

## CONDITION OF THE TREASURY

Was Never Stronger Than at Close Of Fiscal Year.

### UNPRECEDENTED REVENUE.

Country's Monetary Stock Increased \$88,000,000 Gold, \$37,000,000 Silver, Nearly \$16,000,000 Notes.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, in his report of the transactions of his office during the last fiscal year, says that the treasury was never stronger than at the close of that period. The operations, which were of the first order both in variety and magnitude, resulted in noteworthy changes in the paper currency, the receipts were a healthy growth of gold in the treasury and in the general stock.

The net ordinary revenues for the year were \$87,853,337, an increase of \$30,445 over those of 1900, which was the next highest recorded. The increase came from each of the heads of resource, but chiefly from internal revenue.

On the side of expenditures the total of \$59,867,353 has been exceeded only four times, in 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1892. The surplus of \$77,177,984 was slightly under \$2,000,000 less than in 1900. Inclusive of the transactions affecting the public debt, the aggregate receipts were \$114,495,308, and the aggregate disbursements \$1,077,063,052.

For the first quarter of 1902, although the act of March 2, 1901, was operative, reducing the revenue, the receipts were \$33,417,999 less than for the like period of 1901, while the expenditures for the same month were reduced by almost exactly \$3,000,000.

Of the reserve of \$150,000,000 in gold required by the financial law of 1900 has been kept intact by the daily substitution of gold coin and bullion out of the general fund for the notes redeemed. The revenue, the receipts were \$33,417,999 less than for the like period of 1901, while the expenditures for the same month were reduced by almost exactly \$3,000,000.

After making certain deductions for items not available in general payments, the free cash was \$156,391,646, which was distributed among the various departments. The receipts were \$33,417,999 less than for the like period of 1901, while the expenditures for the same month were reduced by almost exactly \$3,000,000.

The issue of 2 per cent consols of 1900 in exchange for the loans made in 1904, 1907 and 1908 was continued to December 31, 1900, at which time the total amount of the principal converted reached \$45,940,750.

These transactions involved the payment of an aggregate sum of \$45,940,750. On April 1 was begun under the order of the secretary of the treasury, the purchase of bonds for the same loans, at a price computed to earn 1.25 per cent. Up to June 30 the purchases amounted to \$14,359,329 of principal, at a total cost of \$16,357,928. By this process and under a notice of the secretary of the treasury September 16, inviting offers to sell to the government, the securities of \$14,359,329 of principal, at a total cost of \$16,357,928. By this process and under a notice of the secretary of the treasury September 16, inviting offers to sell to the government, the securities of \$14,359,329 of principal, at a total cost of \$16,357,928.

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Although the aggregate of the debt has been slightly increased, the swelling of the figures was due to enlarged issue of gold and silver certificates, Oct. 1, all but \$46,134,950 of the new 3 per cent bonds were held by the treasury for national banks as security for circulating notes and public deposits.

The monetary stock of the country received during the year an increase of \$88,000,000 in gold, \$37,000,000 in silver coin, and nearly \$16,000,000 in notes and certificates. The circulation per capita was \$26.52 Oct. 1, 1901. Up to the last date, July 1, 1897, there was a surplus of \$46,134,950 in the stock of gold, which was \$14,359,329 of principal, at a total cost of \$16,357,928.

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The receipts in New York for customs are nearly all in gold certificates and balances between the clearing house and the treasury, which is the almost entirely in the same manner.

To the extent that gold certificates, which are of the denomination of \$20 and upwards, have taken the place of large paper, it has been possible to supply small notes in exchange for much more freely than formerly.

It is reasonable to believe that over \$10,000,000 of paper will by influence now at work be changed from denominations above \$10 to that size or smaller, so that the annoyances which have heretofore arisen annually from the overwhelming demand for small notes are expected to diminish. On Oct. 1, the total amount of outstanding paper money of the denomination of \$10 and under was \$30,121,921. The increase in those denominations in the last four fiscal years was upwards of \$16,000,000.

Arrangements are completed subject to action by Congress, for putting out notes and certificates with the beginning of the calendar year 1902, at the rate of \$20,000,000 pieces annually. It is hoped that this currency will be well seasoned before it is issued.

The redemptions of national bank notes were the heaviest in twenty-two years, amounting to \$147,456,757, an increase of \$20,000,000 over 1899. The amount of notes fit for circulation as reported and returned to the banks of issue was \$56,667,715, the largest since 1879. Notes unfit for use, amounting to \$71,422,232, were delivered to the comptroller of the currency for destruction and re-issue, and \$18,624,437 of the notes of banks whose circulation is being withdrawn were delivered for retirement.

In the first three months of the fiscal year 1902 national bank notes for \$28,597,691 were presented for redemption, an increase of \$1,002,540 over the same months in 1901. The notes redeemed amounted to \$28,597,691.

Of fresh cash deposits of \$2,514,870 for the retirement of national bank notes, \$2,514,870 was issued for that purpose, and the result was an increase in the balance to the credit of the fund of \$191,000, carrying the balance Sept. 30 to \$2,514,870.

All notes are paid for if certificates are required on the day on which they are received, and if currency is desired on the succeeding day.

The shipment of standard silver dollars from the treasury amounted for the year to \$38,333,513, and the amount outstanding in December was \$76,132,326, but this was reduced nearly \$10,000,000 by July, in consequence of the return of the coins to Washington.

The shipments were 5.50 per cent greater in 1901 than in 1900, and there was an increase in the first quarter of 1902 over that of 1901.

Standard dollars were given for gold in New Orleans, to help move the crops, to the amount of \$2,250,000, and for deposits in New York they were shipped to southern points for \$2,250,000. The standard dollars presented at the treasury in Washington for exchange were \$1 per cent in excess of such transactions in the preceding year.

The shipments of subsidiary silver coins were 4.34 per cent in excess of those of 1900, and the amount in circulation advanced \$3,405,950. The shipments in the first three months of 1902 recorded a further increase of 6.42 per cent. The redemptions in 1901 were 13.6 per cent more than the year before, but in the subsequent months there was a falling off.

The uncurrent coins transferred to the mints for recoinage were less in all kinds than in the preceding year, which probably indicates an improvement in the condition of metallic circulation. Counterfeit silver coins and paper currency amounting to \$11,553 were detected during the year.

## KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES PROMPTLY CURED.

A Sample Bottle Sent FREE By Mail.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in promptly curing kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles, rheumatism and pain in the back. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, liver, bladder or uric acid trouble you will find it just the remedy you need. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this great kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, and a book that tells all about it and its great cures, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing, mention that you read this generous offer in the "Desert News."

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## REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Mayor, EZRA THOMPSON. Treasurer, RICHARD B. WHITEHORE. Recorder, JOSEPH O. SYSTROM. City Judges, GEORGE L. NYE, CHRISTOPHER B. DIEHL, HENRY S. TANNER.

FOR COUNCILMEN. FIRST MUNICIPAL WARD, Frank J. Hewlett, Arthur Robinson, J. J. Thomas.

SECOND MUNICIPAL WARD, Charles Cottrell, Jr., Edward J. Eardley, Willis E. Vigus.

THIRD MUNICIPAL WARD, Jonathan E. Openshaw, Richard E. Pappas, David L. Davis.

FOURTH MUNICIPAL WARD, William R. Hatchling, John Sharp, Jr., W. C. Spence.

FIFTH MUNICIPAL WARD, Alexander A. Robertson, Arthur J. Davis, John S. Davie.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Raynor, the witness said the only detail of that conversation which he remembered was that he was perfectly loyal to Admiral Sampson; that he was very pleased to be under his command, and that the admiral could be assured he would be perfectly loyal in all of his conduct. Capt. Chadwick was closely questioned by Mr. Raynor regarding this conversation, but he insisted that he had not recalled above the words of any conversation.

In reply to a question from Mr. Raynor, Capt. Chadwick said that if the admiral had spoken about not bringing the ships of the flying squadron under the guns of the fortifications on the south side of Cuba, it would have impressed itself very strongly on his memory, because the squadron under Admiral Sampson had just returned from a very active engagement with heavy batteries at San Juan, Porto Rico.

DESULTORY CONVERSATION. "There must have been other things said in this conversation," said Mr. Raynor. "The conversation was a desultory one."

Mr. Raynor—Even so, there must have been, within the fifteen or twenty minutes that he was with the admiral, something said besides these words that you have given. Is it not possible, after the lapse of over three years, that you must have omitted something, especially in view of the fact that Admiral Schley has positively sworn this conversation occurred?

"It is impossible that such a thing as that should not have impressed itself upon my mind."

"Simply because it was out of accord with Admiral Sampson's views and ideas. It never could have occurred to him to advise a subordinate to act differently from the way in which he had acted in regard to the firing at the batteries."

"Was not this first order an absolute order from the government to him, and was it not afterward modified by letting him form his own views to a more or less degree?"

"Notwithstanding that, he had been ordered San Juan under that order."

Mr. Raynor asked the witness if he did not think in view of the fact that Admiral Schley was going to Cienfuegos and Santiago, it was not likely that Admiral Sampson would give him the purpose of the government's instructions.

"We knew these places were not fortified; that there were no guns to be taken into account."

Washington, Oct. 31.—Mr. Margerie, the charge d'affaires of the French embassy here, had a short interview with Secy. Hay, after which the secretary left at once for the White House. Mr. Margerie may be considered an expert in matters pertaining to the Levant, having spent several years at Constantinople recently as an attaché of the French embassy. He feels confident that there is not the slightest danger of a dissolution of the concord owing to the French government sending warships to make a demonstration in Turkish waters and seize a port.

The other nations, parties to the concord, understand the situation perfectly and in fact most of them have grievances and claims themselves like the French complaints so they may look with complacency upon the effort to make the port meet his obligations.

There also is precedent for this action for a few years ago Austria seized Turkish ships in the Gulf of Alexandria and held it until her claims were paid, yet the incident did not cause protest by the other powers or even attract much attention.

It is confidently expected that it will not be necessary for the French admiral to proceed to any great length before the Turks will meet his demands.

Receipts and Expenditures. Washington, Oct. 31.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures, to be issued tomorrow, will show that for the month of October, 1901, the total receipts were \$42,313,322 and the expenditures \$40,645,333, which leaves a surplus for the month of \$1,667,989. The receipts were nearly \$7,300,000 less.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue given as follows: Customs, \$23,415,570, an increase over October, 1900, of nearly \$3,000,000; internal revenue, \$23,511,649, decrease \$97,000,000; miscellaneous \$2,402,372, decrease \$477,000.

The expenditures on account of the war department were \$5,543,470, decrease \$5,700,000; on account of the navy \$6,124,379, increase \$1,000,000.

For the four months of the present fiscal year the total receipts were \$151,989,841, a decrease of \$5,490,000 from those of the corresponding period of last year. The expenditures aggregated \$164,619,671, a decrease of \$27,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period in 1900.

Husband and Wife Murdered. Waco, Tex., Nov. 1.—J. W. McDonald and wife Susan were shot from ambush from the banks of the Brazos river, near the Falls county line, and both were killed. The wife was fishing and were near their tent when someone fired upon them. The old gentleman was about fifty years from the tent when he was shot twice in the head. The shot was a hundred yards away, and the shot was evidently very close for the woman's clothing took fire and her body was burned to a crisp.

The murder was evidently after money for it was known that the old man had some in his tent. A son, nine years old, was found near the place and was brought to this city. His head was badly lacerated and he was in a dazed condition.

Duchess of Tarente Gets Divorce. New York, Oct. 31.—A dispatch from Paris to the London Times and New York Times says the Duchess of Tarente has obtained a divorce from the duke on the ground of a letter he wrote approving a scurrilous newspaper article. He concluded the letter as follows: "I prefer my debts to your renown as a woman and a wife."

Texans After the Treas. Dallas, Texas, Nov. 1.—If Atty.-Gen. Boyd can substantiate charges of counterfeiting, Texas will be nearly \$55,000,000 ahead as the result of prosecutions started by him under the anti-trust law. Mr. Bell several weeks ago filed suits against several companies of San Antonio, Galveston, St. Louis and other places, alleging the formation of a beer trust. These suits are down for trial during November at Austin. The penalties approximate \$150,000.

Mr. Bell has filed suits against various plumbers supply companies, the penalties aggregating more than \$50,000,000.

In addition numerous other corporations have been reported guilty of anti-trust law violation, which call for penalties to the amount of \$20,000,000.

Spanish Deputies Against Free Silver. Madrid, Nov. 1.—The chamber of deputies has passed the bill prohibiting the free coinage of silver.

Engineers Sail for Philippines. San Francisco, Nov. 1.—Col. C. E. L. B. Dyer, Col. W. H. Heuer and Maj. W. E. Birkheimer, of the United States engineer corps, have sailed for the Philippines to inspect recent improvements in the harbor of Manila.

Carnegie Library for Los Gatos. Los Gatos, Cal., Nov. 1.—Andrew Carnegie has given \$10,000 for the erection of a library building in this town.

May Amalgamate Kodak. New York, Nov. 1.—A proposal for the amalgamation of Kodak, limited, with a number of other kindred undertakings in England and America is under consideration of the directors, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. Two-thirds of the Kodak shares are already owned in America and if the scheme is carried out the American corporation will acquire a business with a capital of over \$20,000,000. One result of the transfer of the property to an American company will be the removal of income tax, a trouble which, it is understood, has given rise to great dissatisfaction among American shareholders.

Jim Callahan's Trial. Omaha, Neb., Oct. 31.—Atty. Sears, Mr. Cudaby's private counsel, was the first witness today in the trial of James Callahan for perjury by his testimony given in the kidnapping trial. Mr. Sears testified that he withdrew from an Omaha bank the sum of \$25,000 in gold which he placed in the hands of Callahan for perjury by his testimony given in the kidnapping trial. Mr. Sears testified that he withdrew from an Omaha bank the sum of \$25,000 in gold which he placed in the hands of Callahan for perjury by his testimony given in the kidnapping trial. Mr. Sears testified that he withdrew from an Omaha bank the sum of \$25,000 in gold which he placed in the hands of Callahan for perjury by his testimony given in the kidnapping trial.

## DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

For Mayor, J. C. LEARY. For Recorder, E. L. SLOAN. For Treasurer, R. P. MORRIS. For Auditor, D. A. SWAN. For City Attorney, F. B. STEPHENS. For City Judges, MORRIS SOMMER, M. THOMAS.

FOR COUNCILMEN. FIRST PRECINCT, Geo. T. Brice, C. E. Street, Wm. Naylor.

SECOND PRECINCT, T. C. Lewis, N. H. Glenn, Rodney C. Badger.

THIRD PRECINCT, F. S. Fernstrom, Henry Arnold, E. H. Davis.

FOURTH PRECINCT, E. A. Hartenstein, W. J. Tuddenham, Frank R. Snow.

FIFTH PRECINCT, M. B. Sawies, T. A. Williams, Ira H. Lewis.

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