Tekamah and issued an injunction and the case will come up in the District Court before him to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Very likely the new board and council will pay no attention to it. The City Hall will be guarded to-night, but no one seems to want to molest it.

POPULISTS OF OHIO.

They Nominate Copy of Conventional Fame for Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 2.—The platform reported by the resolutions committee was materially added to by the Populist State convention this morning. The additions include the following: Declaring it treason to issue interest-bearing bonds in time of peace; that the trial of Debs was a subversion of the right to trial by jury, and demanding that all public monopolies be nationalized; favoring State control of the sale of intoxicating liquors without profit; declaring in favor of the election of all State and National officers by direct vote of the people; favoring the eight-hour system of State employment.

But two names were presented for the nomination for Governor. These were Edward Stark of Cleveland and J. S. Coxy of Canton. Coxy was nominated by the vote of 520 for Coxy and 74 for Stark. The convention adjourned until 3 p. m. The ticket was filled out in the afternoon by the nomination of John H. Crofton of Cincinnati for Lieutenant-Governor, George W. Harper of Green County for Treasurer, W. V. Baker of Newark for Attorney-General, E. D. Stark of Cleveland for Supreme Judge and W. A. Floyd of Cincinnati for member of the Board of Public Works. George A. Groot of Cleveland was unanimously endorsed by the convention as candidate for United States Senator.

Reforms in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, Aug. 2.—The Cabinet has decided that reforms shall be instituted not only in Armenia but in all the Turkish provinces.

ON EASTERN TRACKS.

Failure of an Effort to Close the Glenville Meeting.

HEATS BADLY SPLIT UP.

Those Who Burned Money on Robert J Recovered the Ashes.

THEY BACKED SWIFT BEUZETTA.

Colonel Frost, the Noted Turfman, Badly Hurt While Driving in a Show Ring.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Aug. 2.—There were four events on the card for to-day's grand circuit meeting. One was a postponed race from yesterday. It was the last regular day of the most successful meeting in the history of Glenville track, and the horses were called at 12:30 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, in an effort to finish the programme.

In the 2:17 trot and the 2:10 pace the heats were so split up and there were so many accidents—such as thrown shoes, etc.—that but one event was finished. Beuzetta, the 2:13 trot in straight heats. She was an even money favorite against the field in the auctions, and those of the talent who burned up their money on Robert J yesterday got the ashes back on the speedy little chestnut mare.

ONE OUTLAW SHOT DOWN.

United States Marshals Killed Isaac Black in Oklahoma.

During the Running Battle in a Cornfield the Notorious Yeager Escaped.

WICHITA, KANS., Aug. 2.—This afternoon two United States Deputy Marshals, John W. Muir and M. Hildreth, assisted by Adam Hargis and A. M. Hildreth, brought the dead body of another bandit to Alva, Oklahoma. The body has been identified as that of Isaac Black, noted as one of the most daring and intrepid of the Yeager gang.

For several days these men have been in hot pursuit of Yeager and Black, and yesterday evening they tracked their men to the house of a widow named Emma Jones, fifty miles south of Alva, near the village of Cantonment. The house is located in the center of a cornfield. The officers discovered the outlaws eating supper. When the two men started to leave the house the officers called upon them to surrender. Instead of doing so they reached for their guns, whereupon the posse began firing. Black was shot through the head, and Yeager ran into the corn amid a hailstorm of bullets, leaving the dead outlaw where he fell.

The officers pursued Yeager, who had a fleet horse and rode rapidly south. Hundreds have joined in pursuit of Yeager, determined to rid the country of him. Justice of the Peace Humphrey held an inquest over Black's body, which was identified beyond question. Upon his person was found some song-balls and a picture of a pretty woman and \$150 in money. To-day a photograph was taken of the dead outlaw, who will be buried to-night. Black was shot on May 26 in a skirmish with the officers and there was a severe scalp wound where he has been shot last week.

WEALTHY MEN CONVICTED.

The Taylor Brothers Must Answer for Killing the Meeks.

Terrible Crime Committed by a Banker and a Farmer to Silence Two Witnesses.

CARROLLTON, MO., Aug. 2.—After being out two hours and a half to-day the jury in the Meeks murder case brought in a verdict of guilty against William and George Taylor. The verdict finds them guilty of murder in the first degree.

The crowd began to applaud vigorously and William Taylor half rose in his seat with a look of terror in his eyes. The Judge and Sheriff rapped for order, but the crowd applauded and the Judge, rising on the bench, shouted to the Sheriff to arrest any man that applauded. Then began a rush for the doors, and dozens of men ran to the telegraph office to send dispatches to the people of Browning and Milan. The crowds gathered in the court-house square and on the streets and discussed the verdict. But one ballot was taken by the jury.

William Taylor is a banker at Browning, Linn County, Mo., and his brother George is a farmer near Browning. Both are married and wealthy. The crime for which they stand convicted was the murder of Gus Meeks, his wife and two children, in May, 1894. Meeks had shortly before the tragedy been released from the penitentiary, and was an important witness for the State in the prosecution of the Taylor brothers for an alleged fraudulent cattle transaction. On the night of the murders Meeks and his family were taken in a wagon by the two Taylors from their home on the pretext of sending them from the county to Eliza, Mo. It is still in the half-burned bodies of Meeks, his wife and two of their children were found in a strawstack on George Taylor's farm. Little Nellie Meeks, aged 9, survived her injuries and gave the alarm. The Taylor brothers fled, but were captured.

Offer of a Noble Woman.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore publishes an open letter to Mrs. Gardner, the missing Nebraska delegate to the Christian Endeavor convention who disappeared mysteriously in this city, urging her to do away with the other half-burned bodies of Meeks, his wife and two of their children were found in a strawstack on George Taylor's farm. Little Nellie Meeks, aged 9, survived her injuries and gave the alarm. The Taylor brothers fled, but were captured.

there was no concealment of the fact that the proposed club will owe its organization to a desire on the part of many prominent gentlemen to perpetuate and dignify horse racing.

The idea to inject a social element into turf features is a development of the recent formation of the Westchester Racing Association, which holds its inaugural meet August 10, and which will renew the popular stakes made famous at Jerome Park and continued at Morris Park. Under its charter the Jockey Club cannot indulge in racing, but the Westchester Association and the proposed new club has the full sanction of the bookmakers.

Unless the club can be formed among wealthy turf enthusiasts, the future of racing in this section is considered exceedingly dubious. The statutes which govern the revenue of the bookmakers make the continuance of the sport almost impossible, unless the interest of society people of wealth can be aroused and the support of the track assured by them in such the same manner that the opera is maintained annually in the city.

Among the well-known gentlemen who may be expected to endorse the project are these: James R. Keene, Gideon E. Knapp, August Belmont, J. Otto Donner, J. J. Sturgis, Colonel William F. Thompson, J. Harry Alexander, J. H. Bradford, Dr. Butlerfield, Robert Goetz, Frank Gray Griswold, John G. Heckscher, Lawrence Kip, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., H. B. Hollins, P. Lorillard, A. Newell Morris, F. August Schermerhorn, William K. Vanderbilt, George Peabody Wetmore, J. Wadsworth, C. H. Kerner and Hubert C. Pell.

On the Ball Field.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 2.—First game—Boston 10, 12; Philadelphia 8, 4, 2. Batteries—Nichols and Gangel, Carsey and Clements. Second game—Boston 6, 12; Philadelphia 7, 13, 4 (10 innings). Batteries—Sullivan and Terry, Carsey and Clements. Umpire—Emalie.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Washingtons 13, 10; Baltimores 4, 8, 9. Batteries—Boyd and McGuire, Esper and Clark. Umpire—Kearney.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Aug. 2.—Pittsburgs 5, 9, 6; Cleveland 10, 14, 2. Batteries—Foreman and Merritt; Young, Clarkson and Zimmer. Umpire—Hart.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 2.—Louisvilles 9, 15, 1; Cincinnati 8, 11, 3. Batteries—Cunningham and Walker; Dwyer, Trot, Vanghan and Murphy. Umpire—Jeune.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 2.—New Yorks 6, 9, 8; Louisville 10, 11, 1. Batteries—Clark and Clarke and Farrell; Stein and Dailey. Umpire—Burnham.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 2.—No game scheduled between Chicago and St. Louis.

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NEWS OF THE COAST.

Trouble at the Capitol Over the Employing of Experts.

REPLIES TO MR. COLGAN.

Attorney-General Fitzgerald Says Their Appointment Was Legal.

MAY NOT END THE MATTER.

A Belief That Severy and Lewis Will Have Difficulty in Drawing Their Salaries.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Aug. 2.—Attorney-General Fitzgerald has answered the two letters of Controller Colgan in relation to the legality of the appointment of Fred A. Severy as printing expert and Thomas A. Lewis expert to the Board of Examiners, but indications are that this does not settle the matter, and although the Controller says he has not made up his mind as to what he will do, there is no doubt but that Messrs. Severy and Lewis will have to bring the matter into court before they get their money.

This controversy is one of the absorbing topics of conversation about the Capitol to-day, and it is said that if the Controller is correct in the stand he has taken in this matter, the elevator-boy and a whole lot of janitors are drawing their pay illegally. This, however, the Controller denies and says that they are matters of necessary expense and it does not require a statute to create the office, while these experts are not necessary and are endowed with extraordinary powers, and it does require a statute to give them office, a mere appropriation in the general act not being sufficient.

Attorney-General Fitzgerald's answer to Mr. Colgan in regard to Lewis is contained in the following letter: SAN FRANCISCO, July 30, 1895. Hon. E. P. Colgan, State Controller, Sacramento, Cal.—DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 26th instant concerning the appointment of an expert in printing to the State Board of Examiners and requesting an opinion from me as to the legality of such appointment. As I understand your letter you question the authority of the board to appoint an expert, as, in your opinion, there is no statute creating the office of expert to the Board of Examiners nor "any law authorizing the appointment or employment of such an officer."

In this I think you are mistaken. The law imposes a large number of duties upon the State Board of Examiners, among others those of counting the money in the treasury, examining the books and accounts of the Controller and Treasurer and auditing all claims against the State. Accounting of money and examinations of books require the skill of an expert accountant. Furthermore, for the proper auditing of claims it frequently becomes the duty of the Board of Examiners to make extended investigation into the conduct and management of State institutions. This also requires the skill of an expert accountant. The matter of approving and rejecting claims against the State, the Board of Examiners acts judicially, and, "where an appointment is essential to the proper exercise of judicial duty, the court concerned has authority to make the appointment."

For the proper exercise of the duties imposed upon us by law, the employment by the Board of Examiners of an expert is absolutely essential. This necessity was recognized by the Legislature when they made an appropriation to pay the salary and traveling expenses of an expert so employed, just as in numerous instances the Legislature has recognized the necessity for the employment of porters and other attendants of the minor State officers, where employment rests on the ground of necessity only and has made appropriations for the payment of their salaries.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the law vests the State Board of Examiners with an inherent power to appoint and employ an expert, and that the appointment or employment of Thomas A. Lewis as such expert was within the scope of the inherent power possessed by the board and was a valid appointment. I note that you say that you are "aware that in the general appropriation act of 1895 provision is made for the salary of an expert to the Board of Examiners for his traveling expenses," but that you are also "aware, and the records of the last Legislature will show, that the bill creating the office of expert, authorizing his employment and fixing his salary, failed of passage." In this you are laboring under a slight misapprehension, as to the facts. The bill which you refer to was one making many material changes in the duties and powers of the Board of Examiners and incidentally providing for the employment of an expert.

The bill was defeated because of the changes it proposed in the duties and powers of the board, but the Legislature, recognizing the inherent power vested by law in the board to appoint an expert and perceiving the necessity for such an appointment, made provision for the payment of his salary and expenses in the appropriation bill subsequently passed. Respectfully, W. F. FITZGERALD, Attorney-General.

In the case of Severy the Attorney-General says, in a letter to Controller Colgan: SAN FRANCISCO, AUG. 1, 1895. Hon. E. P. Colgan, State Controller, Sacramento, Cal.—DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 27th inst., concerning the appointment of Fred A. Severy as printing expert to the Board of Examiners, under section 679 of the Political Code, and requesting an opinion of me as to whether or not said section is still in force, I am of the opinion that as the Legislature has seen fit either to repeal or amend section 679 of the Political Code, that it is still in full force and effect, and the appointment referred to by you is a valid one.

As the Legislature in abolishing the office of State Printer and the system of State printing by piecework and establishing the State Printer and creating the office of State Printer did not do away with the office of printing expert to the State Board of Examiners, it must be presumed that it was the belief of the Legislature that there were still duties for the said expert to perform, and, therefore, the action permitting the appointment was continued in force. The mere fact that no appropriation has been made for the office during the years mentioned by you does not indicate an intention on part of Legislature to abolish the office, as the section carries an appropriation for his salary. Respectfully, W. F. FITZGERALD, Attorney-General.

MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

Arrest of a Couple in This Country for a Crime in Germany.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Although unlike the case of Maria Barberi, a matter which came before United States Commissioner Lyman yesterday on a request for extradition papers to send Mrs. Mathilda Heine and Oscar Heilman to Germany, there is to be no do away with the other half-burned bodies of Meeks, his wife and two of their children were found in a strawstack on George Taylor's farm. Little Nellie Meeks, aged 9, survived her injuries and gave the alarm. The Taylor brothers fled, but were captured.

Out of Sorts.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Tired, weak and weary. If this is your condition, stop and think. You are a sufferer from dyspepsia and great misery awaits you if you do not check it now. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take. It has peculiar power to tone and strengthen the stomach.

Hood's Pills.

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Weak Men and Women.

SHOULD USE DAMIANA BITTERS, THE GREAT MEXICAN REMEDY; gives Health and Strength to the Sexual Organs.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

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The bill was defeated because of the changes it proposed in the duties and powers of the board, but the Legislature, recognizing the inherent power vested by law in the board to appoint an expert and perceiving the necessity for such an appointment, made provision for the payment of his salary and expenses in the appropriation bill subsequently passed. Respectfully, W. F. FITZGERALD, Attorney-General.

In the case of Severy the Attorney-General says, in a letter to Controller Colgan: SAN FRANCISCO, AUG. 1, 1895. Hon. E. P. Colgan, State Controller, Sacramento, Cal.—DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 27th inst., concerning the appointment of Fred A. Severy as printing expert to the Board of Examiners, under section 679 of the Political Code, and requesting an opinion of me as to whether or not said section is still in force, I am of the opinion that as the Legislature has seen fit either to repeal or amend section 679 of the Political Code, that it is still in full force and effect, and the appointment referred to by you is a valid one.

As the Legislature in abolishing the office of State Printer and the system of State printing by piecework and establishing the State Printer and creating the office of State Printer did not do away with the office of printing expert to the State Board of Examiners, it must be presumed that it was the belief of the Legislature that there were still duties for the said expert to perform, and, therefore, the action permitting the appointment was continued in force. The mere fact that no appropriation has been made for the office during the years mentioned by you does not indicate an intention on part of Legislature to abolish the office, as the section carries an appropriation for his salary. Respectfully, W. F. FITZGERALD, Attorney-General.

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