

# U. S. TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Ordinary Revenue for Fiscal Year 1903-4 Was \$549,934,749; and Expenditures, \$582,402,321

DEFICIT WAS \$34,770,572.

In Consequence of Deficiency Cash in Treasury Declined During the Year \$34,489,358.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Edith H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, has submitted to Secy. Shaw the annual report of the transactions of the treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

The net ordinary revenues are shown to have been \$549,934,749, a decrease of \$19,744,925 as compared with 1903, and the net ordinary expenditures \$582,402,321, a decrease of \$76,908,314. In the receipts the principal falling off was \$23,205,017 in customs, while in the disbursements the important increases were \$11,423,440 in commerce and labor, \$60,785,500 in treasury proper, and \$29,238,067 for the navy. Unusual expenditures were \$50,000,000 on account of the Panama canal and \$4,600,000 loaned to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company, which latter has now been nearly all repaid. But for the unusual expenditures the recorded deficiency of \$34,770,572 would have been changed to a surplus of \$12,820,428.

The operations affecting the public debt exceeded those of the preceding year and amounted to \$499,669,941 in receipts and \$698,324,519 in disbursements. The aggregate receipts for the year, and the aggregate disbursements, were \$1,249,292,890, and the aggregate disbursements \$1,221,328,701. For the first three months of the current fiscal year the revenues show a falling off of \$4,516,573, and the expenditures an increase of \$18,075,529. The funds held for the redemption of outstanding notes and certificates amounted at the end of the year to \$928,084,669, an increase of \$86,018,709 in 12 months. By Oct. 1 there was a further increase to \$1,014,799,969. The redemption of United States notes in gold amounted to \$11,081,068 for the year, and those of treasury notes to \$474,136.

In consequence of the deficiency in the revenues the cash in the offices of the treasury and mint declined during the year from \$170,020,362 to \$137,520,204, and by October last to \$125,961,888. The available balance, including deposits in national banks and other credits,

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## TREATMENT OF PILES.

Permanence of Cure the Test Case.

Many so-called pile remedies will afford the user slight temporary relief, and the majority of those afflicted do not expect more than this.

The average sufferer, after having tried every preparation recommended for the cure of piles, comes to the conclusion that there is no cure except by an operation, and rather than undergo this "last resort" he suffers on, resigned to the situation, so far as maybe. The attention of those interested is invited to the following experience:

"After ten years of suffering from blind, bleeding and protruding piles, and after using every remedy I could hear of without any benefit, I finally bought a fifty-cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure and used it with such good results I bought next a dollar box, which finished up the job. I am now nearly six years ago, and as far as piles are concerned I am cured, and have never felt a symptom of them since."

"Many others have used this remedy by my advice, with the same results, and I always recommend it to sufferers with piles." C. H. Potts, Burlington, Kans.

Testimony like this should convince the most skeptical the Pyramid Pile Cure not only cures but cures to stay. It is in the form of a suppository, can be applied in the privacy of the home, directly to the parts affected, and does its work quickly and painlessly. Druggists, generally, sell this famous remedy for fifty cents a package and sufferers are urged to buy a package now and give it a trial tonight. Accept no substitutes.

A little book describing the causes and cure of piles is published by the Pyramid Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., and sent free to any address for the asking.

was \$238,653,114 on June 30, 1903, and \$151,414,162 on Oct. 1, 1904. An addition of \$118,763,145 was made during the year to the monetary stock of the country and another of \$31,535,299 in the following quarter. Of the total increase \$110,361,469 was in gold. The aggregate supply on Oct. 1, exclusive of certificates, was estimated at \$2,835,333,724, of which \$2,562,149,489 was in circulation. The proportion of gold was 47.66 per cent, as against 44.21 per cent July 1, 1900. The total of gold to the treasury in the same period was \$28,032,333. Deposits of gold bullion were received at the mints and assay offices during the year to the amount of \$175,593,565. The actual gold in circulation on Oct. 1 is placed at \$641,844,563 in coin and \$489,512,119 in certificates.

Since July 1, 1900, there has been a growth of \$463,991,582 in the money in circulation, or an average of nearly \$116,000,000. On Oct. 1 the circulation reached the maximum of \$2,146 for each person, and the proportion of gold to the whole was 4.63 per cent. In the current fiscal year the demand for small bills, in spite of all previous additions, has been increasing. Experience has made it clear that the stock of small notes is hardly sufficient. The department has employed all its resources; but these are limited, for the certificates of silver dollars cannot exceed the silver dollars available, and the United States notes have a volume fixed by law. The report says: "This condition of things might be remedied by Congress without inflating the currency. First, the issue of gold certificates of the denominations of \$5 and \$10 might be authorized. Secondly, such certificates to the amount of \$50,000,000 might be substituted at once for United States notes by the application of that sum from the reserve. Thirdly, the national banks might be permitted to issue any part of their circulation in five-dollar notes by the repeal of the provision allowing only one-third of the total issue of each institution in that denomination."

Gold, of which \$31,990,261 was in Japan, and \$19,900,579 in other foreign coins and \$9,000,902 in ore, making al-

together \$61,796,745, was deposited in the last fiscal year in San Francisco for telegraphic exchange. The movement of silver dollars from the treasury was a little over \$41,600,000 and the shipments for the current year show an increase over last. Silver dollars to the amount of \$46,098,314 were presented during the year at the treasury offices for exchange into other money. An addition of \$2,801,644 was made to the subsidiary silver coin in circulation, carrying the total up to \$95,128,340.

## REGISTRATION IN N. Y.

Heavy Gains Are Made Throughout the State.

New York, Oct. 14.—This was the first day of registration in New York City. At a late hour the returns from Manhattan and Bronx showed a smaller number of voters for the first day than registered on the opening day in 1900. Returns from 14 districts out of 35 showed that 44,491 names had been placed on the list, against 46,394 on the first day in 1900.

Complete returns from Brooklyn show today's registration in the 21 districts to have been 92,855, as compared with 94,433 in 1900. The returns from the borough of Queens show a total registration in the three districts of 11,034, with the returns from one election district still missing. In 1900 the first day's registration in Queens was 10,287.

Today's registration in Richmond was 5196, against 4,757 for the first day in 1900. The total first day's registration in Manhattan and the Bronx in 1900 was 144,331; the total for Brooklyn for the same day in 1900 was 92,433. Throughout the state heavy gains were made in the registration.

## Coasting Steamer Nell Burned.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 14.—The coasting steamer Nell, according to news received here from Port Simpson, B. C., was burned to the water's edge last Monday at Georgetown mill, near that place, together with the lumber wharf and other stacks and mill buildings, involving a loss of \$25,000, with only \$2,000 insurance. The Nell had a number of horses aboard, which the captain ordered shot when he saw it was impossible to save the steamer.

## Pacific Coast Jobbers.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—The Pacific Coast Jobbers' Association elected officers today. H. H. Loveland, who served the association last year as president, was unanimously re-elected. Charles Holbrook was elected vice-president for San Francisco, John C. White for Marysville, A. L. Lewis for Portland and J. S. Goldsmith for Seattle. The different cities represented in the association being all given recognition in the making up of the official board.

## Weinseimer's Defense.

New York, Oct. 14.—The defense of Philip Weinseimer, the former president of the Building Trades alliance, who is now on trial charged with extortion, as outlined by his counsel today, is a direct denial that the defendant ever received a dollar as charged, and a counter charge that he has been made the victim of a plot alleged to have been concocted and carried out by the Employers' association.

## WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN.

Battleship New York's Remarkable Target Practice.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—News was brought to this city by a gunboat Bennington that Rear Admiral C. F.

## DANDRUFF DON'T WASH OUT.

The Germ That Causes It Has to Be Destroyed to Cure Dandruff.

Many a woman spends an hour twice a week scrubbing off the scurf she will cure the dandruff. Two hours a week at the age of 40 years, she has spent 200 days of 12 hours each, or two-thirds of a year of her life, in that vain hope; vain because you can't cure dandruff without killing the dandruff germ, and the only hair preparation on earth that will do that is Newbro's "Herpicide"—also a delightful hair dressing, and thorough antiseptic against all contagion from use of other's hair brushes. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Z. C. M. I. Drug Co., Special Agents.

Goodrich's flagship New York, during her target practice last month in Magdalena bay, Mexico, broke the world's record for firing 6-inch guns, making the greatest scores, based on time and accuracy, ever made with guns of this caliber either in our own or any other navy.

## PITTSBURG AUTO. CLUB.

Takes a Decided Stand Against Fast Driving.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 14.—The Pittsburg Automobile club, which has in its membership most of the wealthy men of Pittsburg, has decided to take a novel stand against the fast driving of automobiles. Counsel for the club has announced that the latter will pay \$250 for the arrest of each person speeding beyond the legal limit. This, it is believed, will effectively break up the practice.

## Jap Losses at Port Arthur.

Tokio Oct. 14, 2 p. m.—It is officially announced that 27 officers were killed and that 133 were wounded during the operations against Port Arthur from June 26 to July 31.

## BALTIC FLEET.

When Complete Will Number Thirty-five Pennants.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—The Russian Baltic fleet which sailed from Libau at night on a short cruise consisted of seven battleships, two armored cruisers, five protected cruisers, seven torpedo boat destroyers four auxiliary cruisers and seven transports, including the repair ship Kamchatka. They will be joined later by the hospital ship Orel and the volunteer fleet steamers St. Petersburg and Smolensk totaling 35 pennants.

## Hospitals Preparing.

London, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to a news agency from Harbin today says that the hospitals there are preparing for the reception of 17 officers and 1,200 men wounded during the recent fighting before Yentai, and who are now on their way to Harbin by train.

## Need of Religious Revival.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 14.—The discussion of the needs and the prospects for a genuine and widespread revival of religion was the feature of today's session of the National Congregational council. The subject was discussed by four different speakers, who agreed that the signs of an existing revival are present and that a better state of things is coming in the religious world. The report of the labor committee was in part as follows: "Your committee has a two-fold conviction out of which issues an inference vital to the spiritual problem of our churches: "First—That the labor question has

come to stay; that it cannot be blinked or waved aside; that no amount of religious activity or of practical religious helpfulness can solve it; that nothing short of justice—justice by the justice to capital and labor alike—can reach the case. But, on the other hand, and second, that only by the principles of the gospel, its ethics, its love, its law of respect for every human soul as a son of God and a brother of Jesus Christ, and its foundation stone of sacrifice—can the ends properly sought by all true employers and workers be attained."

## Olney Speaks in New York.

New York, Oct. 14.—Richard Olney was the chief speaker tonight at a Democratic meeting held at Cooper Union under the auspices of the Parker Constitutional club of New York City.

## Accident Underwriters Adjourn.

New York, Oct. 16.—The executive committee of the International Association of Accident Underwriters has completed its session here and adjourned until December. A committee was appointed to devise the most practical way to gather health insurance statistics so as to have them uniform and compiled at some central point equally available to all companies.

## For Compulsory Arbitration.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Leaders in the Structural Building Trades alliance will lay their plan of compulsory arbitration before the national organizations of building contractors. This has been determined upon at the closing session of the board of governors, following a conference with the representatives of Chicago contractors' associations. President Frank Buchanan of the alliance presented the proposal to the contractors, about 20 of whom were present at the conference. The contractors agreed to take up the matter with the building contractors' council. Secretary Edward W. Craig of the building contractors' council said: "The plan seems a good one, but I see one objection. We should hesitate to enter into agreements unless everyone of the 16 basic building trades was party to the agreement."

## CANON ON DIVORCE.

House of Deputies Defeat Proposed Amendment.

Boston, Oct. 14.—The proposed amendment to the divorce canon was defeated in the house of deputies of the Episcopal general convention today. Fifty-five dioceses voted in favor, 45 against and 14 divided upon the question of its adoption, and as the 16 divided dioceses are counted in the negative, the amendment failed of a majority and was lost. The vote by the dioceses on the question of adopting the amendment stood: Clerical deputies, 30 yeas, 21 nays, 10 divided; lay deputies, 35 yeas, 21 nays, 6 divided.

Practically the entire strength of the middle western states, the stronghold of the high church party, declared for the proposed reform, but the Pacific states and a number of the southern states voted against a change of the present canon. The dioceses of New York opposed the amendment, while that of Pennsylvania favored it. In New England, Vermont, New Hampshire and western Massachusetts voted for a change, as did the lay deputies from Rhode Island. The clerical deputies from Maine favored the amendment, but the votes of Connecticut and Massachusetts were cast in the negative. The issue was not a party one, although the whole strength of the high church forces was given to the reform movement. The president of the house at Harbin, Rev. W. H. McKim of Washington voted for the old

canon although the clerical vote of his diocese supported the proposed change. The amendment sought to prevent the remarriage of divorced persons by clergymen of the denomination. While the house of bishops may yet act on the matter, it is certain that no change will be made by the present convention. The present law of the church, which has been in operation since 1853, allows the remarriage of the innocent party to a divorce granted for infidelity. At several conventions attempts have been made to repeal this law, and when a vote was taken today by the house of deputies, sitting as a committee of the whole, on the question of reporting the proposed amendment to the house itself, the reformers were successful by a vote of 214 to 191, and this vote was regarded as representing the actual strength of the contending forces.

## Ladies Only.

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Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are for women. Woman's delicate nervous organism tingles to the least jarring influence, and some aches or pains is the result. The remedy is at hand—Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They act most marvelously on woman's nervous organism, and relieve and cure the pains to which she is a martyr. Headaches, neuralgic pains, monthly pains, and all kinds of pains disappear, as if a gentle hand had lightly soothed them away. Blisters, Rush of Blood to the head, Toothache, Backache are all cured by these "Little Comforters." Cured without danger of disagreeable after-effects; cured quickly; cured without unnatural action on liver, stomach, or other internal organs. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills please the women, and the children take them because they are easy to take and soothe all their sufferings.

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