

NEBRASKA'S KEEL

IT IS LAID IN PRESENCE OF AN ENORMOUS CROWD.

RIVET IS DRIVEN BY SAVAGE

Nebraska's Governor Given an Ovation When He Took the Speaker's Stand—Plenty of Music and a Grand Gala Scene.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 5.—The first keel of a battleship for the United States navy ever laid on July 4 was that of the battleship Nebraska, laid in the ship yards of Moran Bros. yesterday morning. The first rivet in the big steel structure was driven by Governor Savage of Nebraska and Governor McBride of Washington in the presence of 10,000 people. Despite the pouring rain, the big sheds of the ship yards were crowded with people, who remained for the last and most interesting feature of the day—the driving of the rivet by the governor. A detail of marines from the navy yards at Bremerton was drawn up at "present arms" as Governors Savage and McBride, followed by their respective staffs, marched onto the big platform where the exercises were to take place. The marine band furnished the music for the occasion. A governor's salute of thirteen guns was fired from the floating drydock when it became known the Nebraska party had entered the grounds. The ceremony was witnessed by many officers of the regular service in the United States army and navy, but the uniforms of the regular soldiers, as well as those of the staff of the Washington governor, paled beside that of the Nebraska military men, as bespangled with gold braid and gold lace, they strode to their places in the grand stand erected for them. The many women in the two parties made a bright picture in the stands as their costumes mingled with the brilliant uniforms of the officers.

The entire plant was decorated for the occasion. The big traveling cranes, which pick up a piece of steel weighing 100 tons with the same ease that a child lifts a toy, had the word "Nebraska" running the full length across them, worked in incandescent globes, and every time the cranes were set in motion the word appeared in letters of light. The pennant of the governor of Nebraska was placed in the center of the reviewing stand and behind it stood Governors Savage and McBride, with their staffs grouped behind them.

Judge Burke, master of ceremonies, grew eloquent in his address upon the growth of the Pacific coast marine affairs and drew a vivid picture of the part Seattle is to play as the metropolis of the Pacific. The Nebraska delegation vigorously applauded the sentiment that the "flag is in the Philippines to stay." Governor Savage leading in the hand clapping.

Governor McBride's address of welcome was brief and of the most friendly character. He referred to the fact that many of Nebraska's sons are now citizens of this state and said: "Nebraska's loss is Washington's gain" in this respect.

Governor Savage was given an ovation when he took the speaker's stand to reply, and his remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. The governor dwelt upon the necessity for a powerful navy to protect the ever-increasing commerce of the United States and that this country must maintain a big navy in order to keep its place as one of the world's powers. He paid a high tribute to the patriotism of Nebraska's sons and their prompt response to every call of duty.

When Governors McBride and Savage had finished riveting the bolt President Moran presented each of them with a pay check of the company, regularly made out, calling for 3 cents, that being the value of the time which they worked. Governor Savage promptly declared a strike for higher wages, warmly seconded by Washington's governor, and they put on their coats.

Little Malcolm Moran, youngest son of the president of the company which is to build the battleship, presented Governor Savage with a very pretty souvenir of the occasion. It was the first piece of steel punched from the keel of the battleship.

Woman Postmaster Reappointed.
FORT DODGE, Ia., July 5.—Word has reached the city of the reappointment of Mrs. C. C. Carpenter to the position of postmistress of Fort Dodge.

Banquet at Copenhagen.
COPENHAGEN, July 5.—The American colony here celebrated the Fourth of July with a banquet at the Hotel Phoenix tonight, at which L. S. Swenson, the United States minister, made an address.

Morgan Lunches with Emperor.
KIEL, July 5.—Emperor William yesterday received J. Pierpont Morgan and invited him to remain for lunch.

OFFENDERS IN HARD LUCK.

According to Chief Wilkie Most of Them Are Brought to Justice.
WASHINGTON, July 3.—The annual report of Chief Wilkie of the secret service division, submitted today to Secretary Shaw, shows that during the year there were arrested 573 persons charged with various offenses against the federal statutes, New York leading with eighty-five prosecutions. Of the offenders 413 were of American birth, the next largest number of offenders being Italians.

Sixty-three per cent of those arrested were convicted. The report records the fact that during the fiscal year but one dangerous spurious note was put in circulation, a \$5 silver certificate, while there was only one other even passable counterfeit, a \$1 silver certificate, whose makers, with their complete plant, were captured in Chicago the same day they attempted to put one of their notes into circulation.

The report refers to marked improvement in the New York district, where the circulation of "all-silver" counterfeit coins has been reduced more than 80 per cent as compared with the previous year.

Reference is made to the continued activity among criminals who make the "raising" of notes a specialty and it is pointed out that this crime might be prevented by the adoption of a distinctive size for the notes of smaller denominations—the ones and twos to be, say an inch shorter and one-half inch narrower than those of \$5 or over.

CHINA ISSUES ULTIMATUM.

Refuses to Pay July Installment at Present Rate of Exchange.

PEKIN, July 4.—The taotai of Shanghai has notified the bankers' commission that China refuses to pay the July installment of the indemnity except at the rate of exchange prevailing April 1, 1901.

The foreign ministers consider that the taotai's declaration is the result of the announcement of the United States minister, Mr. Conger, to the Chinese viceroy, that the United States sustains China's contention and is willing to accept payment on the basis mentioned. But the ministers are confident that China will accept the decision of the majority of the ministers when it is convinced that the United States is its only supporter.

Some of the ministers insist that the policy of the United States is unreasonable and in direct opposition to the terms of the protocol. They assert that Prince Ching, head of the foreign office, and other Chinese officials, before learning that China had the support of the United States in the matter, admitted that their arguments were rather a plea for mercy than a demand for justice.

CANDIDATE FOR COMMANDER.

John McElroy Urged by Friends for Head of the Grand Army.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, has a candidate for commander-in-chief of the order. He is John McElroy, managing editor of the National Tribune of this city. His election is urged by the local veterans in a circular letter just issued as a tribute to his military services and long participation in the affairs of the Grand Army.

The advantage of locating headquarters at the national capital, in constant touch with congress, the president and other high officials of the government, also is pointed out. Mr. McElroy has been a member of the organization for thirty-six years. His military record covered the period from October, 1862, to the close of the war. He served in Company L, Sixteenth Illinois cavalry. He was a prisoner at Andersonville and other places. He has had editorial control of papers of national reputation for twenty-eight years.

A Defaulter at Death.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—United States District Attorney Gould today announced in the probate court that William S. Yate, formerly disbursing clerk of the war department, was at the time of his death, April 20, 1901, a defaulter. So far as known, the alleged defalcation amounts to about \$18,000. The government will take steps to recover the full amount. The defalcation, Mr. Gould announced, was only recently discovered, and was done through the manipulation of vouchers.

Caught on High Trestle.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 4.—Three brothers, Mike, Simon and Luke Shaokvie, were caught on the trestle of the Mahoning Valley Electric line near Struthers, four miles east of here, and in an endeavor to escape injury lay down on the edge of the rails. Luke was struck by the car and died from a fractured skull. Mike had his left arm torn off, leg fractured and nose broken and is in a critical condition.

EXPENSE IS LESS

EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENT DURING THE LAST YEAR.

RECEIPTS SLIGHTLY INCREASED

Report Shows that Secretary of the Treasury Gage Made a Very Close Estimate on Receipts and Expenditures for Entire Year.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The comparative annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, issued by the secretary of the treasury, shows that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the total receipts amounted to \$563,405,187, as against \$587,685,337 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. The total expenditures for the year just closed were \$471,209,641, as against \$509,967,353 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. The surplus for the year just closed is \$92,195,546.

On November 1, 1901, Secretary Gage estimated the expenditures for the year at \$472,000,000, which was only \$790,359 in excess of the actual figures. He also estimated the receipts at \$572,000,000, which was \$94,813 below the estimate. This difference, however, was due to the loss of internal revenue receipts as the direct result of the revenue act of April 12, 1902, which amounted to about \$93,000,000. This reduction could not have been anticipated, as the act was passed after the estimates were sent to congress. But for this reduction the surplus for the year just closed would have been almost exactly the amount estimated eight months before. The accuracy of these estimates is remarkable in the history of the treasury department.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Customs, \$254,456,927; increase as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, \$15,861,000.

Internal revenue, \$272,503,214; decrease, \$34,431.

Miscellaneous, \$36,445,046; decrease, \$4,474,000.

The expenditures for the year are given as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous, \$113,488,202; decrease, \$9,000,000.

War, \$112,216,683; decrease, \$32,000,000.

Navy, \$67,858,500; increase, \$7,000,000.

Indians, \$10,049,525; decrease, \$841,000.

Pensions, \$138,488,559; decrease, \$550,000.

The surplus for the month of June, 1902, is shown to have been \$15,839,609.

CHANCE FOR GOOD CATTLE.

Opening in the Argentine Republic for Thoroughbreds.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Frank W. Bicknell, special agent and agricultural explorer of the agricultural department, writing from Buenos Ayres, to the bureau of animal industry, says that if it is possible for some of the breeders of the United States to send some really first-class animals to that place now is a good time to do so, as British cattle have been barred owing to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in England.

The cattle must arrive in Buenos Ayres not later than August 1, so as to have time to get in condition before the opening of the great animal show of the Rural society, which begins in Buenos Ayres September 14 and lasts five days. This show brings out the best animals in the country and is for pure-bred stock only.

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD ONE.

Secretary to Have a Battleship Constructed in Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The conferees of the two houses of congress on the naval appropriation bill reached an agreement on the one point left in dispute after former conferences. This point related to the contention between the two houses as to whether any of the proposed new war vessels should be built in government navy yards.

The house bill originally provided that half of them should be built in government yards and the other half by contract. The senate provided for the construction of all by contract. The compromise agreement authorizes the construction of one battleship in a government yard and also others in case of emergency.

Name the New Warships.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—At Secretary Moody's suggestion, the cabinet yesterday adopted names for the six new warships authorized by the naval appropriation bill. The four larger ships, two battleships and two armored cruisers, will be named Louisiana, Connecticut, Tennessee and Washington, but it is not yet settled which states shall be chosen for the battleships and vice versa. Two gunboats will also be built.

STRIKER SHOT AND KILLED.

First Loss of Life During Anthracite Strike Occurs at Duryea.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 2.—The first loss of life during the anthracite strike occurred today at the Wildam A. colliery at Duryea. Antonio Giuseppe, an Italian, was shot dead by one of the coal and iron policemen from behind the stockade of the colliery.

Reports differ as to the cause of the shooting. The friends of the dead man say he was walking on the road near the stockade when he was fired upon. The man was on his way from Scranton to Duryea at the time. Another report is that the Italian tried to get over the fence and would not heed the warning from the policemen to go away. He insisted on making his way into the stockade and was fired upon.

There is much indignation over the shooting and the sheriff of Lackawanna county was summoned to take steps to preserve order, as it was reported that there would be an uprising among the foreigners and that they would attack the stockade before night.

CROPS STILL HAVE CHANCE.

Only a Little Sunshine Needed to Hasten Retarded Growth.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Reports received here from the grain states most affected by the heavy June rains indicate that the crop situation is not so bad as has been painted.

In the grain pits today there was a disposition to place much faith in the restorative effect of warmer weather, which was reported in some sections and was believed to be on the way in other places.

Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Indian Territory crops were said to be generally in a favorable condition. Damage, generally, it was said, would be largely repaired by warm weather in July. The lowlands of Illinois appear to have been the worst sufferers, while Iowa is said to have stood the weather with remarkable success.

There were rains west last night and the forecast is for showers over the central valley and lake region within the next twenty-four hours.

Regarded as Serious.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The latest development in the Chinese indemnity situation is regarded very seriously at the state department, where grave doubt is entertained as to the probable effect on the integrity of the Chinese empire should the European powers insist on their contention. It is insisted here that the intent, at the time the document of indemnity was drawn, was to permit China to pay at the ten existing rate of exchange, and that what appears to be a contradictory clause in the agreement is nothing more nor less than an inadvertence.

Arrival of Remains.

WOOD RIVER, Neb., July 2.—The remains of John W. Donaldson, who was murdered at Fort Hall reservation, Idaho, last week, arrived here, accompanied by W. W. Mitchell, who went out to bring the body back. The funeral was held hurriedly, owing to the advanced stage of decomposition of the corpse, otherwise it would not have been held until the arrival of some relatives.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The statement of the public debt at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1902, shows that the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$969,457,241, which is a decrease as compared with May 30, 1902, of \$13,012,332. This decrease is accounted for by the corresponding increase in the amount of cash on hand.

More of "Made in Germany."

BERLIN, July 2.—The Berlin consulate's report shows that the exports to the United States for the past quarter were \$1,952,559, an increase of \$224,424.

Keeps Right on Raining.

KANSAS CITY, July 2.—Within a radius of seventy-five miles of Kansas City nearly four inches of rain fell within five hours yesterday.

Escaped Convict Retaken.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 2.—Chas. D. Etue, who escaped from the Arkansas penitentiary at Little Rock six weeks ago, was arrested here.

Kansas Crops in Good Condition.

TOPEKA, July 2.—An inch and a quarter of rain fell last night in Cloud and Bourbon counties, with showers in central portions of the state. The wheat harvest is practically over, although retarded in the extreme west by cool weather. Heavy rains have injured the crop in central portions. The oats crop is in fine shape and being harvested in central and southern portions. Corn generally is reported in splendid condition.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.

CATTLE—There were hardly enough steers on sale to make a market, but the few that were offered were picked up in a hurry at strong prices, and some sales looked considerably higher. For the week to date it is safe to say that the market on the good to choice grades is fully 15¢ higher, and in some cases more. Packers all seem to be anxious for cattle showing flesh and quality, and the market was at the high point of the year. The inferior grades and especially such as show grass, are no more than steady, with the close of last week. It is thought that a prime bunch of cattle would easily reach \$8 or better at this point. The cow market was also active and strong on the better grades, and everything was sold in good season. The good dry lot cows and bulls, stags and calves are selling in about the same notches they were last week. Anything good sells freely, but common kinds are neglected.

There are very few feeders offered and not many were wanted, as not much demand from the country is expected before next week. Up to today the market has been strong all the week, but prices eased off a little today. Representative sales:

HOGS—There was a light run of hogs so that the supply for the week to date shows considerable decrease as compared with the same days of last week. The table of receipts shows the exact figures. The market opened a little slow owing to favorable advice from other points and the prices paid were weak to a nickel lower. Some hogs the first round may have sold right close to steady, but aside from the early sales the market was not far from a nickel lower. Trading was not particularly active at any time, but still practically everything was disposed of in good season.

SHEEP—Quotations for clipped stock: Good to choice yearlings, \$3.50@3.75; fair to good, \$3.25@3.50; good choice wethers, \$3.35@3.50; fair to good wethers, \$3.00@3.35; good to choice ewes, \$2.75@3.00; fair to good ewes, \$2.00@2.50; good to choice spring lambs, \$6.25@6.75; fair to good spring lambs, \$5.00@6.00; feeder wethers and yearlings, \$2.50@3.00.

KANSAS CITY.

CATTLE—Cuts fed, active and firm; quarantine, active, strong, best cattle, strong; others, steady to lower; stockers, weak; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$8.00@8.50; fair to good, \$5.50@7.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@3.25; western fed steers, \$3.00@3.25; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.65@3.00; Texas cows, \$1.80@2.50; native cows, \$2.50@3.00; native heifers, \$2.50@3.25; canners, \$1.50@3.00; bulls, \$2.75@3.50; calves, \$3.00@3.50.

HOGS—Market weak to the lower; top, \$7.00; bulk of sales, \$7.00@7.50; heavy, \$7.75@8.00; mixed packers, \$7.50@7.75; light, \$7.00@7.25; yorkers, \$7.00@7.25; pigs, \$7.00@7.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market 10¢ to 15¢ higher; native lambs, \$4.70@6.40; western lambs, \$4.20@4.90; native wethers, \$4.10@4.80; western wethers, \$3.25@4.45; fed ewes, \$3.30@4.20.

AGUINALDO MEETS CHAFFEE.

Filipino Has Interview with American General.

MANILA, July 7.—As a result of the proclamation of amnesty of July 4, the guard of American soldiers has been withdrawn from the house where Aguinaldo lived in Manila and Lieutenant Johnson, Aguinaldo's custodian, brought the Filipino to see General Chaffee. It was the first meeting between the American general and the leader of the Filipino revolution. Lieutenant William E. McKinley of the Ninth acted as interpreter.

Aguinaldo was told that he was free to go anywhere he pleased and General Chaffee asked him if he had any complaint to make of American discourtesies and harshness. Aguinaldo replied that he had no such complaint to make. He told General Chaffee that he was going to visit friends at home in Cavite Viejo, in Cavite province, and inquired what protection the American authorities would afford him. He seemed to be afraid to venture out. General Chaffee replied that Aguinaldo would get the same protection as any other citizen.

The former Filipino leader then asked General Chaffee to prevent the courts from requiring him to testify in civil suits. General Chaffee said he had no authority to grant this request, and advised Aguinaldo to make a special call upon Acting Civil Governor Wright. This, Aguinaldo said he would do, but that he would go at night, as he was timid about appearing on the streets in daylight.

\$600,000 Cloudburst.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., July 7.—A \$600,000 cloudburst is the extent of the storm that burst upon this section of the country along the west shore of Canandaigua lake. At Granger's Point a barn was carried half way into the lake. The vineyards are under from two to three feet of water. On the beach from Black Point to Woodville landslides have formed at many points peninsulas large enough to build cottages upon. At Vine valley the bridge connecting the pier with the mainland was borne down into the lake.

May Fight the Indians.

ARDMORE, I. T., July 7.—Grave trouble between cattle men and Indians in the Choctaw nation is feared because of the killing, last week, of nearly 400 cattle, supposedly by the Indians. The trouble arises in the violation by the cattlemen of the law providing that non-citizens of the nation shall have no more than ten head of cattle apiece. It is asserted that the cattle owners have violated the law.

ASSESSMENT OF RAILROAD PROPERTY

How it is Arrived at by the State Board of Equalization.

The Method Prescribed by Law for Its Apportionment to the Several Counties and Municipalities.

It has been charged that the State Board of Equalization has for years pursued a haphazard method in fixing the assessed valuation of railroad property for state and county taxation, and that such property has been virtually exempted from municipal taxation. An investigation of the matter will readily show that this charge has no foundation in fact.

In pursuance of the requirements of law, the railroad companies have each year submitted for the consideration of the board, sworn statements or schedules of their tangible property, setting forth in detail the mileage of main and side tracks in each county, the number of depots, station houses, tool houses, stock yards, etc., and complete lists of the rolling stock and moveable property on the right of way and depot grounds. They have also made to the state auditor statements under oath of the revenues of the companies, gross and net, their capitalization and the interest paid on their bonded indebtedness.

The valuations reported in the property schedules have been recently criticised, but the variations in such valuations are easily explained by the fact that some companies report what they believe to be the proper assessable value of the various items, in conformity with the assessment of other property in the state, while other companies approximate the actual value of the items, depending upon the board to fix the scale of uniformity.

The board has never relied upon the valuations reported in the railroad schedules as a guide in fixing its assessments, but has always diligently sought the most accurate sources of information within its reach. It has in some cases had before it the data showing actual cost of construction of the properties, and in others, the carefully prepared estimates of expert engineers. For several years past the respective boards have had access to and have considered the testimony in the maximum rate cases, where the roads were not likely to show diminutive valuations.

In the case of the Union Pacific, the record shows that the present assessed valuation of its main line represents more than 25 per cent of the cost of reproduction as given in the testimony in the Nebraska "rate case," and as 10 per cent has been shown in recent controversies to be amply sufficient for the equalized valuation of the tangible property, the additional 15 per cent, or thereabouts, is either excess assessment, or it may be said this three-fifths additional assessment may cover all possibilities of intangible values that may pertain to the property as a "going concern," its earning capacity, good will, etc.

So in the same estimates or testimony relating to the Union Pacific line from Kearney to the Wyoming state line, which comprises over one-half of the mileage across the state, the testimony shows that the assessed valuation of \$9,800 per mile through those counties represents about 40 per cent of all tangible property of the railroad on that section of the line. It is, however, incorrect and misleading to state that any single portion of the road, either in Douglas county or in Cheyenne or in Kimball county, is assessed at \$9,800 per mile.

This rate per mile, as entered on the tax lists, represents merely the distributive share accruing to the county or municipality, of the entire valuation of the whole road, which distributive share is explicitly designated by the laws of the state as a ratable mileage proportion of the valuation of the entire line. In this way the terminals in Omaha (except headquarters, shops and vacant terminal lands, which are assessed locally) are distributed and taxed in every city, village and school district along the whole line from the eastern to the western boundary of the state.

This method of apportionment is upheld by the supreme court in a recent decision, relating to the Rulo bridge, in the following language:

"What was the purpose of the legislature in requiring the right of way, roadbed and superstructure of a railway to be assessed as a unit? The common sense view of the subject would seem to be that such purpose was to enable the proper authorities to distribute the avails of taxation equitably among all the municipal subdivisions through which a road may pass, in the ratio which the number of miles within such subdivision bears to the total number of miles of road within the state, treating each mile as equal in value to every other mile, and regardless of whence came the power under which any particular portion of the road is constructed. A railroad might have vast terminals at one point, worth as much as the remainder of the line, though it extended through a dozen counties. The subdivision in which these terminals are located is not, under this law, permitted to reap an advantage over other localities by reason of the mere accident of location, but must share its advantages with these other municipalities. That, evidently, is the reason behind and under this legislation."

It has been alleged that the outside counties have been "bumped" by this method of distribution. A careful study and analysis of the foregoing statement of facts and figures must convince the people of those counties that this form of bumping leaves little to be desired except more of the same kind.

Cotton Mill Run by Negroes.

There is in operation at Concord, N. C., a cotton mill manned entirely by colored people. The secretary and treasurer, W. C. Coleman, writes to the New York Age that this mill is crowded with work, that its product meets with no complaint among customers, that the employees display great interest in the work, and that if few mills were being operated instead of one they could not fill the orders offered. It is an interesting experiment, and in a fair way of disposing of the claim that the negro has no independent industrial capacity.