

Officers of the United States had to their credit on the books of the Treasury, at the close of the year, \$32,463,980. The statement of assets and liabilities for Sept. 30, 1884, shows that the general balance was reduced from \$163,232,463 in 1883, to \$149,525,062 in 1884, a reduction of \$13,707,401. The aggregate amount of gold and silver coin and bullion held by the Treasury is increased from \$352,510,809 in 1883, to \$395,216,297 in 1884, an increase of \$42,705,487. The gross assets increased from \$556,119,817 in 1883, to \$519,690,249, an increase of \$36,570,431. From Nov. 1st, 1883, to Nov. 1st, 1884, the reserve decreased \$12,752,225, or from \$160,822,545 to \$148,070,290. There were nominally outstanding, at the close of the fiscal year, silver certificates amounting to \$120,891,691, an increase of \$32,274,860 during the year; the amount held by the Treasury increased from \$15,996,145 to \$23,384,680, thus leaving actually outstanding \$97,907,011; actual increase, \$24,886,325. The amount of standard silver dollars coined up to Sept. 30th, 1884, was \$182,380,829, of which the Treasury holds \$142,349,499. Of this amount \$97,094,881 was for the redemption of silver certificates outstanding. The amount in circulation was \$39,801,953, or about 21.8 per cent. of the total coinage. As usual, the amount outstanding reached the highest point in December, when it exceeded \$41,000,000, an aggregate never before reached. The decrease to June was not as great as in previous years, probably owing to scarcity of one and two dollar notes, and on September 30 the amount was \$680,717 greater than at the same date in '83. Counterfeits of various kinds amounting to \$11,000 were detected during the year. As a consequence of the inability of the treasurer, under the existing practice, to use other silver dollars or silver certificates in its settlement with the New York Clearing House, whereby the far greater part of its disbursements are made available, gold ran down from \$155,249,600, on January 1, '84, to \$116,479,979 on August 12, '84, while the silver dollars and bullion on hand, represented by silver certificates outstanding, increased during the same period from \$27,166,037 to \$48,003,958. As a temporary expedient To stop this drain of gold from the treasury, the Assistant Treasurer in New York was directed to use, in payments to the Clearing House, United States notes to the extent of one-half, but the amount of these notes in the treasury—which, at the time of the commencement of this mode of payment had accumulated beyond its needs—has now become so much reduced that they are no longer available for such payments to any considerable extent. If a return to the former practice of making payments entirely in gold, or gold certificates, shall result in a continuous loss of gold to the treasury not made up to a sufficient extent by receipts of gold from other sources, the question must soon arise for the decision of the department as to whether it will continue to make in gold or its representative the payments now made through the Clearing House, or use in its payments silver dollars, or their representative certificates, in the same proportion to the relation which the silver dollars in the treasury not held for certificates outstanding bear to the available assets, and to an extent similar to that in which they are used at other offices of the treasury.

During the fiscal year \$126,152,572 in national bank notes were presented for redemption, being 22.83 per cent. more than the preceding year. Of the amount presented \$86,922,000, or 68.90 per cent. came from four cities—New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. An increase of 22.83 per cent. in the amount of bank notes presented for redemption reflects the condition of the mercantile and monetary affairs of the country as shown by reports of increasing business failures and decreasing clearing house transactions, and it is a continuation of the course that bank note redemptions have been pursuing, year by year, since 1874.

The aggregate amount of bank notes presented for redemption during the ten years, expressed in round numbers was \$1,404,000,000; yearly average, \$140,000,000. The actual redemptions varied widely from this average, running up to \$242,000,000 in 1877, and falling off to \$59,000,000 in 1881. The aggregate amount of bank notes presented for redemption during the first years (1875-1879) was \$987,000,000; while the aggregate amount the last five years (1880-1884) was but \$426,000,000. In no year of the last five did the redemptions equal those of any of the first five years. The large redemptions of the years 1875-1879 were to some extent due to the depression of business succeeding the financial and commercial panic of 1873, and the comparatively small redemptions in the last five years (1880-1884) may be attributed to the recovery, during those years, from the effects of that panic and the increased activity of business and the benefits attending from the resumption of specie payments. Statistics of the ten years show that redemptions are invariably affected by business seasons decreasing in the spring and autumn, when trade is active, and increasing in midwinter and midsummer, when trade is dull.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Secretary of War Lincoln, in his annual report, says the total expenditures by requisition, under direction of the Secretary of War, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1884, are \$42,332,876.21, which includes the sum of \$1,586,035.71, not drawn from the Treasury, but credited under the act of March 3d, 1879, to the subsidized Pacific railroads for transportation services rendered the War De-

partment during the fiscal year 1884 and prior years. The amount carried to the surplus fund June 30th, 1884, was \$1,010,548.13. The total appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885, are \$45,570,551.53. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1886, are \$50,850,500.58. The estimates for the fiscal year 1886 are below those for 1885, with few exceptions, the principal increase being for fortifications and other works of defense, \$6,303,000; building for signal office, \$350,000; artificial limbs, \$350,000, and support of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, \$19,909,588. The importance of providing for the defense of the sea coast and lake frontier is fully set forth in the annual report of the Chief Engineer for the year 1884. A small increase over the appropriations for the current year is asked to make the compensation of the persons occupying the higher grades in the office by the Secretary of War commensurate with the arduous duties performed of them, and to perfect the organization of the force and add to its efficiency. The business of the Department has been constantly increasing during the last ten years, and the labors of the incumbents, for whom the increase is requested, have become more onerous and exacting. I earnestly recommend that a moderate increase be granted. The policy of concentrating many small frontier outposts in larger permanent stations, which the rapid extension of railways has made feasible, has been continued as far as the appropriations for barracks would permit. This concentration is resulting in greatly increased economy of supply and improvement of military discipline. Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan reports that since the date of the last report of his immediate predecessor, General W. T. Sherman, the army has enjoyed almost complete rest from active fields of operations, but that its other duties—consisting of the occupation of posts on the frontier of Canada and of Mexico, and stations near Indian agencies, the protection of Indian reservations and the guarding of Indian Territory from intrusion—have been important and laborious. The reports of military commanders show an unprecedented quiet.

The superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point reports an improvement in the tone and discipline of his corps, and the Secretary recommends the rigid enforcement of the statute which prohibits the return to the academy of any cadet found deficient in his studies or conduct, except upon the recommendation of the academic board.

The Secretary recommends that 35 years of honorable and faithful service in the army entitles enlisted men to be placed on the retired list, and that the term of enlistment be reduced from five to three years, as a means of reducing the number of desertions of men who become discontented by reason of inaptitude for the service and the contemplation of the length of the present contract of enlistment.

The total number of official demands upon the Department of Records and Pensions during the year for information as to the cause of death in the case of deceased soldiers, and for hospital records of invalids was 658,971, being 53,683 less than the number of similar applications during the previous year, including 32,532 applications remaining unanswered. At the end of the last fiscal year the total number of cases to be disposed of was 78,429. Replies have been furnished proper authorities in 92,148 cases, of which 85,940 were to the Commissioner of Pensions, 5,583 to the Adjutant General, and 625 to other parties, leaving 6,281 cases to be searched and reported on. In addition to the number of reports, above stated, as furnished the Commissioner of Pensions, 1,470 have been prepared and furnished the same officer by the administrative and miscellaneous branch of the office, making a total of 87,410 reports in pension cases furnished during the year.

The Paymaster General in his report accounts for \$15,180,160.86. He recommends, with the Secretary's concurrence, that officers of the army be permitted to furnish bonds of approved guaranties.

The Chief of Engineers shows that the urgent necessity of beginning at once the construction of coast defenses. Steel forts and turrets to resist guns which send a projectile weighing a ton through sixty feet of sand, and which must have like guns with machinery to load and manipulate them, cannot be built in the time an enemy would give after the cessation of diplomatic intercourse.

The balance in the Treasury July 1st, 1883, for improving harbors and rivers, was \$10,021,694.55; the amount appropriated for 1884, \$1,319,634.62, and the amount drawn from the Treasury, \$8,228,703.54, leaving a balance of \$3,112,580.63 in the Treasury July 1st, 1884.

The Secretary urges Congress to make liberal and permanent appropriations to the ordnance department for the purchase of gun material. The steel makers of the country require the inducement of their being fairly remunerated for the outlays necessary to enlarge their plants sufficiently to produce steel in masses of sufficient size and suitable quality for gun construction. The manufacture and test of experimental guns will require four or five years, and prompt action by Congress in making this appropriation and establishing government gun factories to secure, within reasonable time, efficient means of coast defense, is asked. Pending this congressional action, the department is proceeding with the conversion of smoothbore guns into rifles.

Fifty will be thus converted the present year.

NEW YORK, 27.—Charles T. Godwin, of Charles T. Godwin & Co., cracker manufacturers, committed suicide at Portchester, between 3 and 6 o'clock this morning, by placing his head on the railroad track. His head and right arm were cut off, and his body otherwise mangled. He left his home at 2 o'clock this morning, making a great noise, and pursued by his wife and neighbors. He was found about 6 o'clock with his head lying about 25 feet from his body. He was evidently insane.

Matthew McCarron, a laborer, reeled into his tenement house in East 18th street, at midnight Thanksgiving. His wife upbraided him for having left her—a sick woman—alone all day. At 8 o'clock this morning the wife was found with terrible wounds about the head and face. She had been stabbed in both eyes. A bloody shoemaker's awl was discovered in a bureau drawer. McCarron had left the house after forbidding his wife to open the door. Her groans attracted other inmates, and the suffering woman told how her husband had assaulted her. She will be blind if she lives. McCarron was arrested.

COLUMBUS, O., 28.—One of the hoppers at Straitsville was fired about 7 o'clock this evening, and a crowd of men refused to let the citizens put it out. The fire department was called out but did nothing, and finally one man rushed in, others followed, and the flames were extinguished. Several shots were fired to intimidate those who wanted to put the fire out. All the mines in Straitsville are closed and the company is holding the county responsible for damage to property.

DENVER, 28.—The *Tribune-Republican's* Mount of the Holy Cross special says: J. Seymour Hall, owner of the Cleveland mine, suicided last night by shooting himself through the head. Business troubles, together with the recent discouraging developments of the mine, probably led to the act.

NEW YORK, 28.—A middle-aged, fine-looking man, giving the name of John Macduff, and registering as a Bleeker street diamond broker, applied to the Yorkville police court this afternoon for the arrest of his wife, who, he said, shot him in the back yesterday. Mrs. Minnie Macduff, a stylishly-dressed young woman, wearing much jewelry, was brought before the Judge. Macduff testified that his wife demanded \$300 per month pocket money, and he couldn't afford to give it. It resulted in a quarrel, and the wife shot him when he wasn't looking. Mrs. Macduff swore her husband used her to further swindling schemes in disposing of diamonds. She got very little of the money received, and he had beaten and abused her. Thanksgiving day her husband loaded his revolver, and she was warned by her mother to "be prepared." Then she shot him. In default of \$2,000 bail Mrs. Macduff was placed behind the bars.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, 28.—News is just received of an affray which occurred on Sunday last between Mexican police and a number of Americans at Cananea, a copper camp in Sonora, which resulted in the death of an American teamster, named Lee, and wounding of several Mexican policemen. A messenger was immediately dispatched to the commander of the Mexican troops at Santa Cruz, Sonora. He sent a detachment of 40 men, who demanded the surrender of the Americans. The latter refused, but were persuaded by the officers of the Copper King Company to comply. Two Americans escaped, the remaining 15 were marched off to Santa Cruz. The officers of the Copper King Company accompanied them. Additional news is hourly expected.

PITTSBURG, 29.—The general feeling among business men is daily growing more hopeful. Some large orders for railroad supplies have this week been placed with manufacturers, and bids on others have been asked for. The feeling among iron men is decidedly better, on account of the receipt of fair orders for the product of the mills.

NEW YORK, 29.—The failure of Messrs. Burr, Son & Co., brokers, at 227 West 18th Street, is announced this morning. Preferences amounting to \$110,000.

## FOREIGN.

Berlin, 27.—In the Reichstag to-day the budget for 1885 was discussed. Herr Burchard, Secretary of the Treasury, in submitting the estimates, admitted that the financial exhibit was not satisfactory. The revenue from several sources had dwindled unexpectedly, notably from the beet sugar industry, the decrease in which amounts to 21,000,000 marks. He said it was impossible to expect any increase of revenue from the sugar industry at present. The revenue from tobacco had also dwindled 3,000,000 marks during the year. He said that if the pensions law and the ocean-steamer subvention bill passed the Reichstag, additional financial burdens upon the budget would probably ensue, which must be faced, especially as the financial condition of the country is satisfactory. Burchard was unable to say whether the government was prepared to introduce any fresh taxation bills, since the Reichstag had rejected so many former proposals. As, however, a reduction of the estimates was scarcely possible, it behooved the House to devote itself earnestly to the reform of taxation.

Herr Scholz declared as the govern-

ment proposals were invariably rejected, it was the duty of the Reichstag to declare what taxation is opportune. The situation, Scholz said, does not involve too formidable a demand upon taxpayers.

Richter, in behalf of the new German Liberals, objected to all fresh taxation upon the people.

Herr Benda, in behalf of the National Liberals, refused to initiate any new imports, and stated that they would only vote in favor of actual requirements.

Debate was adjourned until tomorrow.

PARIS, 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Leroy read the report from the Tonquin committee advising the chamber to adopt the Tonquin credits, and urging the necessity that efforts be made for occupying the provinces in the north of Tonquin. The chamber then passed a vote of urgency and pronounced for an immediate discussion.

Clemenceau thereupon attacked the government and denounced the minister, whose optimism had committed so many diplomatic and military faults since the signing of the Tientsin convention. He said that Ferry had committed a veritable political crime in refusing to make peace upon the basis of that convention, and in declining the Chinese indemnity of 3,500,000 taels. France, Clemenceau said, did wrong in accepting the mediation of England, for the latter's disinterestedness was open to suspicion. He said Bismarck was a most dangerous enemy, but was still more dangerous as a friend. It was necessary to beware, lest French dignity and honor should be compromised. Clemenceau insisted that peace with China was still possible, and expressed the belief that Ferry's version of the Chinese terms was inaccurate.

Ferry here protested at being insulted.

Clemenceau concluded by saying that if the Chamber desired a policy of action, it ought to vote sufficient credit to enable the government to declare war now, and not postpone the capture of Pekin until after the elections. The faults that had been hitherto committed by isolated persons, if continued, will become the fault of the republican party. [Cheers.]

Goblet, while disavowing the actions of the government, said he would vote for the credits, but feared that they would only serve to prolong the present state of things. The government, he said, was unable to make peace, and yet it refused to demand the means to make war.

Peyrun, minister of marine, explained that the credits of last year were only 72,000,000 francs, and these for next year will be 80,000,000 francs. This will enable the government to dispatch 5,000 troops to Tonquin to reinforce the French army and send several cruisers to the navy.

The Chamber then voted the first credit of 10,000,000 francs by 361 to 166, and afterward, by a vote of 351 to 179, voted a fresh credit of 43,000,000 francs.

The order of the day, being an expression of confidence in the government, was then adopted without opposition. Afterwards the order of the day, pure and simple, was rejected—301 to 233.

PARIS, 27.—A tragedy which caused a great sensation, occurred here to-day. The wife of Deputy Clovis Hugues, with a revolver, shot and killed Morin, commission agent at the Palais de Justice, because he had slandered her. She fired six shots at her victim, four of which lodged in his chest. Hugues, who approves his wife's action, together with Madame Hugues, was arrested. Last year Hugues and wife prosecuted Morin for defamation of character and secured a sentence of two years' imprisonment. Morin, however, by a system of dilatory motions, carried the case from court to court. Madame Hugues became angry and to-day, hearing that the Assize Court of Seine would grant another adjournment of a fortnight, proceeded there, and, upon the court rising for luncheon, Madame Hugues, her husband, and counsel, in descending the staircase, met Morin when the tragedy ensued. After Madame Hugues had been arrested, which was immediately after the assault, she declared to the commissary of police that she hoped she had killed the man who, during the past two years, had been killing her by inches by his atrocious calumnies.

PARIS, 27.—*Figaro* announces that Gen. Briere de Lisle will replace Thompson as Governor General of Cochin-China, and that Gen. Negrier becomes Commander Superior in Tonquin. Admiral Reunier will command the Indo-Chinese flotilla. These changes are preparatory to an exhaustive attempt to clear Tonquin of the Chinese. The depots of armaments at French ports are feverish with activity. The iron clads *La Perouse*, *Aviso* and *Lugan* and the gunboat *Sagittari* are about sailing to join Admiral Courbet's fleet.

LONDON, 28.—The bark *Luke Bruce* has been in collision with the steamer *Durango* in the English Channel. The *Durango* sank and 20 persons were drowned.

BERLIN, 28.—In the Reichstag to-day debate on the budget for 1885 was resumed.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, made a violent attack upon the military administration of the government.

Gen. Von Schellendorf, Prussian minister of war, on the other hand, maintained the excellence of the present system. It was not true, he said, that the military pensions were con-

stantly increasing. The recipients of pensions were nearly always able to produce certificates showing that they had been made invalids in the service. He urged the necessity of aiming at the highest standard of military efficiency. Germany's position in the council of nations was largely based upon her possession of a strong army. With this army it would not be the part of wisdom to tamper.

HONGKONG, 28.—The Catholic mission here has advised that the Viceroy of Canton has closed all the chapels there and also razed the entire Catholic settlement. A missionary arrived at Canton from the interior states that the Christians of the western provinces are fugitives in the wilds of Tonquin. He also states that the Chinese authorities of the northern provinces have issued a decree ordering the expulsion of all missionaries. Upon appeal to the higher authorities at Pekin, however, the decree was rescinded and the missionaries taken under the protection of the Chinese general government.

LONDON, 28.—*Vanity Fair* quotes from private letters from officials in India stating that there is a dangerous condition of affairs in that country. The feelings of the natives were never so excited against the English as at the present time; and foreign emissaries are at work among the natives, stirring them up to strife and preparing them to make an explosion. Officers high in command have sent to England urgent demands for authority to form camps of refuge for women and children in order to be ready in case of mutiny.

GLASGOW, 28.—Powis & Stephens' Arctic yard at Dundee is burning. The Warehouse is filled with sealskins, whalebone and oil. The fire is spreading rapidly.

PARIS, 28.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 379 to 35, adopted the order of the day, declaring that the Chamber maintains its determination to insure the execution of the Tien-Tsin treaty. Later an order of the day was adopted, by a vote of 282 to 187, declaring that the Chamber takes cognizance of the declaration of the government and relies upon its energy to insure respect of the rights of France.

MADRID, 28.—At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, the King presiding, regarding the condition of affairs at the University, it was decided to continue the vigorous policy already adopted against professors and students, with the view to the prevention of all teachings held to be contrary to the interests of religion and society.

LONDON, 29.—Slight earthquake shocks were felt yesterday at Marseilles, at Lyons and in the Department of the Maritime Alps.

PARIS, 29.—The *Telegraph* says: The Cabinet has obtained certain knowledge that China intends to continue the war. It is probable that 15,000 reinforcements will be sent to China.

PARIS, 29.—After the votes in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday favoring a vigorous prosecution of the Chinese war, the government issued orders quickening the dispatch of reinforcements to Admiral Courbet and Gen. De Lesle.

LONDON, 20.—Several small failures on the stock exchange were announced to-day. The most notable is that of Douglas Petric.

PARIS, 29.—Public sympathy for Madame Hugues, who shot her traducer the day before yesterday, is intensified by the fact that both Hugues and his wife devotedly nursed sufferers from cholera during the prevalence of that epidemic at Marseilles. M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of *Le Pays* considers that lady a heroine and urges the entire press to uphold her. Hugues says his wife proposed to partake of a "Lovers breakfast" before going to court. She was in excellent spirits during the meal. Before leaving her home she prepared a bundle of clothes for use during her stay in prison. She has asked the prison authorities that she may be provided with material for modelling in clay.

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