

NATIONAL FINANCES.

United States Treasurer E. H. Nebeker Submits His Annual Report.

THEREVENUES DECREASED Ordinary Expenditures Were Increased Over Fifty Millions.

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT. The Circulation of Gold Diminished, but Other Moneys Gained.

IMPROVEMENT IN COINAGE CONDITION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Hon. E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer of the United States, has submitted his annual report in regard to the operations and conditions of the Treasury to Secretary Foster. The net ordinary revenues of the Government for the past fiscal year were \$892,612,447 or \$10,468,353 less than those of year before.

The postal revenues amounted to \$65,762,908 and the expenditures to \$72,067,589, an increase of about \$5,000,000 on both sides. On June 30, 1890, there stood charged to the Treasurer on the books of the department a balance of \$891,527,403, representing the excess of previous receipts over expenditures.

To this was added the receipts of the Treasury from all sources amounting to \$1,821,305, which made an aggregate of \$1,827,348,708 to be accounted for. The disbursements authorized by the warrants of the Department, including those on account of the public debt were \$731,126,376, so that there was left a balance of \$725,222,332, for which the Treasurer was required to be able to produce cash or other assets.

Balances of Several Departments. But besides the bank of the general Government, the Treasury is also the depository of the Postoffice Department, of the bank note redemption fund, and of the disbursing officers of the various services. The balance of the accounts, together with certain sums which had been paid in, but not yet covered by warrant, made the Treasurer's liabilities \$784,432,157 at the opening of the fiscal year and \$777,854,943 at the close.

These figures, however, include upwards of \$28,000,000 of deposits which certain officers have no control, and upwards of \$1,400,000 of old losses on account of deficits and defalcations, for which he is not responsible. After making these deductions the true assets and liabilities are found to have been \$757,915,708 on June 30, 1890, and \$748,247,809 on June 30, 1891, for which he held cash or credits, all instantly available, with the exception of comparatively small amounts of uncurrent coin.

The reduction effected during the year in the principal debt, not only of the circulating notes which cannot be reissued, amounted to \$116,599,273, and required an expenditure of \$126,891,494, including the premiums on bonds purchased.

The amount of money in circulation, according to the revised figures, the amount of money in the Treasury on June 30, exclusive of certificates in circulation for which the Treasury held deposits, was \$1,676,078,102, of which \$180,412,619 were deposited to the Treasury and \$1,495,665,483 was in circulation. There was a net loss of \$49,000,000 of gold, a net gain of upward of \$40,000,000 of other money and a consequent contraction of about \$9,000,000 in the whole volume. The Treasurer computes that during the past year the amount of currency has been an average increase of \$52,200,000 from the end of June to the end of December, in the amount of money actually in circulation, followed by an average decrease of \$14,200,000 from the end of December to the end of June.

The increase realized in the past year has been nearly double this average of \$38,000,000, and in the last two years the average has been exceeded by \$41,000,000. There has been an average increase of \$52,200,000 from the end of June to the end of December, in the amount of money actually in circulation, followed by an average decrease of \$14,200,000 from the end of December to the end of June.

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more of them are redeemed than these sums will take up. Trouble With the Bank Officers. In that case the Treasurer is obliged to notify the bank of the fact and to retain in his possession enough of the notes to secure to him the value he has paid out for them. It often happens, the Treasurer says, that a bank officer, when the notes are in his hands, is in the Treasurer's hands. Correspondence is opened and the officers of the bank are brought to see that they must obey the law or suffer the consequences.

To prevent catastrophe they remit in one sum what they might have sent from time to time in a number of installments. The Treasurer gives some notice of the commission appointed last April "to report on the best method of sale and construction, with a view of renewing or improving the vault facilities of the Treasury Department." They are expected to report soon.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS. COMPTROLLER LACEY REPORTS UPON THEIR BUSINESS. Over Two Billion of Dollars on Deposit in These Institutions. Legislation Necessary to Clearly Define the Duties of the Directors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The forthcoming report of Hon. E. S. Lacey, Comptroller of the Currency, gives full information in relation to the organization, supervision and liquidation of national banks during the year ended October 31, 1891. It shows that during this period 193 new associations were organized possessing an aggregate capital of \$20,700,000. During the same period 41 associations went into voluntary liquidation.

The number of banks in operation October 31, 1891, was 3,694, having a capital stock of \$684,755,865; bonds deposited to secure circulation, \$132,113,850; bank notes outstanding, \$171,388,076, including \$85,430,721, represented by lawful money deposited for the redemption. Gross deposits, including amounts due to banks, are stated at \$2,039,180,186, and loans and discounts at \$1,989,245,000, an increase in both items over any previous date. These banks held \$174,907,536 in United States bonds, of which \$130,035,600 were to secure circulating notes, also \$183,916,076 in specie, \$97,610,000 in gold, and \$115,720,000 in United States certificates of deposit.

Attention is called to the necessity for legislation more clearly defining the duties of directors; also to the need of further restrictions on the accommodations which may be lawfully afforded to directors by way of loans and discounts. The Comptroller discussed the causes of the monetary stringency of 1890. The failure of 192 banks is looked upon as the result of the collapse of the speculative spirit which has been generally prevalent for the past five years, greatly aggravated by the monetary stringencies experienced by most of the nations with which we sustain commercial relations.

COAL MINERS ASK FOR AID. THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD ISSUES AN ADDRESS. They Declare the Indiana Strike One in Which All Mine Workers Are Interested—An Assessment of Twenty-Five Cents a Head is Suggested.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The following was issued today from the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers' organization in this city: The National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, after a careful investigation of the pending strike in the State of Indiana, declare it to be one in which all mine workers of the United States are interested, and that the miners comprehended in the Chicago and western Competitive District, but of the entire country, is deeply involved. No strike has ever taken place in this country more far reaching in its influence than that now waged by the striking miners.

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THE GREAT OIL SUIT.

Prof. White, the Geologist, Pumped for Four Days on the Stand.

ANOTHER RACY LETTER IS READ. It Speaks of Fine Work, but the Professor Denies Authorship.

NEWSY NOTES FROM NEARBY TOWNS

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. MORGANTHAU, Dec. 2.—The sensational oil suit of William S. Stevenson, of Pittsburgh, against Ira DeWitt, also of that city, and Professors I. C. White, T. M. Jackson, Colonel C. L. Smith and the South Penn Oil Company, promises still more startling developments than those of Monongahela county. The suit is really between Stevenson and DeWitt, brought by the former to settle their partnership accounts in leasing lands, boring wells, etc.

STEVENSON ALLEGES THAT HE HAS PAID DEWITT ON ALL HIS SHARE OF HIS EXPENSES, etc., \$9,450, and that there is still a small balance due DeWitt which he is ready and willing to pay whenever the correct amount can be paid. On the other hand, DeWitt says that Stevenson was in his employ as agent at a salary of \$100 a month, but admits that there was an understanding between them.

CONDITIONS OF THE AGENT'S CONTRACT. If Stevenson would pay promptly one-half the expenses in leasing and operating properties which remained after the sale to the South Penn Oil Company, and in carrying out the contracts with Prof. White, Jackson and the South Penn, he (Stevenson) should become equal partner in DeWitt's interests; also that Stevenson claimed the wells drilled under these conditions, but up to March 13, 1890, Stevenson had only made small payments, amounting in all to \$5,000, and up to June, 1890, Stevenson had only paid \$4,650 in addition, making in all \$9,650, and that Stevenson never offered to defray the balance of the contract. Therefore, the plaintiff was to have no interest in the leases, but was to receive back what he had paid.

DEWITT ALSO ALLEGES THAT SOME TIME IN APRIL, 1890, he lost faith in Stevenson as his agent. Instead of giving his time to DeWitt, Stevenson was secretly and fraudulently conspiring with defendant White (State Geologist and professor in the State University) to defraud DeWitt out of his possessions in West Virginia. DeWitt also claims that his outlays and expenses in the business exceed his receipts for oil produced up to November, 1891, by the sum of \$138,788 05.

Prof. White Still on the Stand. Prof. White has been on the stand for four days at intervals. In the cross examination he was asked about the following letter, dated "Monongahela House, Pittsburg, September 4, 1890."

DEAN STEVENSON—Get together "E.H." with S. P. on Paw Paw street. I have a proposition to make. This makes up loss on Philadelphia deal. J. and S. are here, but you know I have to do all the work. DeWitt around several times. He don't seem to be on the anxious seat. Are you sure you can't get a few more? Can't be too careful in this matter. We leave to-night. Yours very truly, I. C. W.

Prof. White—I was at the Monongahela House about the time you learn by referring to the date of a deed, that DeWitt to Jackson and myself at that time, but I have no recollection of writing or sending such a communication as that just read.

A PROMINENT OIL MAN KILLED. Arthur R. Blood, of Warren, Thrown From His Horse at a Creek.

WARREN, Pa., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Arthur R. Blood, the wealthiest business man of Warren, was thrown from his horse last night and instantly killed. Mr. Blood rode to Clarendon yesterday to transact some business, and intended going on from there to Kane. Missing the train, however, he mounted his horse and started to ride back to Warren.

About two miles out in the country Arthur turned his horse into the bed of a little creek to give the animal a drink. Bryant, his brother, rode ahead about 100 yards when he heard Arthur shout to his horse. Turning, Bryant saw in the dim light a riderless horse snuffing at the creek. Arthur had been thrown from his horse and had struck on his head. He was found with his face in the creek and his neck broken. Nothing will ever be known as to the manner of the accident.

Arthur was a peerless rider and preferred to travel over his extensive oil properties on horseback. The young man's body was found about here shortly after midnight. His young wife is nearly crazed with grief, and is now very low with nervous prostration. A. R. Blood was but 34 years of age, and was worth from \$500,000 to \$750,000, accumulated in ten years. His boyhood was spent in Erie. He was the inventor of lampblack which yielded him much profit, he becoming the largest manufacturer of carbon black in the world. He was the organizer of the Muir Oil Company.

HOW A SPLIT WAS AVERTED. The Building Committee Located a Proposed Church in a Swamp. BRAVER FALLS, Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The meeting held here last night by a number of the dissatisfied members of the Presbyterian Church of this place to take preliminary steps toward forming a Second Presbyterian congregation was quite a success. A large number were present, together with Rev. J. D. Moorhead, pastor of the present church, and several of his elders and deacons. Harmony prevailed and committees on finances, location and the securing of names of those who would be willing to join in the movement, were appointed. These committees were instrumental to report Monday night, at which time, if reports are favorable, delegates will be elected to present the matter to the Shenango Presbytery Tuesday.

During the meeting the fact was developed that the split, which has been contemplated for over a year, was defeated last spring by a scheme quietly worked by those opposed to it. The trustees met, and while they pretended to favor the move, their committee, it is said, located the proposed new church building in the upper part of town in a swamp. Of course, no one would build a church in a swamp, so that settled the matter for the time being.

THE IRWIN BANK RESUMES TO-DAY. Peter S. Pool and Son Willing to Face the Probable Run and Keep Faith. IRWIN, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The banking firm of Peter S. Pool & Son will fulfill their promise to-morrow morning. At 8:30 the doors will be opened and the concern will do business as usual. Cashier S. E. Pool expressed himself tonight as follows: "We are more than prepared to meet every claim, and will make good the expense of every protest and otherwise reimburse our patrons for any losses due to the suspension." There will no doubt be a run on the bank to-morrow, but no unusual excitement is anticipated.

DRAINAGE FROM A CEMETERY. An Epidemic of Typhoid Fever Is Attributed to This Source. ALLIANCE, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Twenty-five children in the Catholic Male Orphan

BLOWN INTO ATOMS.

Dynamite Works Are Destroyed by a Disastrous Explosion.

FIVE MEN INSTANTLY KILLED. Indescribable Scenes in the Vicinity of the Catastrophe.

HOUSES SHAKEN TO THEIR FOUNDATIONS

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The entire eastern side of Rockland county was shocked at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon by a terrific explosion which was soon found to be at Haverstraw, at the dynamite works located near the base of the West Shore tunnel at that place. How it happened cannot yet be told, but throughout Haverstraw, Congers City, Nyack, Rockland Lake and other places within 12 miles, glass windows were broken and people were much startled.

Immediately after the explosion occurred, people in Haverstraw rushed by hundreds toward the scene of the disaster, but as other buildings containing dynamite were yet standing, they realized their danger and stopped. A few, however, proceeded to the spot and learned the true condition of affairs. The building which was blown up was the main house, located near the river. It was a high frame building, 50x150 feet, and was used to put the dynamite in proper condition for blasting purposes.

The Engineer Killed at His Post. When the explosion came John Wadsworth, the engineer, was at his post, and that has so far been found of him is two legs and a hand. Wadsworth was a married man about 50 years of age, and leaves a widow and three children, two daughters married, and one son, Peter Carlotta, an Italian, who keeps a peanut shop in Haverstraw, was killed, as were also Joseph Williams, aged 25, and Joseph E. Adler, an Italian. Perry Lounsbury, of Peekskill, in company with another man had just rowed into shore.

Lounsbury had stepped up on the dock a moment before the explosion occurred and was instantly killed. Elmer Nash, the foreman, was on the dock and escaped injury. Two boys named Farrell and Mott were in the building when the explosion came and both miraculously escaped. Coroner McGowan, of Haverstraw, has charge of the bodies, and he said to-night that he could not tell when the inquest would be held.

The Sensation Was Indescribable. Josiah Felter, Supervisor of Haverstraw, was walking through the tunnel at the time the explosion occurred, and he says he thought the world had come to an end. His sensation, he says, was indescribable. George Swartwout and his two daughters, Louisa and Mary, were driving along the road about 300 feet above the scene of the explosion, and they were so startled that they have not yet recovered from the shock. There is to-night a terrible scene of devastation in the vicinity of the explosion. Large trees, which have been growing for years, are torn off and in some instances driven as if by lightning.

The railroad tunnel being far above the building is uninjured. The effect of the shock at many points a few miles up and down the river was terrific, houses along the shore trembled on their foundations and those on the tops of adjacent hills had glass broken, furniture knocked over and doors taken from their hinges. The dynamite works, which belong to the Clinton Dynamite Works, of which Wilson P. Foes, of Haverstraw, is manager. There are several buildings located from 100 to 150 feet

A Murder in Indiana County. INDIANA, Pa., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—At 8 o'clock this evening, at Black Lick, William Clark, a young colored man, shot and mortally wounded a young man named Palmer. The shooting was the result of an old quarrel. Clark was arrested. There are fears of a lynching here.

Not Guilty of Body-Snatching. WHEELING, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—In the body-snatching case, the jury at 10 P. M. brought in a verdict of not guilty as to Taylor Foreman, and disagreed as to Dr. Pipes.

Tri-State Brevities. BURGUNDIERS MADE AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT to blow open the safe of Logan's Bank at Parnassus Tuesday night. No clue.

AMOS KUNZLEMAN, of Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, slipped and fell from a threshing machine Tuesday, and both of his arms were torn off.

Two boys named Peoples, of Ligonier township, Westmoreland county, aged 7 and 9 years, found some wild parsnip, which they ate, and the younger boy died.

HARRY SYDNES, aged 13 years, of near Staibstown, while out hunting Tuesday, was accidentally shot by his brother, the load taking effect in his hip. He will die.

The phreatic department of the Canonsburg iron and steel mill, was temporarily closed down Saturday evening, throwing 40 or 50 men out of work. The company has a large puddling stock on hand.

A PITTSBURGH AND WESTVALE freight train left the track and was wrecked on a steep grade opposite Wampum Tuesday morning. The fireman and engineer were injured and an operator, Charles F. Bach, has been a large puddling stock on hand.

THE village of Hopwood, near Gettysburg, is stirred up by a religious feud between the Methodist and the Methodist Protestant churches on one side and a Disciple evangelist on the other. The latter, it is alleged, has, through his revivals, built up a flourishing church at the expense of the other congregations. The new pastor was denied the use of the Methodist Protestant church, and is now holding services in the school house.

Eight Unfortunates That Needed the Attention of Surgeons Yesterday. The total number of accidents reported yesterday reached eight, five of which consisted of crushed and broken bones received in the various manufactories. One man narrowly escaped being burned to death by a lamp explosion. Here is the list: BUREK—Michael Burke, an Allegheny Valley Railroad brakeman, had an arm lacerated when he was struck by a passing freight train. The injured member was amputated at the West Penn Hospital.

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NO PARENTS, NO HOME, NO FRIENDS.

An Unknown Lady Guest at a Hotel Attempts Suicide by Poison.

OLATHE, KAN., Dec. 2.—A young woman came in on the 6 o'clock train on the Southern Kansas Railroad from Kansas City yesterday evening, and asked for a room at the Syke's Hotel. She retired early without saying anything to anyone. While at breakfast this morning she fell from her chair unconscious. A doctor was called, and she has been partially restored. She refuses to give her name, and says she has no parents, home or friends. She is well dressed, strikingly handsome and about 22 years old.

On her table was found a note saying she wanted to be buried in the cemetery north of Olathe, and to use her watch to pay expenses. Her rings were asked to be left on her fingers. On her clothing are marked the letters "M. H." While she has somewhat recovered, she covers up her head and will not be seen by anyone. She says she wants to die. The doctor has been unable to learn what she took.

A FEMALE FIREBUR. She Is One of the Gang of Conspirators Arrested in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 2.—The insurance companies have evidence that the Michaels and their accomplices have been setting fires for nearly a year. Owners of small buildings or stocks of goods were sounded on joining a conspiracy to beat the insurance companies. Early this morning a third member of the gang was arrested in a second-hand clothing and pawn shop. His name is Julius Rosenthal. Rosenthal carried away some of Marx Mitchell's goods before the house was burned and carries a policy of \$500 on stuff that is not worth half that amount.

There is a woman in the case. This morning Ida Gees was arrested at her home. She is in jail and will have her hearing with the others. She was burned out some time ago, and it is said she turned over \$500 worth of jewelry to secure Michael for his part of the insurance.

France and the Pope. PARIS, Dec. 2.—The newspaper Figaro has been fined 500 francs for opening a subscription for the benefit of the condemned Archbishop of Aix. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Hubbard gave notice of his intention to question Minister Fallieres in regard to the attitude of the Catholic Bishop, and to demand that the Government notify the Vatican of the termination of the concordat at the end of the year.

Survey Committee Approves Petitions. The Allegheny Committee on Surveys met last evening. The following petitions were affirmatively recommended to Councils: To change the line of Maple street between Maple avenue and McIntyre street, Tenth ward; to establish the grade on Colwell street in the McCreery plan, Thirteenth ward, Millroy avenue, Tenth ward, Kearney avenue, Tenth ward, and Daisy street, Second ward; to change the grade of Logan street, Sixth ward, Lemont street, Seventh ward, and Ehlers avenue, Second ward, and the opening of School alley, Tenth ward. The Bissell plan of lots, Tenth ward, was approved. The consideration of the proposition to widen Perryville avenue was laid over.

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