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OVER THE STATE.

CITIZENS of Omaha are talking up a sugar factory. A WOMAN'S literary club has been organized in Fremont. THE citizens of Bartley have arranged a course of free lectures. NEW cases of scarlet fever continue to develop at Beatrice. A BAPTIST Young People's union has been organized at Rushville. THE sentiment in Dodge county is that they must have a sugar factory. A GENEROUS citizen. Lincoln contributed 2,000 pounds of flour to the poor. AN attempt was made to burn one of the workshops of the penitentiary last week. GRAND ISLAND has a new newspaper in the Sunday Journal, R. D. Carr, publisher. BAYE, who killed W. O. Wright at Valparaiso, is behind the bars at Wahoo. DAWES county has six flouring mills and thinks it could make good use of another. MRS. BARNES of Hastings was seriously injured by being thrown from the buggy. MARNY MCGINN, on trial in Omaha for murder, was found guilty in the first degree. AN Ohio man bought seven quarters of land in Cherry county, for which he paid \$10,800. THE Nemaha Valley Poultry association held a three days' exhibition in Auburn last week. A WHITE man and a colored man fought a prize fight at West Lincoln. The Afro was defeated. A THIEF entered the office of a Norfolk dentist and carried off \$25 worth of gold plate and ten silver dollars. BEATRICE is quarantining all cases of membranous croup, of which there are quite a number in that town. FLOWING wells are becoming very popular in Holt county, as suggesting the cheaper method of irrigation. ARTICLES of incorporation of the Table Rock Vitified Paving company have been filed. Capital stock \$50,000. THE foreign grocery frauds lately disposed of a carload of shelf-worn prunes and other things in Adams county. A MAN named Gustavson was run over and killed by the cars in South Omaha. His body was horribly mangled. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, a "trusty" at the Nebraska penitentiary, is missing and a reward of \$50 is offered for his capture. GEORGE MCGREGOR of Hartington fell through a crack in the floor of his hay loft and broke three ribs loose from the spinal column. TIMOTHY KINNEY of North Bend is feeding 8,000 sheep and will soon receive 8,000 more to winter. They all come from Oregon. BOB McDONALD of Pierce is short a beard and eyebrows, the result of hearing kerosene upon the glowing embers in the kitchen stove. THE North Loup Irrigation and Improvement company will do business on a capital stock of \$50,000 at North Loup, Valley county. REV. KIMBLE has resigned the pastorate of the Universalist church at Tecumseh and will go to Lynn, Mass., to re-engage in church work. HORACE ROGERS, one of the oldest and most honored citizens of Sarpy county, died last week, aged 83. He had lived in Sarpy county 37 years. OMAHA life insurance men are working to get the national convention next year brought to Omaha, and will send a strong delegation to Chicago to secure it. THE store of John Orvis of West Union was burglarized the other night, and \$300 in cash extracted from the safe, besides a gold watch and other valuables. THE Sidney Live Stock company of Cheyenne county filed articles of incorporation, with a capital stock of \$2,600. George and Francis Keelan and Charles C. Nelson are incorporators. THE people of Shelton are caring for the needy in a most generous manner. Two wagon loads of groceries were donated in one day, besides several tons of coal and considerable cash. JAMES B. CONNER, dealer in hardware at Gilead, was closed under attachment of Wyeth Hardware and Manufacturing company of St. Joseph. Slow collections is said to be the cause. A NUMBER of tests made indicate that fourteen pounds of pork can be made from feeding a bushel of wheat. Yet farmers are selling wheat at from 40 to 45 cents and feeding 25-cent corn. THOMAS POTTER, a young man carrying mortar for the chimney work on George Johnson's residence in Pawnee city, fell a distance of twenty feet, breaking his leg above the ankle. Mrs. Martha Campbell of Syracuse, Neb., whose husband died recently, received a check from the Bankers' Life of Lincoln, in payment of her husband's policy of \$2,000, in just nine days from the date of his death. WHILE shooting at a prairie chicken, Job Sherman, son of S. H. Sherman, living near Elba, accidentally killed his brother George. Job is 17 and George is 18. No inquest was held, the case being plainly one of accident. A PARTY of boys went skating on the river at Nehawka, having, as they supposed, an unloaded gun along. One of the boys in sport pointed it at James Banning and pulled the trigger. It proved to be loaded, and the full charge of shot took effect in his cheek, tearing it in a most frightful manner. It is thought that he will recover. Encourage your friends to buy Nebraska goods. The interchange of home manufacturers will be a vast benefit to Nebraska. Our goods stand at the top of the list as regards quality. Farrell & Co.'s brand of syrups, jellies, preserves and marmalade; Morse-Coe boots and shoes for men, women and children; Consolidated Coffee Co.'s brand of coffee, extracts and yeast; Page Soap Co.'s Silver Leaf and Borax soap; American Biscuit & Manufacturing Co.'s Omaha crackers; Omaha Silk Co.'s Hard Wall Plaster, Union Life Insurance Co. of Omaha.

THE jury in the case of Hill on trial at Plattsmouth for the killing of Farmer Akeson, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Benwell, his partner in the crime, is now on trial. M. L. EMERY of Champion, Chase county, lost a valuable team of horses in the lake near town. While hitched to a wagon the horses went down for a drink and stepped off into fifteen feet of water. ED HARDING, while driving from Ames, was thrown from his wagon, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital at Omaha. He is not expected to live. THE mortgage indebtedness of Thayer county for November is as follows: Farm mortgages filed, \$35,200; released, \$14,391; city mortgages filed, \$400; released, \$1,630; chattel mortgages, \$15,261, released, \$1,890. GENERAL satisfaction is expressed in Hastings at the action of Governor Crouse in pardoning Anna Mason, although it is the third time within two years that executive clemency has been extended to citizens of Hastings convicted of crime. THE Jones National bank of Seward last week filed a petition asking for a judgment of \$15,274 against the directors of the Capitol National bank. They allege that they had that amount deposited to their credit in the bank when it failed. THE comptroller of the currency has appointed Edgar M. Westervelt of Lincoln receiver of the Citizens' National bank of Grand Island. Mr. Westervelt is the son-in-law of Hon. Tobias Castor of Lincoln, democratic national committee man for the state. SECRETARY CARLISLE has called for the resignation of H. C. Arthur, collector of customs at Lincoln, and W. H. Alexander, collector of customs at Omaha. Candidates for the Lincoln collectorship are John M. Burks and ex-Register of the Land Office Davis. FOR three days a swelling appeared on the leg of Roy Stearns, the six-year-old son of Dan Stearns, a farmer living east of McCool Junction, and on the fourth day a sewing needle forced itself out of the swelling. The parents believe that the child swallowed the needle. AT Elkhorn burglars cracked the safe in E. Lamhoefer's general merchandise store. Four dollars was the amount of the haul. The opinion prevails that the "trick" was turned by local talent. The suspected parties are under surveillance, and two or three arrests are likely to follow. THE collection of woods from every quarter of the globe is being placed in the rooms of the state board of agriculture at Lincoln. The collection is not only handsome and unique, but valuable. The Smithsonian institute at one time offered Governor Crouse \$4,000 for the collection. THE \$90,000 issue of 6 per cent ten-year refunding bonds authorized by the voters of the city of Lincoln sold last week for \$3,600 premium and accrued interest. The sale is considered quite advantageous to the city, as two months ago Lincoln bonds were being hawked over the east at 95 cents on the dollar, with no takers. MESSRS. KOOTZ, DILWORTH AND BEARDSLEY of the railroad commission and Messrs. Hughes and Reynolds with Attorneys White and Wright have been in O'Neill hearing the matter of putting a transfer switch between the Elkhorn and Short Line at that place. A number of witnesses were examined from O'Neill, Atkinson, Stuart and Page. DODGE county boasts of one of the most successful mutual insurance companies of the state. It is controlled entirely by the farmers of the county. At the recent annual meeting the report of the secretary showed that on policies aggregating about \$200,000 there has been but \$65 losses and the running expenses have been confined to \$24.65. THE farmers of Holt county, says the Stuart Leader, have no reason to feel discouraged with the results of the summer just passed. Many say that they have had better returns from their crops than they have had in the past ten years. Notwithstanding the fact that the season was unfavorable there has been a good half crop at least, taking the county as a whole. THE large livery stable of Fred Thompson of Wayne was destroyed by fire and nine horses perished in the flames. The fire had been burning some time before discovered and the entire contents of the stable were consumed. The lumber sheds of the Smith-Ellis company, adjoining the burning building, were almost destroyed and the lumber heavily damaged. ON the night of November 27th the station agent at Bertrand was knocked down and robbed of a money package containing \$1,000 intended for the bank at that place. Last week Nathan Challberg and Alfred G. Axelson, two residents of that place, were arrested and taken to Holdrege for preliminary examination. The detectives of the express company who worked up the case claim to have a sure thing on them for a trip to the pen. DENNIS and Michael Sheedy of Lincoln have begun suit against J. H. McMurtry and others for \$23,000. They allege an agreement was entered into between the parties in the suit whereby the defendants were to purchase some property from them, valued at \$24,000. They paid \$1,000, and were to pay \$3,000 in ninety days, and execute a mortgage to the plaintiffs, but they failed to pay the \$3,000 or make out the mortgage, hence the suit. THE Kearney cotton mills have been reincorporated, articles having been filed with the secretary of state. The mills were recently sold. Reliable parties from Kearney insist that the mills were being run at a satisfactory profit, but that the eastern stockholders desired to get the enterprise entirely in their own control. To this end the mills were shut down and finally sold by order of the courts. It was bid in by eastern capitalists and the new company was incorporated last week. JUSTICE NORVAL of the supreme court last week issued an order suspending a sentence in the case of John McAleer, who was on December 3 convicted of embezzlement in the district court for Butler county and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year at hard labor. Justice Norval also signed an order for McAleer's release on \$1,500 bonds. McAleer was the local agent of the Omaha Elevator company at Brainard and was accused of converting to his own use about \$150 belonging to the company. He was tried and convicted.

ITS RECORD ALMOST MADE. Territories Committee May Soon Be Re-elected. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—When the New Mexico and Oklahoma admission bills are passed by the house and those two and the Utah and Arizona bills are acted upon by the senate the committees on territories of both houses will be practically defunct. If a bill is presented for the admission of the Indian territory, it will no doubt come before the committee on territories, but as a usual thing, all matters in reference to the Indians of that section would naturally be considered by the committee on Indian affairs. So far there have been no Alaska propositions considered by the committees, but it is said that as soon as the present territorial bills are through the house the matter of a delegate to represent Alaska in the house of representatives may be taken up. A similar proposition regarding the Indian territory will also be introduced. It is somewhat doubtful whether the Oklahoma bill will be pushed through ahead of the tariff bill, although its friends will make an effort in that direction so as to clear the house calendar of all territorial bills. The bill reported for the admission of Oklahoma is entirely satisfactory to Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma. It provides that the governor of the territory shall order an election of seventy-five delegates to form a constitutional convention to take place on the sixth Tuesday after the passage of the bill. The delegates thus chosen shall meet at the seat of government of the territory on the fifth Tuesday after the order. Thirty thousand dollars is appropriated for defraying the expenses of the election and convention. Until the next general census, the state of Oklahoma is to be entitled to one representative in the house of representatives who, together with the governor and other officers provided for in the constitution, may be elected on the same day as the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution. Provision is also made for settling the sections 10 and 36 in every township for the support of common schools, these sections to be disposed of at public sale for not less than \$5 per acre. The state is to constitute one federal judicial district and the circuit court and district courts thereof are to be held at the capital for the time being and the district is to be attached to the Eighth judicial district. There is to be appointed one district judge, one United States attorney and one United States marshal. The legislature of the state, elected in accord with the requirements of the constitutional convention, is to choose two United States senators. A Veteran Newspaper Man Dead. NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Samuel Sinclair, for many years cashier and publisher of the Tribune, died yesterday from pneumonia. From 1843 to 1853 he was cashier and from 1858 to 1864 the publisher of the paper. In 1872 when Mr. Greeley died, he sold out his interest in the paper. Shortly afterward he received an appointment in the United States revenue department. Chicago's Official Vote. CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The official canvass of the mayoralty election vote makes Hopkins' plurality but twenty-eight less than the police returns. A loss of over 200 votes to Hopkins was found in one precinct in the Twelfth ward, but a similar error on the other side was found in the same ward and Hopkins' plurality stands officially 1,119. A New Wheel Trust. CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Plans have been made here by the representatives of twenty wagon wheel makers in the West for a new wheel trust. The nucleus of the movement centers in the Standard Wheel company, a small trust in itself, it having absorbed seven factories. A Shooting at Nevada, Mo. NEVADA, Mo., Dec. 22.—Ben Lindley, a colored cab driver in this city in the employ of J. A. Wilson, was shot last night at the depot by a railroad man named Dunlap. Lindley was shot in the head and it is not known whether or not he will die. \$5,000,000 Tobacco Bill Saved. CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—[Special.]—The Chicago Inter Ocean's illustrated supplement, describing the great success and merit of No-to-bac, has made it famous in a day. Mr. H. D. Kramer, the active man, was seen today at his office, 45 Randolph street, and in talking of No-to-bac's growth, said it was hard work to keep up with the rapidly increasing demand, as every box sold advertised No-to-bac's merit. He said: "No-to-bac is not sold on the strength of the thousands and tens of thousands of testimonial statements, but under an absolute guarantee of cure, or money refunded." That made a long story about merit very short, as it absolutely protects the user from physical injury or financial loss. "Why," said he, "No-to-bac will make 100.00 cures this year, and the saving will average \$50.00 for every one cured, or a grand total of \$5,000,000 saved from going up in smoke and out in spit." No-to-bac is indeed a God-send to the poor man these hard-times. According to the testimonials, however, the money saved is the least consideration, for almost every one reports an improvement of the nervous system, increase in weight, and a revival of physical and mental powers that is indeed miraculous. Prominent physicians look upon No-to-bac as a great success, and are very free to prescribe it. Every wholesale drug house in this country and Canada sells No-to-bac, and the retail druggists are pushed to supply the demand of customers; the direct mail demand is immense. The cost of No-to-bac compared with the results is a small matter, as the saving in a week pays the cost of a cure for a lifetime. No-to-bac is sold for \$1.00 a box, or three boxes, \$2.50, with a guarantee to cure or money refunded. A few extra copies of the Inter Ocean supplement (eight pages) illustrated in five colors, have been secured and will be mailed for the asking, by addressing the Sterling Remedy company, Chicago office, 45 Randolph street; New York office, 12 Spruce street; laboratory, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

UNCLE SAM'S WEALTH. WHAT THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SAYS. He Advocates Low Rate Bonds—Condition of American Finances Treated Exhaustively—Reform Urged in the Currency System—The Wilson Tariff Bill Recommended—General Review of Matters of Great Public Interest. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The annual report of Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, which had been unusually delayed and long expected by business men, was sent to both houses of congress to-day. It is a very thorough and exhaustive review of the condition of the government's finances, and contains many recommendations for the relief of the treasury. The following general topics, "Condition of the Treasury," "Currency Legislation," and "Review of the Revenue Laws," are discussed at length. In opening the secretary said: "During the first five months of the present fiscal year the expenditures of the government has exceeded receipts to the amount of \$20,918,095.66. There has been not only a decrease of receipts but also an increase in expenditures during this period, as compared with the corresponding five months of the last fiscal year. The revenues from the customs have fallen off \$23,589,829.74; from internal taxes, \$7,866,667.86; and from miscellaneous receipts, \$224,152.39. The expenditures on account of the war department during the last fiscal year have increased \$6,163,132.42; on account of the navy department for the same reason the increase has been \$1,912,289.31; on account of Indians, \$536,075.55; on account of interest, \$69,450.25; but there have been reductions in some other branches of the service to the amount of \$6,332,206 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The result of these changes is that on the first day of December, 1893, the actual net balance in the treasury, after deducting the bank note 5 per cent redemption fund, outstanding drafts and checks, disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts and the gold reserve, was only \$11,038,448.25, and the total amount held \$12,347,517.80 was in subsidiary and minor coins. It may be safely assumed that the worst effects of the recent financial disturbances and consequent business depression have been realized, and that the conditions will be much more favorable hereafter for the collection of an adequate revenue for the support of the government; but it can scarcely be expected that the receipts during the remainder of the fiscal year will exceed the expenditures for the same time to such an extent as to prevent a very considerable deficiency. I have, therefore, estimated a probable deficiency of \$23,000,000 at the close of the year and if congress concur in this view of the situation, it will be incumbent upon it to make provision for raising that amount as soon as practicable by this action or otherwise. BOND ISSUE TO MEET THE DEFICIT. On account of the difficulty of securing such a sum within the time allowed by the imposition and collection of additional taxes, I recommend that the third section of the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments approved January 14, 1875, which confers authority upon the secretary of the treasury to sell certain descriptions of United States bonds, be so amended as to authorize him to issue and sell at not less than par in coin bonds on an amount not exceeding \$20,000,000 bearing a lower rate of interest and having a shorter time to run than those now provided for and that he be permitted to use from time to time such parts of the proceeds as may be necessary to supply any deficiencies in the public revenue that may occur during the fiscal year 1894 and 1895. "If the authority now existing should be so modified as to empower the secretary of the treasury to issue the bonds in denominations or sums of \$25 and its multiples they could be readily disposed of through the sub-treasuries and postoffices without the agency or intervention of banks or other financial institutions and without the payment of commission. Such bonds would afford to the people at large an opportunity to convert their surplus earnings into a form of security which would not only increase in value by reason of accumulating interest, but be at all times available as a means of procuring money when needed and the experience of this and other countries justifies the confident belief that such a plan would be highly successful. "In case congress should not consider it advisable to authorize the secretary to use for the purpose of supplying the deficiencies in the revenues any proceeds of the bonds herein suggested, I recommend that he be empowered to execute from time to time, as may be necessary, obligations of the government, not to exceed in the aggregate \$20,000,000, bearing a rate of interest not greater than three per cent and payable after one year from date, and that he be permitted to sell them at not less than par, or use them at not less than par, in the payment of public expenses to such creditors as may be willing to receive them. The condition of the treasury is such that unless some available means are promptly provided by law for supplying the growing deficiency, the public service will be seriously impaired and pensioners and other creditors be subjected to great delay and inconvenience. Congress alone has the power to devise such means as will relieve the present situation and enable the treasury to continue the punctual payment of all legitimate demands upon it, and I respectfully but earnestly urge that immediate attention be given to the subject. CHANGES IN THE CONDITIONS. "The necessity of the extensions of the power of the secretary to procure and maintain a larger reserve for the redemption of United States currency,

will be evident to every one who has given serious thought to the subject. At the date of the resumption of specie payments, January 1, 1875, the only form of currency except coin certificates which the government was required or authorized by law to redeem in coin on presentation were the old legal tender notes, then and now amounting to \$346,681,016, and it was considered by the secretary of the treasury that a coin reserve of \$100,000,000 would constitute a sufficient basis for the maintenance of that amount of currency at par. Correctness of this conclusion was shown by the fact that so long as there was no material increase in the volume of paper redeemable the government reserve remained unimpaired and no serious disturbances occurred in our monetary system; but under the act of July 14, 1890, additional treasury notes have been issued to the amount of \$155,930,940, of which there are outstanding \$153,318,224, thus making the direct government obligations in United States currency amount to the sum of \$499,999,240, all of which the secretary of the treasury is now required by law to redeem in coin on presentation. Besides this there have been coined under authority of law \$149,332,550 in legal tender silver upon which certificates have been issued to the amount of \$234,138,504, and as congress in the act of July 14, 1890, declared it to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present equality or such ratio as may be provided by law, an additional reason is given for conferring upon the secretary unquestionable authority to provide for such contingencies as may arise. Under these circumstances it is in my opinion necessary not only that he should be clothed with full authority to procure and maintain ample reserve in coin, but that the purposes for which the reserve are to be held and used should be made as comprehensive as the duty imposed upon him by the law. The existence of such authority in a constantly available form would of itself inspire such confidence in the security and stability of our currency that its actual existence might never become necessary, but the necessity of declaring a specific policy and withholding the means which may become necessary for its execution, is too apparent for serious comment. "Largely on account of apprehensions as to the ability of the government under the legislation then existing to continue the current redemption of its notes in coin and maintain the parity of the two metals, the exports of gold from this country during the fiscal year 1893 reached the unprecedented amount of \$108,650,884, nearly all of which was withdrawn from the public treasury by the presentation of notes for redemption. So long as the government continues the unwise policy of keeping its own notes outstanding to circulate as currency and undertakes to provide for their redemption in coin on presentation, it will be, in my opinion, essential for the secretary of the treasury to possess the means or to have the clear and undoubted authority to secure the means which may from time to time become necessary to enable him to meet such emergencies as the one which has recently occurred in our financial affairs. TOO MUCH CURRENCY. On the subject of currency legislation, Mr. Carlisle speaks as follows: "The recent repeal of so much of the act of July 14, 1890, as required the secretary of the treasury to purchase, issue and issue treasury notes in payment for it made a radical change in the policy of the government, respecting currency of the country, that until this benefit is fully developed I do not consider it advisable to recommend any further specific legislation upon that subject. The amount of money in the country outside of the treasury on the first day of December, 1893, was \$112,401,917, and on the first day of November, 1892, that the amount of money in the country is greater than is required for the transaction of the business of the people at that time is conclusively shown by the fact that it has accumulated and is still accumulating, in the financial centers of the country, a large accumulation of currency at particular points is caused by the fact that there is no such demand for it elsewhere as will enable the banks and other financial institutions to loan it to the people at remunerative rates, and it will continue until the business of the country has more fully recovered from the depressing effects of the recent financial disturbances. "In the meantime it will be the duty of those who have power and influence in the course of events or to assist by legislation, to give wise in the grave questions presented by the altered condition of our monetary system, to carefully consider the whole subject in all its aspects, in order that it may be permanently disposed of by the adoption of a simple and comprehensive system which will, as far as possible, relieve the government of its numerous obligations now resting upon it and at the same time secure for the use of the people a currency in form and value and adapted to the amount. The unsatisfactory condition of the currency legislation has been for many years the cause of much discussion and disquietude among the people and although no great disturbing element has been removed, there still remains such inconsistencies in the laws and such differences between the form and quantities of the various kinds of currency, and such private business is sometimes obstructed, and the treasury department is constantly embarrassed in conducting the fiscal operations of the government. "One of the principal difficulties encountered by the treasury department in the present disposition of the public certificates in circulation and silver certificates in circulation is the required constant effort on the part of the treasury to redeem the same in gold, especially from accumulating in the sub-treasuries to the exclusion of legal tender currency. Why this is the case is not easily understood, for although the gold certificates are not legal tender in the payment of private debts, they are by the acts of congress and the act of March 3, 1879, made receivable for all public dues, and by the act of March 3, 1882, national banks are authorized to hold them as part of their lawful reserves. I have therefore concluded that it is not only a matter of larger ones to be retired, but that the small denominations of other kinds of currency should be retired as they are received into the treasury and larger ones substituted in their places. "As the law specifically designates the denominations in which national bank notes shall be issued they cannot be changed without further legislation and consequently during the present fiscal year, at least, the \$484,400 in small treasury notes are the only ones that can be lawfully retired to equalize the use of small silver certificates. "There are now outstanding \$67,819,240 in legal tender notes to the amount of \$67,819,240 in denominations less than \$100 treasury notes issued under the act of 1890 of denominations that \$10, \$20, \$40, \$50 and national bank notes, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50. "I am of the opinion that if this policy can be carried out to the extent of supplying the country with small silver certificates to an amount sufficient to conduct ordinary cash transactions of the people, and if, during the same time, certificates of the largest denomination are issued in place of the small ones, so as to encourage the national banks to hold them as part of their lawful reserves, the existing difficulties would be removed and ultimately a larger amount of currency than now in circulation could be conveniently and safely

which at the legal rate of 100 cents would be \$14,999,999.90. The volume of the whole amount of this bullion, which would be for a period of about five years, would be the existing ratio increase the silver certificates made in the meantime by the redemption of the treasury notes in standard silver dollars. During the time such additions as might be made in the meantime by the redemption of the treasury notes in standard silver dollars, the amount of bullion would be kept in the treasury and be kept in readiness to meet any emergency operations at any time when required. The secretary then gives a long explanation of the revenue laws and passage of the Wilson tariff bill, and advocates the laying on of an income tax on legacies and corporations. He believes the increase of imports under the Wilson bill, economy in public expenditures, and an increase of \$50,000,000 by the imposition of additional taxes under the internal system of the new tariff bill will supply sufficient means for the support of the government. FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT. Reviewing the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1893, the secretary says the government's revenues from all sources for the year were \$461,716,561.04, of which \$203,354,016.73 was from customs and \$161,027,532.65 from internal revenue. The total expenditure was \$459,374,387.65, leaving a surplus of \$2,341,674.39. As compared with 1892, this shows an increase in receipts of \$5,848,301.72 and an expenditure of \$38,454,623.21. On the basis of existing laws the revenues of the government for the present fiscal year are estimated at \$430,121,368.38 and the total expenditures at \$428,121,365.30, or a deficit of \$2,000,000. The principal items in these estimated revenues are: From customs, \$175,000,000, and from internal revenue \$150,000,000, while \$152,000,000 for pensions constitutes the largest item in the estimated expenditures. It is estimated that on the basis of existing laws the government revenues for the fiscal year 1895 will be \$454,427,748.44. The estimates of appropriations heretofore made for the year aggregate \$448,300,780.93, or an estimated surplus of \$6,126,967.51. Discussing foreign commerce the secretary says the total imports were for 1892: Merchandise, \$837,402,462; gold, \$49,699,154; silver, \$19,955,066; exports, merchandise, \$1,020,378,454; gold, \$50,195,327; silver, \$23,310,359. For 1893—Imports, merchandise, \$870,400,922; gold, \$21,174,331; silver, \$20,193,972; exports, merchandise, \$877,665,194; gold, \$108,680,844; silver, \$60,737,319. The prominent facts disclosed by these figures, says the report, are that the values of imports merchandise attained the highest point in the commerce of the history of the country; and that the exports of gold reached a higher figure than ever before in a single year since the foundation of the government. This outward movement of gold, occurring at a time of peace, will make 1893 memorable in financial and commercial experience. The imports and exports of silver coin and bullion were greater in amount than is recorded in any one country's history—exceeding even the panic year of '73. CHICAGO ELECTION. The Democratic Candidate for Mayor Elected—Republicans Make Gain. CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—John P. Hopkins, the Democratic candidate for mayor, was elected over George B. Swift, his Republican rival, by a majority of 1,987. The total vote was: Hopkins, Democrat, 112,120; Swift, Republican, 110,133; Britz, Socialist Labor, 1,417; Wakeley, People's Party, 467. Total, 225,987. The vote which was one of the heaviest ever pulled in the city, shows a Republican gain. The Democracy carried the city by 30,000 in the last presidential election, and in the county election last month several of the Democratic candidates had majorities of 4,000 in the city, which were only overcome by the Republican vote in the county. Late last night the Republican city central committee decided to contest the election of Hopkins. It is claimed the election returns on which the above figures are based show 600 more for Hopkins than was actually cast. Attempted Wife Murder by a Postmaster. OTTAWA, Kan., Dec. 21.—From a private message received here it was learned that Postmaster Hagan of Williamsburg, a small station had made an attempt to murder his wife yesterday morning. It seems Hagan had been on a protracted spree, and had become angry at his wife and concluded to shoot her, but he was nervous from the effects of liquor that his hand trembled so the bullet only made a flesh wound. LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET. Quotations from New York, Chicago and St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere. OMAHA. Butter—Creamery print, 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2; Butter—Fair to good country, 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2; Eggs—Fresh, 15 @ 16; Honey—1 lb, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Chickens—Spring, per lb, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Ducks—Per lb, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Turkeys—Per lb, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Geese—Per lb, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Oysters, 40 @ 50; Beans—Navy, 10 @ 12; Apples—Per bushel, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2; Oranges—Florida, 10 @ 15; Potatoes, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2; Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bushel, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2; Hay—Per ton, 10 @ 12; West Potatoes—Per bushel, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2; Onions—Per bushel, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2; Hogs—Mixed packing, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2; Hogs—Heavy weights, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2; Beeves—Feeders, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2; Steers—Fair to good, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2; Steers—Western, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2; Sheep—Lambs, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2; Sheep—Natives, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2. NEW YORK. Wheat—No. 2, red winter, 44 1/2 @ 45 1/2; Corn—No. 2, 28 1/2 @ 29 1/2; Oats—No. 2, 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2; Pork—No. 2, 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2; Lard, 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2. CHICAGO. Wheat—No. 2, spring, 40 @ 41; Corn—No. 2, 26 1/2 @ 27 1/2; Oats—Per bushel, 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2; Park, 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2; Lard, 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2; Hogs—Mixed and mixed, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2; Cattle—Com. steers to extra, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2; Christmas steers, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2; Sheep—Lambs, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2. ST. LOUIS. Wheat—No. 2, red, cash, 48 @ 49; Corn—Per bushel, 21 @ 22; Oats—Per bushel, 14 @ 15; Hogs—Mixed packing, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2; Cattle—Native steers, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2. KANSAS CITY. Wheat—No. 2, red, cash, 48 @ 49; Corn—No. 2, 26 1/2 @ 27 1/2; Oats—Per bushel, 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2; Lard, 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2; Hogs—Mixed packing, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2.