

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

THE MEASURE TO BE PRESENTED TO CONGRESS.

Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means, Issues a Statement Giving Its Salient Features—Wool, Coal, Iron Ore, Lumber and Salt on the Free List.

After weeks of preparation, involving an exhaustive study of the subject, the new Tariff bill has been completed, and given to the public. The bill is the work of the Democratic members of the committee on Ways and Means, who have jealously guarded its details.

Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee, in a statement given out with the bill, briefly reviews the salient changes of the several schedules, as follows: "In the chemical schedule we have transferred to the free list quite a number of articles used in the manufacture; the most important of which is sulphuric acid, one of the corner stones of the industry.

"The duty on castor oil is reduced from eighty-five to thirty-five cents per gallon, and the duty on linseed oil, which was raised to thirty-two cents by the Conference Committee, is reduced to fifteen cents per gallon.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound. The duty on opium for medicinal purposes is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

which the rates in the woolen schedule are to come down five points with the lapse of five years.

"Carpets, an industry in which we will soon be independent of competition are put at fifty-five per cent. for Axminster, Moquette and Wilton, thirty per cent. for Brussels, while common grades go down to twenty per cent. The bill provides that the duties shall be removed from wool on March 1st and reduced to the present rate on July 1st.

"In the silk schedule the reduction of rates is smaller than in cotton or woolen fabrics. "Sole leather is reduced from ten to five per cent. Leather goods are classified according to material and length, and are uniformly rated at specific duties, which average not over twenty-five per cent. on the common varieties and near forty per cent. on the fine lamb and kid gloves. In the schedule of sundries many articles, like hatters' plush, are put on the free list.

"The duty on cut diamonds, pearls and other plate stones is increased. "Works of art are, I am delighted to say, put back on the free list.

"The above is a rapid summary of the chief changes made by the proposed bill, and will give a satisfactory idea, I believe, of its general nature.

"It is estimated that it will reduce revenue on the basis of the importations of 1892 about fifty millions, with an immensely larger decrease of tax burden to the American people.

"The administration law is reported with a few amendments, suggested by experience of its operation. That law was chiefly prepared by Mr. Hewitt when he was in Congress, and the changes proposed in our bill are to make it more effective, at the same time softening some of the features added by the McKinley bill.

"Under the new bill wearing apparel to the amount of \$500 can be brought in free of duty from foreign shores.

"The rate is reduced from two and two-fifths cents per pound to forty per cent. ad valorem, which, at present Liverpool prices, amounts to one and one-eighth to one and one-fourth cents per pound. Book plates are reduced to twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, the original duty being one cent per pound.

"The reciprocity clause is eliminated in the new bill. The bill provides that it shall go into effect on March 1st, 1894.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

"The Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the telegraph department at Osaka.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY LAMONT FILES HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

Great Progress Made in the Manufacture of Heavy Ordnance and in Seacoast Defence—The Entire Infantry Force to be Armed With the New Magazine Rifle.

The annual report of Secretary of War Lamont is quite lengthy, containing some 15,000 words. It gives the usual review of the condition of the army. Some of the facts presented concerning various arms of the service are very interesting.

Indian warfare, the Secretary says, is practically at an end in this country. This fact alone is an argument against an increase in the numerical strength of the army. Such an increase would not meet with popular favor, and is not suggested.

The strength of the army September 30, 1893, was 2144 officers and 25,775 enlisted men. The Secretary recommends a reduction of the term of enlistment from five to three years. The experiment of enlisting Indian companies will be continued.

The adoption of the new magazine rifle is the most important step taken in the infantry arm of the service since the Civil War.

One-third of the report is devoted to the progress during the last eight years in the manufacture of heavy ordnance and in seacoast defence under the project of the Eastcott Board in 1885.

Progress already made warrants the belief that within the time specified, thirteen years, from the first appropriations, the essential features of the plan can be carried out. The instruction of the first twelve-inch gun with its lift in its emplacement at Sandy Hook is the evidence of remarkable progress during these eight years, signifying the ability of our manufacturers to produce heavy forgings for high-power guns.

The adoption of the new magazine rifle is the most important step taken in the infantry arm of the service since the Civil War.

One-third of the report is devoted to the progress during the last eight years in the manufacture of heavy ordnance and in seacoast defence under the project of the Eastcott Board in 1885.

Progress already made warrants the belief that within the time specified, thirteen years, from the first appropriations, the essential features of the plan can be carried out. The instruction of the first twelve-inch gun with its lift in its emplacement at Sandy Hook is the evidence of remarkable progress during these eight years, signifying the ability of our manufacturers to produce heavy forgings for high-power guns.

The adoption of the new magazine rifle is the most important step taken in the infantry arm of the service since the Civil War.

One-third of the report is devoted to the progress during the last eight years in the manufacture of heavy ordnance and in seacoast defence under the project of the Eastcott Board in 1885.

Progress already made warrants the belief that within the time specified, thirteen years, from the first appropriations, the essential features of the plan can be carried out. The instruction of the first twelve-inch gun with its lift in its emplacement at Sandy Hook is the evidence of remarkable progress during these eight years, signifying the ability of our manufacturers to produce heavy forgings for high-power guns.

The adoption of the new magazine rifle is the most important step taken in the infantry arm of the service since the Civil War.

One-third of the report is devoted to the progress during the last eight years in the manufacture of heavy ordnance and in seacoast defence under the project of the Eastcott Board in 1885.

Progress already made warrants the belief that within the time specified, thirteen years, from the first appropriations, the essential features of the plan can be carried out. The instruction of the first twelve-inch gun with its lift in its emplacement at Sandy Hook is the evidence of remarkable progress during these eight years, signifying the ability of our manufacturers to produce heavy forgings for high-power guns.

The adoption of the new magazine rifle is the most important step taken in the infantry arm of the service since the Civil War.

One-third of the report is devoted to the progress during the last eight years in the manufacture of heavy ordnance and in seacoast defence under the project of the Eastcott Board in 1885.

Progress already made warrants the belief that within the time specified, thirteen years, from the first appropriations, the essential features of the plan can be carried out. The instruction of the first twelve-inch gun with its lift in its emplacement at Sandy Hook is the evidence of remarkable progress during these eight years, signifying the ability of our manufacturers to produce heavy forgings for high-power guns.

The adoption of the new magazine rifle is the most important step taken in the infantry arm of the service since the Civil War.

One-third of the report is devoted to the progress during the last eight years in the manufacture of heavy ordnance and in seacoast defence under the project of the Eastcott Board in 1885.

Progress already made warrants the belief that within the time specified, thirteen years, from the first appropriations, the essential features of the plan can be carried out. The instruction of the first twelve-inch gun with its lift in its emplacement at Sandy Hook is the evidence of remarkable progress during these eight years, signifying the ability of our manufacturers to produce heavy forgings for high-power guns.

The adoption of the new magazine rifle is the most important step taken in the infantry arm of the service since the Civil War.

One-third of the report is devoted to the progress during the last eight years in the manufacture of heavy ordnance and in seacoast defence under the project of the Eastcott Board in 1885.

Progress already made warrants the belief that within the time specified, thirteen years, from the first appropriations, the essential features of the plan can be carried out. The instruction of the first twelve-inch gun with its lift in its emplacement at Sandy Hook is the evidence of remarkable progress during these eight years, signifying the ability of our manufacturers to produce heavy forgings for high-power guns.

The adoption of the new magazine rifle is the most important step taken in the infantry arm of the service since the Civil War.

One-third of the report is devoted to the progress during the last eight years in the manufacture of heavy ordnance and in seacoast defence under the project of the Eastcott Board in 1885.

Progress already made warrants the belief that within the time specified, thirteen years, from the first appropriations, the essential features of the plan can be carried out. The instruction of the first twelve-inch gun with its lift in its emplacement at Sandy Hook is the evidence of remarkable progress during these eight years, signifying the ability of our manufacturers to produce heavy forgings for high-power guns.

The adoption of the new magazine rifle is the most important step taken in the infantry arm of the service since the Civil War.

One-third of the report is devoted to the progress during the last eight years in the manufacture of heavy ordnance and in seacoast defence under the project of the Eastcott Board in 1885.

THE PATRIOT SPY.

The Nathan Hale Statue Unveiled in New York City.



THE NATHAN HALE STATUE.

The unveiling of the Nathan Hale statue in the City Hall Park, New York city, was made a beautiful and impressive ceremony by the patriotic efforts of the Sons of the Revolution, aided by army and navy brigades and delegations from many ancient and honorable civic societies.

The occasion was also the anniversary of the British evacuation of the city, thus making it an especially appropriate day to commemorate the heroic death of the patriot spy who was hanged near the spot where his statue stands, when caught in an attempt to learn the movements of the English troops.

On Broadway near Mail street, facing the statue, a stand was erected to accommodate the speakers, officials, and a number of guests, and to this Mayor Gilroy led from the City Hall.

The little procession composed of these persons, including some "Colonial Dames," when the head of the parade was seen passing the Post Office on Broadway.

First came the army brigade, composed of batteries from the first and second regiments of Artillery, Engineers and Hospital Corps, commanded by Colonel Langdon.

They swung into Mail street and halted there, facing the park. Colonel Langdon and his staff, Major Brown and Lieutenants Bailey and Hunter, taking position at the northeast corner of the park. In the rear of the Broadway end of this brilliant line stood the Hospital Corps, a bit of bright green color for that side of the picture.

The light battery of the First Regiment, commanded by Captain Dillenback, did not turn into Mail street, but kept to the plaza in front of the City Hall. They enveloped the picture by unlimbering and placing their breech-loading pieces in position.

Following the light battery into the plaza came the marines from the ships in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The blue jackets are great favorites with New York crowds, and as they rolled into place, carrying their guns as if they were captain bars, and about 40,000 in the crowd, they were greeted with a cheer.

The Sons of the Revolution and the Old Guard marched into the park and grouped themselves about the base of the statue. The bands played, and the people cheered. The statue did not yet belong to the city. President Talmadge accepted it on behalf of the society, and in turn presented it to the city. It was a gift deserving a handsome acknowledgement, and Mayor Gilroy made it in a brief speech.

There were excellent addresses by Major-General O. O. Howard and the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, great-grandnephew of Captain Nathan Hale. Then there was patriotic music by the bands and the ceremony was over.

The redemptions of United States paper currency have been unusually heavy, amounting to \$377,000,000 in the fifteen months ending with October.

During the past two fiscal years there was received nearly one-fifth part of the whole estimated stock of subsidiary silver, an improvement that is expected to increase the popularity and usefulness of the paper currency. Some of them were never taken out of the Treasury and others have been returned for redemption. An arrangement has been made in contemplation under which the half dollar in the Treasury will be redeemed at the expense of the management of the Exposition. It has not yet been decided what disposition is to be made of the quarter dollars of this coinage not disposed of.

The Treasurer concludes by urging that the vaults and safes in his office be put in better condition, in accordance with the recommendations made in the report of the Commission appointed to investigate the present methods of this kind of construction.

COLLISION IN A FOG.

Many Persons Killed and Injured by a Railway Wreck in Italy.

An express train bound from Milan, Italy, to Venice collided with a freight train at midnight at Limito station in a fog. Two passenger coaches were completely shattered. The wreck took fire from the overturned engines.

Thirteen persons were killed and twenty-two were seriously injured. The wounded were taken to Milan and placed in hospitals.

All the employees of Limito station and numerous citizens hastened to the scene of the disaster to lend assistance in rescuing the injured.

Telegrams were sent to Milan and other places asking for assistance, and a train arrived in a short time from Milan with doctors to care for the injured and a company of soldiers to lend assistance in rescuing the injured.

In the meantime the rescuing party had cut away the burning woodwork with axes, and streams of water were poured upon the wreckage, under which a number of passengers were instinctively jammed.

Some of the victims met with horrible deaths, being cremated before the eyes of the spectators, who were powerless to help them owing to the impossibility of removing the heavy masses of woodwork with which they were surrounded. Other unfortunate victims were only extricated to die in the arms of their rescuers.

All the injured men were suffering from burns, and most had broken limbs. In some cases immediate amputation was necessary.

About 25,000,000 tons of coal have accumulated at Pittsburgh, Penn., owing to low water. This is the largest quantity ever gathered at one point.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

OPERATIONS OF HIS BUREAU FOR THE YEAR.

The Exports of Gold Were \$108,000,000. Most of Which Was Drawn Out of the Treasury—Average of Money Per Capita Higher Than Ever.

The Hon. D. S. Morgan, the Treasurer of the United States, has submitted to Secretary Carlisle the annual report on the operations and condition of the Treasury.

The net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year were \$385,819,628.78, an increase of \$90,881,844.04 over those of the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$383,775,564.49, an increase of \$38,464,623.91.

There was therefore a decrease of \$7,572,723.71 in the surplus revenues, reducing them to \$2,841,674.25. Including the public debt, the total receipts were \$732,871,214.78, and the total expenditures \$733,007,998.92.

The public funds on June 30, 1892, were \$187,012,740.71, and on June 30, 1893, \$92,892,874.58. After setting apart those sums of gold, silver and United States notes which were held for the redemption of certificates of deposit and Treasury notes, there was left a reserve, or general fund, of \$187,012,740.71 on June 30, 1892, and \$169,167,391.58 on June 30, 1893.

These amounts, however, included certain sums of certificates of deposit, bonds, and coupons, which were unavailable for any other purpose than the settlement of the Treasury's account, and which, if cancelled, would have left an actual available working balance of \$165,945,486.60 and \$156,396,864.84 on the two dates respectively. By September 30th this balance had been diminished to \$149,250,268.72, owing, of course, to a deficiency in the revenues.

At the end of September, 1893, the Treasury held \$332,551,306 of gold, the largest amount ever held was \$218,515,252, in March of the same year. The lowest amount since then was \$160,723,984 of total holdings, and \$81,551,284 of free gold, on October 19. In April, for the first time since the gold reserve reached the sum of \$100,000,000, it fell below that figure, and on September 30th it stood at \$81,551,284.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the Treasury in the course of its operations, and a decrease of