

ANNUAL REPORT.

United States Treasurer Issues His Yearly Statement.

Treasury Never Stronger Than at Close of Present Fiscal Year—Steady and Healthful Growth in Gold—Increase of \$20,144,485 Over Revenues of 1900.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, in his report of the transactions of his office during the past 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, as well as a steady and healthful growth of gold in the treasury and in the general stock.

The net ordinary revenues for the year were \$587,685,337, an increase of \$20,444,485 over those of 1900, which were the next highest recorded. The increase came from each of the heads of resources, but chiefly from internal revenue. On the side of the expenditures, the total of \$509,967,333 has been exceeded only four times, in 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1899. The surplus of \$77,717,984 was slightly over \$2,000,000 less than in 1900. Inclusive of the transactions affecting the public debt, the aggregate receipts were \$1,146,489,306, 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 revenues, the receipts were only \$3,417,960 less than for the like period of 1901, while the expenditures for the same months were reduced by almost exactly \$20,000,000.

The reserve of \$150,000,000 in gold required by the financial law of 1900 has been kept intact by the substitution of gold coin and bullion out of the general fund for the notes redeemed. These redemptions, which amounted to \$24,697,255 for the year, do not indicate any preference for gold over paper, but simply the desire for large denominations, which are most conveniently supplied in gold certificates.

The monetary stock of the country received during the year an increase of upwards of \$88,000,000 in gold, \$37,000,000 in silver coin and nearly \$175,000,000 in notes and certificates. The circulation per capita was \$26.50 July 1, 1900, \$28 July 1, 1901, and \$28.52 October 1, 1901.

Up to the last date, from July 1, 1897, there was an increase of \$462,130,458 in the stock of gold, which was then estimated at \$1,160,353,790, and of this there was \$908,718,456 in circulation in the form of coin or certificates. By October 1 the gold in the treasury, consisting of the reserve, the security for certificates and the sum in the general fund was \$542,822,849, the highest in the history of the country and more than was ever held under single control elsewhere in the world except for a few months.

Arrangements are complete, subject to generous action by congress, for putting out notes and certificates, with the beginning of the calendar year 1902, at the rate of 135,000,000 pieces annually. It is hoped that thus the currency will be well seasoned before it is issued. The redemptions of national bank notes were the heaviest in 22 years, amounting to \$147,486,577, an increase of \$50,503,970 over 1900.

The shipments of standard silver dollars from the treasury amounted for the year to \$38,338,519, and the amount outstanding in December was \$76,182,326, but this was reduced nearly \$10,000,000 by July, in consequence of the return of the coins to Washington. The shipments were 5.66 per cent. greater in 1901 than in 1900, and there was an increase in the first quarter of 1902 over that of 1901.

The uncurrent coins transferred to the mints for recoinage were less in all kinds than in the preceding year, which probably indicate an improvement in the condition of the metallic circulation. Counterfeit silver coins and paper currency amounting to \$11,583 were detected during the year.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

Wife of Manager of a Skating Rink at Hoboken, N. J., Under Arrest for Killing Her Husband.

New York, Nov. 1.—John C. Chartrand, manager of a skating rink at Hoboken, N. J., is dead from the effects of a pistol wound in the head, and his wife is under arrest pending investigation. Mrs. Chartrand's story is that her husband had been unable to rent apartments for their accommodation of late and for that reason she had gone to live with her mother. She visited her husband at the rink Wednesday night and remained with him all night. She says that when she was about to leave the rink Thursday morning her husband took out a revolver and offered it to her.

Chartrand had arranged, she says, to go on a hunting trip to Tom's river to be gone ten days and Mrs. Chartrand was to have taken care of the rink during his absence. He gave her the revolver, she says, to protect herself during her stay at the rink.

Mrs. Chartrand says that she put her arm around her husband's neck to kiss him good by and that the revolver in some way was discharged. The bullet entered Chartrand's head behind the left ear, and he died before he could be taken to a hospital.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Thomas J. Harvey, formerly a programme seller at the Pan-American exposition, on Wednesday night attempted to shoot William J. McLaughlin, with whom he boarded, in front of the Amherst hotel. The bullet went aside of the mark and lodged in the hand of an Indian, Charles Brave, who stood near by. Harvey then ran to the rear of the hotel and shot himself in the head, inflicting a wound which caused his death Thursday morning. Harvey had been drinking heavily. He has a sister in Binghamton, N. Y.

SCHLEY FINISHES.

The Admiral Concludes His Testimony Before the Court of Inquiry—Rebuttal Testimony.

Washington, Oct. 26.—When the Schley court of inquiry adjourned Friday Admiral Schley had not completed his testimony.

The chief event of the day was the admiral's relation of the events of July 3 when the American fleet sent Cervera's squadron to the bottom of the sea. He told his story of this occurrence in plain words, but the narrative was to the point. He said that the Brooklyn for a time had sustained the fire of all four of the Spanish ships, and also the fire of the Spanish land batteries. Explaining the turn of the Brooklyn, he said that she had not approached to within less than 600 yards of the Texas and that he never had considered that vessel in the least danger.

He also stated that he had never during the battle engaged in any colloquy with Lieut. Hodgson and that he had not used the expression attributed to him by Hodgson. This refers to the alleged colloquy in which the admiral is charged with having said: "Damn the Texas."

Schley said he warned Sampson, the night before the battle, that he thought the Spaniards were coming out. Nevertheless Sampson went away early the next morning. He said the New York was not in sight when the Colon surrendered, ending the battle.

After Schley had left the stand, Lemley said Rayner had made a public demand that Sampson be called. He asked when Sampson should be brought in. Rayner answered that Sampson was in no condition to testify, and the occasion for his appearance had passed.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The cross-examination of Admiral Schley began Monday before the court of inquiry and hardly more than a third of the ground was covered when the court adjourned.

Admiral Schley concluded his direct examination with a statement of the effects of the fire on the respective fleets at Santiago, showing that 36 per cent. of the hits suffered by the enemy were scored by the Brooklyn's five-inch guns, while his ship received 70 per cent. of the hits from the Spanish ships.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The cross-examination of Admiral Schley was continued throughout Tuesday's session of the court of inquiry.

The admiral gave three reasons for turning back. First, the statement of Capt. Sigbee, who commanded the scout ship St. Paul, that the enemy was not in Santiago; second, the opinion of Nunez, the pilot, that the entrance was too narrow and shallow for the Spanish ships to enter, and third, the ambiguity of the department's telegram.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The long ordeal to which Admiral Schley has been subjected since Monday morning ended yesterday when his cross-examination was concluded and he was allowed to leave the witness stand.

One of the most interesting features of the day was the development of the fact that the report of the battle written by Admiral Schley July 6, 1898, was not the original report. The original report never has been published and, in accordance with a previous decision, the court declined to allow it to go into the record. Admiral Schley was allowed to explain, however, that Admiral Sampson declined to receive the first report because it did not mention the presence of the New York.

"I felt that the victory at that time," said Admiral Schley in explaining the matter, "was big enough for all and I made this change out of generosity and because I knew if the New York had been present she would have done as good work as anybody else."

Washington, Nov. 1.—In the Schley court of inquiry yesterday a number of witnesses were introduced by Judge Advocate Lemley to testify in rebuttal of the evidence given in Admiral Schley's behalf.

The witnesses called in rebuttal were: Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, Capt. Francis E. Chadwick, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton, Lieut. John H. Roys and Chief Quartermaster Neil Andersen, all of whom testified to incidents connected with the campaign of 1898.

Capt. Chadwick, in his statement yesterday, said that the precautionary dispatches from the navy department in regard to attacking the Spanish shore batteries had not been communicated to Commodore Schley. Capt. Sigbee testified concerning his interview on the Brooklyn with Commodore Schley. Capt. Eaton was the commander of the dispatch boat Resolute during the war and his testimony related largely to events which occurred before and just after the battle on July 3. Lieut. Roys served on board the Eagle and his statement bore upon the Eagle's meeting with the Brooklyn when the latter was en route to Cienfuegos, and again while that flagship lay off that port. He stated that Commander Southerland had asked not to be sent to Port Antonio for coal and had asked to be allowed to coal from the Merrimac.

Before these witnesses were introduced for the department the court heard Capt. T. S. Borden, of the marine corps, who served on the Brooklyn, in Admiral Schley's behalf. He was the last of the admiral's witnesses, and he testified that the admiral had borne himself honorably during the battle of July 3.

Strike Breakers Strike.

Seranton, Pa., Oct. 29.—Seranton has reached a unique position in the street railway strike. Because of the discharge of two of their number the non-union men brought here to take the places of the regular employees who went on strike four weeks ago have themselves inaugurated a strike. Eleven of them quit Monday morning and six more in the afternoon. These say that there are only 23 of the imported men left and that 20 of these will quit when they finish out an even week and get their pay.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The annual report of Commissioner Herrman, of the general land office, says that 15,562,796 acres of public land were disposed of during the last fiscal year, an increase of 2,108,908 over the previous year, which was the banner year in public land sales. The net surplus from the entire land and forest administration is \$3,553,442.

The report refers to the large number of prosecutions begun in Idaho and Montana for perjury and subordination of perjury in entries of land under the timber and stone act, which entries, it says, apparently were made for a speculative purpose and have become the property of one man. This person claims he purchased the land in good faith and without knowledge that the entries were invalid. The commissioner says that if this is true cancellation proceedings by the general land office would entail much hardships. He says, therefore, that the law should be repealed to protect innocent persons who may invest money in lands to which the persons shown by the records to be owners have no lawful title.

Following is a summary of the recommendations for legislation. Appointment of a commission to examine, consider and report on the survey and disposal of the public lands in the insular possessions of the United States; forfeiture of lapsed right of way grants, repeal of modification of the act of June 16, 1898, to protect homestead settlers who enter the military or naval service in war time; compulsory attendance of witnesses at hearings on reports of special land agents involving the validity of entries of public land; the enactment of a general law to afford a supply of timber for settlers and other parties in need thereof, and at the same time preserve the forests for the use of future generations; extension of the Yellow Stone National park so as to embrace the Yellow Stone timber land reserve, comprising 1,914 square miles, all that portion of the Teton forest reserve lying east of the summit of Teton range, 1,050 square miles, and unreserved areas of 30 square miles at the southwest corner of the park in Idaho and 260 square miles at the northwest corner in Montana; establishment of national parks to preserve prehistoric ruins, petrified forests, caves and for other purposes. Appropriation of at least \$185,000 to prevent deprivations upon public timber and for protection of public lands from unlawful entry or appropriation, and \$10,000 to protect timber on unreserved lands against fire; relief of bona fide settlers within forest reserves who settled prior to the establishment thereof, but who failed from ignorance or from unavoidable accident to place their claims of record within the statutory period.

AN EXODUS FROM NOME.

Hundreds of Men Leave an Alaskan Mining Camp, While Those Who Remain are Penniless.

Port Townsend, Wash., Oct. 31.—The steamers Queen and Valencia arrived here Wednesday from Nome. Each brought 800 passengers. On the Queen were 100 stowaways who succeeded in boarding the vessel by climbing up the anchor chains while the vessel was at anchor in the roadway at Nome. Passengers report that 500 men were left at Nome, all of whom are penniless, with no means of making a living during the winter and a reign of terror is predicted. During the entire voyage of the Queen petty thefts were of daily occurrence.

The Queen brought down a number of more important Nome personages who had waited until the last boat sailed. Only the small steamer Arctic was left at Nome.

The Queen left Nome October 23 in a blinding snow storm. Winter had set in earnest and the thermometer had been steadily falling during the previous week. The steamer had 48 hours before reaching Cape Flattery. At times she was overtaken by a wind storm directly astern. The gale rose to 46 miles an hour and the seas ran mountain high. The culmination came Monday night when the ship began rolling heavily, dangerously, and just at the hour of change of watch, four in the morning, she took a final plunge and a turn which for the moment threatened to sink her.

A CORNER IN CORN.

It was Followed by a Riot in Which 20 Persons Were Shot.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 31.—News was received here yesterday that at Purandiro, Mexico, on October 28, a bread riot occurred in which 20 persons were wounded, many of them fatally. The cause of the riot is said to have been the action of speculators in cornering the supply of corn. A corn famine has existed in that section of Mexico for months and the government recently removed the import duty on corn from the United States as a measure of relief. It is claimed that speculators cornered the shipments to Purandiro and raised the price 100 per cent.

The starving people, driven to desperation, attacked the warehouses, the women and children leading the assault. They were shot down by the guards. The conditions in that section of the republic are depicted as terrible.

Purandiro is about 50 miles from the railroad and the last news from there was that the situation was critical and that more bloodshed was feared. The government has started troops to the scene.

Decided to Remain at Work.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 31.—The mill operatives of this city last night decided not to strike, the matter being decided by a majority of four votes in the Loom Fixers' union. Only 1,702 of the 20,000 operatives of the city, exclusive of those employed in the Iron Works and Bourne mills and the mills of the New England Yarn Co. attended the general mass meeting of the unions, called for the purpose of voting on the proposition to strike Monday for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

Decision in a Famous Lawsuit.

New York, Oct. 31.—A decision was handed down yesterday by the United States circuit court of appeals in the famous case of Brickell vs. the City of New York, reversing the decree of the United States circuit court and thereby relieving the city from payment of a judgment of \$1,056,666, obtained against it for infringement of the Brickell patent, which was for apparatus for heating the water in the boilers of steam fire engines.

Found Indian Mounds on Fair Site. St. Louis, Oct. 31.—David Ives Bushnell, jr., who is in charge of the archeological department of the Peabody institute at Boston, while on a visit to the site of the world's fair in Forest park, discovered six Indian mounds on the high ridge of ground where the art building and the state and foreign buildings are to be located. Steps have been taken to save from injury at least one of the mounds for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. "The mounds are in the precise condition in which the Indians left them," says Mr. Bushnell.

The Letters are Genuine.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 31.—Chief of Police Donahue has received assurance from Chicago handwriting experts that the letters received by the chief, signed Pat Crowe, are genuine. The letters were compared with specimens of Crowe's writing in the archives of a Chicago detective agency. The letters were received October 19 and 21, and named the conditions on which the writer offered to surrender to the chief of police. The chief has about abandoned the idea that Crowe will give himself up, as he offered to do in the letters above referred to.

The End of a Strike.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 31.—The strike of the Seattle and Tacoma iron molders, which has been on since June 8, has finally been settled and the men have returned to work. The Metal Trades association conceded a 55-hour week, which means a Saturday half holiday.

Bourke Cockran Is Badly Hurt.

New York, Oct. 30.—Bourke Cockran was severely injured yesterday by being thrown from his horse while riding about his place at Sands Point, L. I. There was no witness to the accident. Mr. Cockran was riding a spirited horse and he was either thrown or the horse stumbled. When he was found he was unconscious on the ground and was suffering from bruises and a cut on the head from which there was a considerable flow of blood. The attending physicians say Mr. Cockran suffered a severe concussion of the brain, but they have found no fracture of the skull.

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A SPECK OF WAR.

A French Squadron Sails for Turkish Waters to Obtain Satisfaction from the Ottoman Government. Paris, Oct. 31.—The entire French Mediterranean squadron left yesterday afternoon, says the Toulon correspondent of the Figaro. "While one division put in at Salins-D'Hyeeres, another composed of three battleships and two cruisers, under command of Admiral Caillaud, proceeded to the Levant. Two thousand troops will be added to this force. Admiral Caillaud's orders are that, if complete satisfaction is not immediately given by the Ottoman government to all the claims of France, he shall seize the custom house of the Porte nearest his squadron. It is believed his destination is the island of Mitylene, or Salonika. The island commands the entrance to the Dardanelles and the Gulf of Smyrna."

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AN ALLEGED POISONER.

He Is Arrested on Suspicion of Having Caused the Deaths of Four People Living in a Massachusetts Town.

Nashua, N. H., Oct. 31.—Miss Jane Toppan, suspected of having murdered Mrs. Mary Gibbs at Bourne, Mass., last August, has been arrested and taken to Massachusetts. Mrs. Gibbs died under suspicious circumstances.

Bourne, Mass., Oct. 31.—Mrs. Mary Gibbs, for whose alleged murder Miss Jane Toppan is under arrest, was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Davis, of this place, and a sister of Mrs. Harry Gordon, of Chicago. Both Mr. and Mrs. Davis died last July and within a few weeks Mrs. Gordon, who had come from Chicago to see her mother in her last hours, and Mrs. Gibbs died. Miss Toppan, a professional nurse and a friend of the Davis family, attended each person.

Barnstable, Mass., Oct. 31.—Miss Jane Toppan, who was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the alleged murder of Mrs. Mary Gibbs, was brought here Wednesday afternoon. She was taken to the local jail and will be arraigned to-day.

Mrs. Gibbs' husband, Capt. Irving F. Gibbs, who is captain of the coasting schooner Golden Ball, was away on that vessel at the time of Mrs. Gibbs' death. On learning of it, at a coast port, he immediately returned home, and although there had been up to that time no suspicion of foul play, Capt. Gibbs believed that there should be an investigation and placed the matter in the hands of District Attorney Holmes.

The bodies of Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Gibbs were exhumed and the stomachs were sent to Prof. Wood, of Harvard university, and as a result of his examination Miss Toppan was arrested on suspicion of having poisoned the four members of the Gibbs family.

The police assert that they have sufficient evidence to convict Miss Toppan.

MADE HUNDREDS HOMELESS.

Seventy-five Families are Driven Into the Street by a Fire at Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Seventy-five families lost their homes and \$250,000 worth of property was destroyed in a fire last night that started in Peterson & Co.'s picture frame factory at Union Street and Austin avenue.

Fanned by a strong wind the flames got beyond control and spread to the best packing establishment of Feinberg & Stopp and a long row of residences adjoining. Two blocks of dwellings skirting Milwaukee avenue were wiped out before the fire was subdued. The Peterson factory, which with contents was valued at \$175,000, fully insured, was destroyed. The bulk of the remainder of the loss was on residences, fairly well covered by insurance.

There were many rumors of lives lost in the fire, but it is believed that all people living in the burned buildings escaped.

Several people were rescued in an unconscious condition. One of the incidents of the fire was the cremation of the body of Frank J. Ruck at his home, 148 Milwaukee avenue. He died in the afternoon of blood poisoning. So quickly did the flames invade the building that there was no chance to remove the body and it was incinerated.

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PAID THE PENALTY

President McKinley's Assassin Is Electrocuted.

When Placed in the Death Chair He Declared that He Was Not Sorry He Had Murdered the President—Acid Poured Over the Grave of the Assassin.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, was electrocuted at 7:12:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

He was shocked to death by 1,700 volts of electricity. He went to the chair in the same manner as have the majority of murderers in this state, showing no particular sign of fear, but, in fact, doing what few of them have done—talking to the witnesses while he was being strapped to the chair.

"I killed the president because he was an enemy of the good people, of the good working people. I am not sorry for my crime."

These were his words as the guards hurried him into the chair. A moment later, mumbling through the half-adjusted face straps, he said: "I am awfully sorry I could not see my father."

Rev. Herrick, chaplain of the prison, was in the death chamber ready for any call that might be made for his services. He was not wanted by the prisoner, however, and sat quietly in the rear of the chamber throughout the execution.

The clothing and personal effects of the prisoner were burned shortly after the execution.

The body was placed in a pine coffin and was taken to the prison cemetery, and an extraordinary precaution taken to destroy it.

A carboy of acid was poured upon the body in the coffin after it had been lowered into the grave. It is the belief of the physicians that the body will be entirely disintegrated within 12 hours.

Waldeck Czolgosz and Thomas Bandowski, brother and brother-in-law of the assassin, called at the prison at 2 p. m. Tuesday. They sent word to Warden Mead that they wished to see the body of Leon Czolgosz. The warden told them that the body had been buried for more than an hour and that if they wished he would send a guard to guide them to the grave. They said they did not care to go to the cemetery, but that they were anxious to arrange for the collection of the insurance on the life of the murderer and asked that a certificate of death be given them. The warden promised them a certificate and they departed.

The report prepared by the autopsy surgeons related entirely to the brain and was of a highly technical character. After describing to the minutest detail the brain of the dead murderer, the report concludes as follows:

"No anomalies found. The brain in general is well developed, sufficiently marked with fissures, and the lobes are in normal proportion."