

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The democratic state central committee of Kansas has refused an invitation from the populists to join in the formation of a new fusion party under a distinct name.

A detachment of 202 recruits and three officers have left the United States barracks at Columbus, O., destined for Portland, Ore., where they will be assigned to duty at Vancouver barracks.

The steamer Victoria brings news from Hong Kong that bank notes to the value of \$270,000 have been stolen from the strong room of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Singapore.

Miss Portia Knight, the American actress, has engaged Sir Edward Clarke, the former solicitor general, as counsel in the suit of breach of promise which she has brought against the Duke of Manchester.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad company has completed a deal with the Union Depot company of Omaha, whereby it will in the future run its passenger trains into the new union station.

Timothy Caulfield, who was born in the eighteenth century and lived through the entire nineteenth century, died at Rockford, Ill. Mr. Caulfield was one of the oldest men in Illinois, as well as the United States.

Charles S. Bennett, at one time president of the Deadwood Labor union, was killed at Deadwood, S. D., by Michael Reedy. Bennett's neck was broken by a blow. Reedy is in jail. The trouble arose over an old feud.

Mamie, the 10-year-old daughter of J. H. Wells, living near Alpha, Okl., twelve miles west of Kingfisher, died of hydrophobia. She and four children of the family had been bitten by a pup about two weeks previously.

An unexploded bomb has been found in a railroad carriage in which two princes of the house of Montenegro have been traveling in Italy. The Italian authorities have refused to impart the details of the discovery.

Secretary Green of the American Chamber of Commerce has investigated the wheat outlook in France. He says the present conditions point to a yield not exceeding 304,000,000 bushels, against 309,000,000 in 1900. Fine weather may increase the yield somewhat.

The dispatch of the London Times from Peking, saying the Russian minister there, M. De Giers, has notified the Chinese authorities that the negotiation regarding Manchuria are to be reopened, is classed in official circles at St. Petersburg as being entirely inaccurate.

President D. Merrellion of the union of French shooting societies has notified the secretary of the National association of America that the French union will donate a bronze medallion of Gloria Victis, framed in oak, and two silver plaquettes in cases as prizes in the September contests.

During artillery practice on the Isle of Wight the breech of a twelve-pound rifle blew out, killing Captain A. Le M. Bray of the Royal regiment of artillery and one enlisted man, and wounded eight other men, three of whom will die. Colonel A. J. Nixon of the same regiment was also slightly wounded by the explosion.

George H. Moeller, a well known sugar refiner at New York City, died at his summer home.

It is said that representatives of a Dutch syndicate with 70,000,000 florins capital have arrived to investigate plans to sewer St. Petersburg.

A telegram from Winfield, Kan., says: "The first load of new Kansas wheat was marketed here Saturday. It was soft wheat, tested 62 pounds, and sold for 63 cents. It was a surprise. The millers say that the wheat in this section will be better and the yield larger than for many years."

In consequence of his success at Covent Garden, London, Saturday night, when he made his debut, the Italian tenor, De Marchi, has been engaged by Maurice Grau for the forthcoming opera season in the United States.

Japan demands \$57,942,247 as her share of the Chinese indemnity.

General Maximo Gomez has sailed from Havana for New York by way of Tampa, Fla., accompanied by the private secretary of Governor General Wood.

The president has pardoned Charles W. Mussey, former cashier of the National Bank of Rutland, Vt., who was convicted last year of the misappropriation of \$100,000 of the funds of the bank and sentenced to seven years in the house of correction.

The postoffice at Spencer, Ia., and Elwood, Neb., will become international money order offices on July 1.

PROTEST AGAINST TAX

South Carolina Makes Demand for Return of the Same.

A MATTER OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

A Brief Filed With the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on Behalf of the State—A Case That Will Be Watched With Unusual Interest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The state of South Carolina, acting through the governor and attorney general, has instituted proceedings before the commissioner of internal revenue to test the question whether the state can be legally required to take out special tax stamps as wholesale and retail liquor dealers under the state dispensary laws and has made a demand upon the commissioner for a refund of all such taxes hitherto paid, amounting to \$4,916, while the sum is not large, it is realized that the principle at issue is great and far-reaching in importance.

The one question involved is whether the internal revenue laws of the United States apply to the dispensary system of South Carolina so as to entitle the collector to demand the payment of these taxes. The entire dispensary system of South Carolina is managed by a board of commissioners, consisting of three persons selected by the state legislature, with Columbia as its headquarters. This state dispensary distributes the supplies to the country dispensaries and they in turn are managed by county dispensaries or agents, all being under the board of state commissioners. Under the law no liquor can be sold at night nor drunk on the premises of the dispensary. The liquors are sold as the property of the state and the profits accrue to the state. The salaries of all the officials of the dispensaries are fixed by law and do not depend on the amount of their sales.

In the brief filed with the commissioner of internal revenue on behalf of the state it is contended that there is no good law of the United States authorizing the collection of internal revenue taxes which, even implicitly, authorizes the imposition of a tax against a state or its instrumentalities of government and that such an act containing any provisions taxing the instrumentalities of the state government would be to that extent unconstitutional. It is contended further that the property of a state and the means and instrumentalities employed by it to carry its laws into operation cannot be taxed by the federal government and an opinion of the late Judge Cooley in this question is quoted.

If the internal revenue laws of the United States require the agents of the state and county dispensaries of South Carolina to put a tax into the United States before being permitted to exercise the duties of their office it is contended that the law is unconstitutional and void in this particular because the tax which it imposes is purely and simply a tax upon the instrumentalities by which the state, through its laws, seeks to minimize the evils of the liquor traffic within its borders. The federal government, it is held, cannot constitutionally interfere with the laws by requiring a special tax stamp to be paid by its officials as a condition precedent to the exercise of their duties.

Commissioner Yerkes has the claim for refund of taxes by the state of South Carolina under consideration, but has rendered no opinion yet. While it is true that this dispensary system may be designated as a state agency, and its maintenance upheld as constitutional under the police power resident in all sovereignties, yet the commissioner is not inclined to the opinion that it is such a necessary state agency or such a useful function of the state government as will exempt it from taxation.

Giocome is Not in Peril.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—At the request of the Italian charge d'affaires, the state department has used its good offices to protect from violence Dr. Giocome, an Italian residing in Wyoming. Giocome is accused by the local authorities of an offense against a woman. He was arrested and brought before a local judge, who showed a purpose to release the accused on bail. This brought out much local clamor and there were fears that the accused would be lynched. This led to the application by the Italian authorities in Washington.

M. Steo Supplied by Omaha.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A recent stringency in Mexico's money market, caused by the heavy exportation of Mexican silver, has been relieved to a considerable extent, according to a dispatch received at the state department. Before the opening of the great refinery at Monterey it was necessary to ship all the bullion to the United States to be refined and but little of it came back to Mexico. Now this is an unnecessary procedure.

TREASURY HAS A SURPLUS.

Government Receipts for the Year Exceed Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The ment receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending today will show an excess of receipts over disbursements of approximately \$76,000,000. This is only about \$4,000,000 below the estimate made by congress at the beginning of the last session in December, 1900, at which time the secretary estimated that the receipts from customs would be about \$245,000,000.

The final figures, which will be issued next Monday, will probably fall short of this amount by about \$6,000,000. The receipts from internal revenue sources were estimated last December at \$300,000,000, while the final figures will show over \$307,000,000. The receipts from miscellaneous sources were estimated at \$34,600,000. These will also show a considerable increase. The expenditures for the year will be \$7,900,000 in excess of the estimate. During the fiscal year 1900 the surplus revenues amounted to nearly \$24,000,000, while the surplus of the present year will reach \$76,000,000, and possibly a still higher figure.

In view of the fact that the revenue reduction bill passed at the last session of congress will go into operation at the beginning of the fiscal year, next Monday, the treasury officials estimate that the loss from this source will be about \$40,000,000. It is not expected, however, that the net reduction from this source will reach that amount, as the officials look forward to a year of even greater prosperity than the one just closing. If this expectation is realized the officials believe that the revenues from internal sources will be not greater than \$300,000,000 below the figures of the present year. It is also confidently expected that the receipts from customs will materially increase during the coming twelve months, so that, notwithstanding the reduction made in the last revenue bill, the total receipts from all sources may even reach or exceed those of the fiscal year of 1901.

WHAT IS "MIXED FLOUR?"

Commissioner Yerkes Gives His Definition of It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes, in a decision promulgated today, gives his definition of the words "mixed flour," as contained in the act of March 2, 1901, which went into effect July 1.

He rules that the mixed flour subject to tax is food product resulting from the grinding or mixing together of wheat, or wheat flour, as the principal constituent in quantity (of the whole mixture) with any other grain, or the product of any other grain, or other material, except such material not exceeding 5 per cent in quantity, and not the product of any grain, as is commonly used for baking purposes, provided that when the product of any other grain, of ing or mixing together of wheat, or wheat flour, with any other grain, or the product of any other grain, of which wheat or wheat flour is not the principal constituent as provided in the foregoing definition, is intended for sale, or is sold, or offered for sale, as wheat flour, such products shall be held to be mixed flour within the meaning of the act.

To be subject to the act as mixed flour, therefore, the blended product must either contain 50 per centum of wheat flour, or if it contains a less percentage of wheat flour, it must be intended for sale or to be sold or offered for sale as wheat flour, and not as mixed flour.

NEBRASKA CROP PROMISING.

Corn Belt Receives Report from This and Adjacent States.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Crop reports for the month of June received by the Corn Belt, the publication of the Burlington road, cover the principal grain districts of the middle west, and the majority of them declare that the prospects for the coming harvest are bright. The estimates of the Corn Belt are made up from the reports of something over 900 correspondents in Nebraska, Iowa, northern Kansas, northern Missouri and northeastern Colorado. The great majority of these declare that the prospect for the corn crop is that it will be very heavy, the estimates for winter wheat are good, spring wheat is good, while the outlook for oats is only fair. In some districts the majority of the reports say that the prospect is poor. The rye crop will be heavy.

SOLDIERS HOMEWARD BOUND.

Big Rush from San Francisco Will Begin Soon.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—It is the intention of the military authorities to muster out all the remaining regiments at the Presidio at once, when, it is expected there will be a big rush of soldiers for points east, south and north. The Southern Pacific ticket office expects to sell the largest number of overland tickets ever sold in its history in one day.

FIFTY THOUSAND OUT

Strikes of the Steel Workers Involves the Hoop Trust.

UNION MEN ARE TO WALK OUT.

Even the Open Shops Are No Longer to Contain Them—Some Mills Looked for Action—To Others It Comes as a Surprise.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Tin Workers will this morning issue an order calling out all union employees of the various mills of the American Steel Hoop company, known as the hoop trust. It is estimated that 15,000 men will be subject to the call, which, in connection with the big strike of the American Sheet Steel company ordered by President Shaffer on Saturday, will affect 50,000 men.

President Shaffer said tonight: "The impression that only the mills of the American Sheet Steel company are affected by the decision of Saturday is a mistake. The workmen of all mills in the American Steel Hoop company are interested and will be officially notified this morning that the scale has not been signed and that they will quit work. The to the well organized mills this notice will be no surprise for the men who have watched the situation carefully, but what is known as open mills where union men have been allowed to work side by side with the non-union is where we have to move. Union men must walk out of these open mills in the hoop trust."

"The open mills to be notified are one at Hollidaysburg, Pa., three at Pittsburg and one at Monessen. The organized mills which will close on our call are the Upper and Lower mills at Youngstown, O.; Pomeroy, O.; Sharon, Pa.; Girard, Pa.; Warren, Pa.; Greenville, Pa. This, I believe, will bring the number of men affected up to 50,000. It is a matter of regret that the issue has been forced, but it now looks as though it will be a fight to the death."

Continuing, Mr. Shaffer said: "The Amalgamated association is not prepared for it. We have not had a general strike for many years, and in that time we have not been idle. We have funds and will use them. Right here I want to correct an impression which has been given out that no benefits will be paid strikers until two months have elapsed. The Amalgamated association will begin at once to take care of its people."

Mr. Shaffer concluded his talk by saying: "I will say now what I said to Mr. Smith, general manager of the steel company in the conference. I said if it is to be a strike we will make it one to be remembered. The officials now dealing with us have but little idea of the extent to which this strike will go, once it is on."

CUBAN ELECTORAL LAW.

Constitutional Convention to Discuss It This Week.

HAVANA, July 1.—During the coming week the constitutional convention will discuss the electoral law. The project submitted by the commission provides only for the election of congressmen, governors, state representatives, mayors and councilmen. No agreement has been reached as to whether the president and senators shall be chosen by popular vote.

The discussion of the electoral law will probably open up an argument by the conservatives against a federal republic with many provincial officers as entailing heavy expenditures. The conservatives will oppose granting absolute autonomy to the provinces and municipalities. An effort will be made to change the constitution and to invest the central government with appointive and veto power.

Universal suffrage seems to be a popular movement, but the general opinion is that it will be impossible to get the congress to change the form of voting.

Governor General Wood is improving, but his physicians advise him to desist from public duties for some time. He received the cabinet secretaries yesterday and today.

Bryan in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Hon. W. J. Bryan arrived in this city this morning from Philadelphia and spent a quiet day with friends. Tonight he went by boat to Newport News, Va., where tomorrow he is to deliver an address before an educational institution.

English Drouth Broken.

LONDON, July 1.—The long-continued drouth in Great Britain has been broken. Violent thunderstorms occurred Saturday night, accompanied by torrential rains and lightning, which caused much havoc. Many parts of the continent have been suffering from heat waves. In Portugal much damage has been done by floods and hailstorms. According to a dispatch to the Daily Press from Oporto twenty persons were drowned.

UNITED STATES IS FIFTH.

Trade With Switzerland and Exports of Manufactured Goods Increasing.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—One of the most interesting extracts from the volume entitled "Commercial Relations of the United States for 1900" was made public Saturday by Frederick Emory, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce, dealing with United States trade in Switzerland. Consul Gifford, stationed at Basel, says Switzerland's trade figures are especially noteworthy as showing that this diminutive republic, about half as large as the state of Maine and which would be swallowed up in big Texas, is commercially the most highly developed part of the world. Not even industrious Holland or Belgium, says the consul, can display the astonishing figures of \$130 of foreign commerce for every unit of its population of barely 3,000,000 reached by Switzerland. These remarkable results have been attained by a country without seaports, without coal or iron—in fact, without any considerable quantity of raw material for the manufactures it has to sell.

According to Consul Morgan at Aarau, Switzerland is almost wholly dependent on the outside world for its well-being, 30 per cent of its entire imports consisting of foodstuffs and over 40 per cent being raw material, which is re-exported in the shape of manufactured goods.

BIG HARVESTS OF GRAIN.

Wheat Greater Than Ever, Corn Good and Weather Satisfactory.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 1.—"I can say positively that the prospects for big harvests of grain in this state were never better than they are at present. The wheat crop will probably be the largest in the history of the state. Corn in practically all parts of the state is in good condition, but a trifle late in growth. Territory in the immediate vicinity of Lincoln has been dry recently, but all other sections of the state have had good rains and I was unable to find any corn that had been killed by drouth."

This reassuring information was given by Charles T. Neal, a grain dealer of Lincoln, who had just returned from an extensive trip over the state. He visited nearly all of the grain growing counties and gathered opinions relative to grain from the best posted men in each community, besides making personal investigations.

"In some sections corn has been delayed by lack of moisture, but the damage has not been extensive," continued Mr. Neal. "Just at this time corn does not need much rain and unless the dry season is protracted and accompanied by hot winds the cereal will get along well without a great deal of moisture."

DEFENDS RUSSIA'S POLICY.

Journal of Commerce Attacks Duty on British Paraffine.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—Confirming statements already telegraphed to the Associated Press, the Journal of Commerce and Industry, representing the Russian ministry of finance, explains Russia's attitude toward the American duty against British paraffine manufactured from Russian naphtha. The article declares that Secretary Gage's measure was "manifestly designed as a reprisal," adding that this position is strengthened by the fact that article 626 had never previously been so construed. It asserts also that Mr. Gage did not mention Roumanian naphtha, which is likewise imported into Great Britain.

The contention, therefore, is that Russia's answer in raising the duties on bicycles and rosin is justified.

Suffering from Hot Winds.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 1.—Kansas and Missouri are suffering from hot winds that threaten great damage to corn. Atchison, Kan., reports the greatest drouth in northeastern Kansas since 1860, a warm wind having Abilene, Kan., reports 103 degree weather, with many fields in south Dickenson county ruined. A Mexico-Mo., dispatch says the thermometer in that part of the state registered 101 yesterday and today and if rain does not come soon the farmers will have to put their stock on the market immediately to save it.

Czarevitch Betrothed.

LONDON, July 1.—"It is reported in St. Petersburg," says a dispatch to the Chronicle, "that the czarvitch is betrothed to Princess Cecil, granddaughter of the late Grand Duke Mecklenburg-Schwerin."

Insists on Open Shop.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The conference between representatives of the employees of the National Cash Register company of Dayton, O., and the company was not entirely satisfactory. The machinists were granted what they asked, nine hours' work at the pay hitherto prevailing, but the polishers, buffers and glass moulders will have to fight for what they demand. There was but little discussion over the demand of machinists.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.
Cattle—There was a liberal run of cattle and as a result packers did not have to hurry in order to get all the supplies they wanted. It was late before the market opened and the tendency was to pound down prices all around. Receipts included close on to ninety cars of beef steers. Buyers went the rounds and bid lower on nearly everything. Sellers were holding for steady prices, so that it was late before much of anything was done. Some of the better grades sold at a reasonably early hour at just about yesterday's prices, but all others were very slow and in most cases a little lower. Packers did not seem to care much whether they got the cattle or not, so that it was rather late before the bulk of the offerings were out of first hands. Cow stuff also sold lower unless in the case of some of the choicer grades of heavy weight cows and heifers. They were not far from steady, but the light stuff and the commoner kinds, and particularly the grassers, could be quoted very slow and 5¢ to 10¢ lower. Hogs were about steady, but others were lower. The same was true of veal calves and stags. The light receipts of feeders continued today, and in fact, there were not enough offered to make a test of the market. The few that changed hands did so on a basis of just about steady prices.

Pigs—There was a fairly liberal run of hogs and buyers went in from the start to get their hogs for less money. The opening market was weak to 2½¢ lower, and after the first round it was generally 2½¢ lower. The close was weak at the decline. On the start some of the packers went around and picked up the better loads at \$5.92½ and some at \$5.95, and as high as \$5.90 was paid. The bulk of the hogs, however, sold at \$5.90 and \$5.92½.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Best beef steers and heavy feeders, steady; others, 10¢ to 15¢ lower; choice dressed beef steers, \$5.35 to \$5.50; fair to good, \$4.85 to \$5.20; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$4.75; western-fed steers, \$4.75 to \$5.50; Texas grass steers, \$2.50 to \$4.35; cows, \$2.75 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.00 to \$3.15; calves, \$1.75 to \$2.65; bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.50; calves, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

BOERS ARRIVE AT BERMUDE.

Dutch and European Prisoners Waiting to Be Land.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 29.—The British transport Armenian, having board the first shipment of Boers prisoners to be quartered on Darrels and Tuckers island near here, arrived in these waters today.

The Armenian had a good passage of eleven days from the island of St. Vincent. The prisoners seem to be in good spirits, though rather ragged in appearance. There was no infectious diseases on board and the ship was allowed pratique. The prisoners are a mixed lot of native Dutch and Europeans. The water supply of the new arrivals is scarce, as the weather has been exceedingly dry and the condensing apparatus of the camp has not been erected.

Krupp Wants Another Test.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—The Krupp works have applied to the navy department for the test of another group of their new armor plate for war ships, a group of this plate having failed to pass a test held at the Indian Head proving ground a short time ago.

High Praise for Our Army.

LONDON, June 29.—During the debate on the army reorganization bill in the house of commons today Lord Wellesley declared that the United States army was the finest of its size in the world. He said its superiority was due to good wages.

Omaha Road Builder Dead.

HUDSON, Wis., June 29.—H. L. Preston, a master builder of the Omaha road, was found dead in his room today, having expired while dressing. Mr. Preston was one of the best known railway men in this part of the country.

Violation of Game Laws.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., June 29.—As the result of the watchfulness of the officers and members of the Marshalltown Fish Protective association, three arrests were made for illegal fishing.

World's Fair Site Approved.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The World's Fair National commission at its session tonight approved the Forest park site and adjourned.

Peyton's First Wife Is Late.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 29.—The suit of Mrs. Helen M. Peyton of Denver against Colonel Isaac N. Peyton, a wealthy mining man of Spokane, ended today in a decision by Judge Richardson, finding for the defendant on all points. The plaintiff, who was the first wife of Colonel Peyton, sued for \$500,000, or half his property, claiming the divorce he secured was not legal, and asking that it be set aside.