

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

REVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE FISCAL YEAR JUST CLOSED.

THE DEFICIT IS \$43,250,000

Excess of Expenditures Over Receipts Since June 30, 1893, \$113,350,000— Available Cash Balance on Hand \$195,000,000— Receipts for the Year Greater and Expenditures Less.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The treasury deficit for the fiscal year just closed is found by to-day's debt statement to be approximately \$43,250,000. This added to last year's deficit of nearly \$70,000,000 makes the excess of expenditures over receipts since June 30, 1893, about \$113,350,000. The total receipts of the government this fiscal year, exclusive of postal revenues, amount to nearly \$313,000,000, and the expenditures to \$356,250,000, of which pensions took \$141,391,523. Last year the aggregate receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$297,722,019, and the expenditures \$267,525,279. The receipts this year, therefore, were \$15,278,000 greater than last and the expenditures about \$11,275,000 less. The postal service deficit is about \$11,000,000, which is considerably in excess of that of any recent year.

The internal revenue department of the government has contributed this year to the receipts nearly \$145,000,000, as against a little more than \$147,000,000 last year. The customs this year makes a better showing than last by about \$21,000,000. Last year the receipts from this source amounted to nearly \$132,000,000 and this year they approximate \$153,000,000. Of this amount sugar contributed about \$17,350,000.

The debt statement shows an available cash balance of about \$195,000,000, of which about \$107,500,000 is gold reserve. This reserve includes payment in full for the last bond issue, but the statement shows a counter debt charge of only \$31,157,700 in bonds, or one-half of the whole amount issued. In explanation of this seeming error, it is said the formal transfer of the London half of the bonds has not yet been made. The expenditures for July will be exceptionally heavy. Pensions and interest alone are expected to amount to \$20,000,000.

During the fiscal year the number of national banks in existence has decreased from 3,775 to 2,722.

Forty-one national banks have been organized during the year; sixty have gone into voluntary liquidation, and thirty-six have been placed in the hands of receivers.

The national bank circulation has increased \$4,337,791, from \$207,353,244 on July 1, 1894, to \$211,691,035 July 1, 1895. From July 18, 1894, to May 7, 1895, the nearest dates to the year obtainable, the loans and discounts of national banks have increased from \$1,933,589,352 to \$1,976,604,445, or about \$43,000,000. During the same time individual deposits have increased from \$1,667,801,200 to \$1,690,961,299, or about \$13,000,000. The lawful money reserve held by banks shows a heavy increase from \$364,105,757 to \$428,931,970, or nearly \$75,000,000.

WANT SHAW'S GARDEN.

Suits to Recover Property Valued at Millions in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—Suits to recover property valued at several million dollars, including probably two-thirds of the ground now occupied by Shaw's botanical garden, eight sections of land lying along Stringtown road, between it and South Side park and extending through Tower Grove park, in St. Louis, and twelve sections of land, comprising nearly one-half of Franklin county, will soon be filed in the circuit court of this city. The prospective litigants are the nine heirs of old Louis Denoy, one of the pioneer settlers of the Mississippi valley. They claim to have a clear title to the property through old Spanish and French grants. In addition to this they claim to have leases to several city blocks on which mills, factories and residences have been built.

Pleading for Boll.

OMAHA, Neb., July 2.—There is much discussion in Omaha as to whether or not defaulting Treasurer Henry Boll shall be prosecuted. The record shows that at least \$25,000 of city funds were missing when Boll was deposed. As this was made good by bondsmen and the city lost nothing, some were for letting Boll escape further punishment. Acting City Attorney Cornish has created a sensation by writing a letter to the mayor advising him not to further prosecute Boll. No steps have yet been taken to arrest Boll. If one warrant is issued, many others must be, for many politicians are guilty of participation in the deal.

Mrs. Stanford Wins.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The suit of the United States government against Mrs. Leland Stanford and the Stanford estate for \$15,000,000, was virtually decided against the government and it is the general understanding that the Stanford millions are safe and that Stanford university will no longer be in danger of being closed for lack of funds. The decision was rendered by United States circuit Judge Ross sustaining the demurrer of Mrs. Stanford. The suit was to recover the millions on account of Central Pacific railroad debts.

Gasoline Kills Three People.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A gasoline stove exploded in the home of Christopher Brown, 1341 Wellington avenue, causing the death of Miss Agnes Brown, aged 20, and the fatal injuring of her

TIN MINING.

The Industry in the United States Not Profitable—An Expert's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—In an extended report on the subject of the occurrence and production of tin throughout the world, C. M. Rolker, a special agent of the geological survey, discusses the tin situation in the United States, saying: "No tin is being produced in the United States and the tin occurrences of this country are so far only of geological or mineralogical interest, with indications of prospective values in a few instances. Tin occurs at Winslow, Me., in the form of cassiterite. It was noticed as early as 1869 and was worked to a depth of 100 feet before being abandoned. Similar ore occurs in New Hampshire. A few crystals have been found in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The Martha Cash tin mines, situated on the western slope of the Blue Ridge in Virginia, are promising in appearance and have been well opened up, but the property is in litigation and will not produce until these difficulties are settled. Tin was discovered in 1886 near King's Mountain, North Carolina. It occurs in the decomposed gneiss and pyrite in slates, and offers as legitimate a field for tin prospecting as do the Black Hills in Dakota. In Alabama the tin occurs in grains through disseminated gneiss ledges. Mines have been worked in Clay county, but have not paid for far. A few crystals of cassiterite have been found in Texas, but the country is practically unexplored. A tin discovery is reported from Colorado, but little is thought of it. Float or stream tin has been found in small quantities in Idaho and Montana. Efforts at mining tin have been made in Wyoming, but have resulted unfavorably. The value of the Harvey's Peak and other Black Hills mines in South Dakota has not yet been demonstrated. They have not been accurately tested as yet, and their management has met with many checks. They are now in the hands of a receiver. A little tin has been found in Northern California, but the mines in San Bernardino county in the South are the only ones of value. Prior to 1892, 291,134 pounds of metallic tin were extracted from these. No work is now being done."

LEO'S WILL HIS LAW.

Archbishop Kenrick Makes No Objection to His Removal by Rome.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—It became known to-day that Archbishop Kenrick notified Archbishop Kenrick last Wednesday that he was to be succeeded by the former and translated to another diocese.

The news seemed to cause Archbishop Kenrick no surprise and when the reading was concluded, he said: "This is a very proper step. I shall place no obstacles in your way, but shall, without delay, make out deeds transferring to you the church property which I now hold."

This was a great relief to Archbishop Kenrick, who was doubtful how his aged predecessor would receive the news.

Sunday Saloon Closing in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 2.—The order requiring saloons to close on Sunday, made through Chief of Police Erwin by Police Commissioners Shelley and Fyke, was not unanimously obeyed yesterday. While strangers and excursionists ranted around in a thirsty and angry mood, those who knew the ropes did not go unslaked or unfilled. The results of the initial day of Sunday closing were that several saloons men braved the mandate; three arrests were made and seven are on the chief's little list; the drug stores turned a pretty penny; Frank Jones' place was robbed; the disreputable houses sold oceans of beer at \$1 a bottle; the Kansas City, Kan., jointists did the business of their lives; several hundred sore saloon men and a stiff clash of authority between Police Judge Jones and Chief of Police Irwin.

A Murderer Ejected as a Tramp.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., July 2.—Henry Wright, the negro who murdered his wife with an ax at Nevada, Mo., Saturday, slept in the packing house of the Hart Pioneer nurseries six miles south of here yesterday and was ejected as a tramp by the workmen. City Marshal Atkinson and Deputy Sheriff Ewing, of Nevada, with the Fort Scott officers and a posse of citizens left last night in search of him, but have been unable to find him. They are certain he is in hiding in the neighborhood and a posse is still scouring the country.

Militiamen in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—The interstate drill and encampment under the auspices of the fair association, opened to-day with crack military companies present from all parts of the country. The greater part of the day was spent by the militiamen in getting settled, but by 2 o'clock every company took part in the parade through the business part of the town. Governor Stone and others reviewed it from the Planters' hotel balcony.

New Southern Industries.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 2.—The Tradesman has issued its quarterly report of new industries established or incorporated in the Southern states for the quarter ending June 30. The total number reported is 664, as against 638 for the second quarter of 1894, 654 for the same period in 1893 and 779 for 1892, showing that the industrial development of the South is being well maintained.

Professor Canfield's New Place.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 2.—Professor James H. Canfield was to-day installed as president of the Ohio state university at Columbus. He came from the university of Nebraska and prior to that service had been with the university of Williams college and a native of New England.

Two Western Military Cadets Dropped.

WEST POINT, July 2.—Easton R. Gibson of Missouri and Charles Doster of Kansas were among the cadets found deficient in their studies and ordered dismissed from the military academy.

POINTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

—Reason will convert people, but abuse never will. Some of our reform writers should keep this fact in mind.

—Do not lose your wits in the silver boom. Other issues of vast importance need your consideration, also.—Independent.

—The democrats must disabuse their minds of the idea that populists will ever march to the ballot box under the banner of the democratic party. This can never be.—Marshall (Mo.) People's Record.

—The silver democrats at their meeting in Fort Worth recently urged the populists to help them. The silver demos will have to come to the populists, yet.—Comanche (Tex.) Pioneer-Exponent.

—News comes from Texas that the grand old fraudulent party, formerly known as the democratic party, has split wide open and thousands of free silverites are actually joining the cranky populists; and still the people's party is dying.

—A great big able bodied populist boom is rising while an intense gloom settles over the political horizon of the old plutocratic twins. Seven million populist votes next year is a very conservative estimate of party strength.—Chicago Express.

—Free silver democrats should come into the ranks of the populists, the only true, genuine, free coinage party. They will never get anything out of the democratic party, as the action of the last congress fully demonstrated.—Reynolds (Ga.) Banner-Watchman.

—Now when Gen. Weaver engages in the Iowa campaign with his well known ability and old time energy and vigor, it will put an end to all insinuations that there is any disloyalty on his part, or abandonment of the fundamental principles of the party.—Chicago Express.

—Bullionists say they have no faith in the fiat of the government. If this and other governments should withdraw their fiat from gold, in less than twelve months a \$20 gold piece would not exchange for a silver dollar even up. Its monetary functions is all that makes it so valuable.—Iowa Farmer's Tribune.

—The question of public control of the banks is a coming issue. It can't be kept down. The legislature of every state will be asked to require banks to give security for deposits. This will be a temporary relief until such time as the government provides a safe banking system, and it is something that can be secured without awaiting the tedious action of congress.—Chicago Express.

—The democratic party will be unable to go before the country in 1896 as a 16 to 1 party, for all its leaders, great newspapers and capitalists are pledged against it. If the silver element undertakes to adhere to the name "democratic party" only "confusion confounded" will be the result among the voters; thus thrusting victory upon single standard democrats.—Marshall (Mo.) People's Record.

—The report of the chief gold mine at Leadville is out and shows that each dollar's worth costs 23 cents to mine it. By the government placing its stamp on the metal these mine owners rake in 77 cents on every dollar. "You can't legislate money into men's pockets," you know. The income tax decision prevents legislating the money out of the pockets of those few who had it legislated into their pockets. The people should sow some legislation if they expect to reap.—People's Party Post.

—The Ohio prohibition state convention adopted a financial plank as follows: "The money of the country should be of full legal tender, issued directly to the people on ample security in such quantities as the people may demand and to all at a uniform rate of interest. To this end the government should establish real national banks as it does post offices, wherever the convenience of the people demands. Until such a financial system can be established we favor free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 as temporary relief."

—The republican and democratic national platforms will again be the same old straddle that will mean the "gold standard" in the east and "free silver" in the west and south. The managers of these old parties will send out hundreds of hired orators, some of whom will be found talking free silver and others the gold standard; flood the country with literature that will mean free silver in the west and south and gold standard in the east. They did this in the last national campaign and they will do so again. That Ohio platform of the republican party is a fair indication of this fact.—Paola (Kan.) Times.

What Does This Mean?

Every once in a while one runs across a paragraph like this, even in reform papers:

"It is evident, however, that whenever the English creditor wants money and begins to disgorge American securities, panic times are inevitable here. Such a crisis as that of 1893 is capable of reproduction at any time."

What does this mean? The English creditor cannot force us to redeem these securities before they are due, can he? And he certainly cannot force people to buy, unless they want to, can he? Rats!! The solution is two conspirators, one on each side of the Atlantic ocean.

Profits of a Trust.

While Senator Brice is keeping a pretty close eye on Ohio politics he does not forget to make a little money as the sparks fly upward. Some months ago efforts were made to secure agreements between the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. and some of its rivals in the trade, and, an understanding being reached, the tip was given to certain insiders that the stock was going up to 40. Inasmuch as it stood then at 9, there was plenty of leeway for profits. Recently the stock touched 39. Senator Brice was in the deal, and it is said his winnings were as high as \$500.



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LEARN A LESSON.

Politicians in the Old Parties Have No Intention of Leaving Their Party for Silver's Sake.

There have been a small number of populists who, since this silver movement started, wanted our party to drop its "isms" and go in with the silver men on that issue alone. Such populists might learn a lesson from the republican and democratic silver men who recently met at Memphis. The proposition of Mr. Sibley and his friends that silver men of all parties should forsake their former party affiliations and unite upon the silver question in a great silver party was rejected by the democratic and republican delegates. They said their respective parties had other issues to fight for that they could not abandon for this question alone, and they would make their fight in their respective parties.

Now, if this is a consistent position for republicans and democrats, it is much more consistent for populists. Besides, if they are going to make their fight in their respective parties where do our populist friends propose to go in order to make silver the only issue, or even the leading issue next year? Is it not about time to stop this nonsense about silver as a single issue, and push forward our whole line of battle as already formed?

There are those who say we must fight where we find an enemy, and that plutocracy has determined that free silver alone shall be the great issue of the next campaign. In this they are simply mistaken. There is no proposition in our platform that plutocracy so much fears as the public ownership of public utilities, the abolition of land monopoly and the establishment of government banks; and upon no other line will we find the enemy stronger entrenched. We cannot draw in our lines if we would. The fight is on and it must proceed to a finish. A contraction of our lines would be an abandonment of the field and the surrender of advantages that it would require years to regain.—Topeka (Kan.) Advocate.

AX VS. REVOLVER.

Two Missouri Women Meet, With Fatal Effect on One.

AURORA, Mo., June 26.—Mrs. John Henson, who resides at the zinc mines, got an idea into her head that Mrs. John Walliver, a widow, was after the affections of her husband. Immediately she got an ax, and proceeded to Mrs. Walliver's to make mince meat of her. The house was locked and Mrs. Henson began chopping in the window. Mrs. Walliver, who was inside, then got a 44-caliber navy revolver and fired twice. The first shot cut the handle of Mrs. Henson's ax, and the next hit that lady in the hip, ranged across and shattered the right cheekbone, and lodged in the back of the neck. Mrs. Henson cannot live. Mrs. Walliver gave herself up.

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The Baltimore Plan,

now practically endorsed by President Cleveland, is attracting universal attention because it is based on the evident fact that the currency and banking systems of the country must be reformed.

But is the Baltimore plan a reform? It gives the associated banks the power to expand the currency and relieve the country. It also gives them the power to contract it at will and create universal distress for their own private gain.

It puts the credit of the government behind every bank note. It donates all but half of one per cent of the profit on the note issue to the banks, and it leaves plenty of opportunities for a Napoleon of Finance to wreck a bank and leave the government to pay the notes.

It leaves the banks free to demand the highest interest that the several states will allow, and affords no relief to farmers and business men of moderate capital.

Contrast with this

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It protects not only note-holders but depositors, who are unsecured now and under the Baltimore plan would be still worse off.

In a word, the Baltimore plan is in the interest of the bankers, the Hill Banking System is in the interest of the people.

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