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...venue is $76,000,000.

The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures for fiscal year just ended shows an excess of receipts over disbursements of approximately $76,000,000. This is only about four million dollars below the estimate made by Congress at the beginning of the last session in December, 1900, at which time the Secretary estimated the receipts from customs would be about $245,000,000. The receipts from internal revenue sources were estimated last December at $300,000,000, while the final figures will show over $307,000,000. The receipts from miscellaneous sources were estimated at $34,600,600. These will also show a considerable increase. The expenditures for the year will be seven millions in excess of the estimate. During the fiscal year 1900 the surplus revenues amounted to nearly $24,000,000, while the surplus for the present year will reach $76,000,000 and possibly a still higher figure.

In view of the fact that the Revenue Reduction Bill passed at the last session of Congress will go into operation at the beginning of the fiscal year, Treasury officials estimated that the loss from this source will be about $10,000,000. It is not expected, however, that the net reduction from this source will reach that amount, as the officials look forward to a year of even greater prosperity than the one just closing. If this expectation is realized, the officials believe that the revenues from internal sources alone will not be greater than $30,000,000 below the figures of the present year. It is also confidently expected that the receipts from customs will materially increase during the coming 12 months, so that, notwithstanding the reduction made in the last revenue bill, the total receipts from all sources may even reach or exceed those of the fiscal year of 1901.

Revenue Stamps on Letters.

In view of the fact that many thousands of dollars' worth of war revenue stamps are left in the possession of the public, about the redemption of which there will be much loss of time, it was proposed that these stamps be used for postage. This would enable the holders of the stamps to avoid excessive delay and possible loss.

Mr. John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said:

"This proposition seems to be a very rational one. You remember when the War Revenue act went into effect in 1898 it was a physical impossibility to print and distribute on time the stamps that were needed. Therefore, sheets of postage stamps were simply run through the press again, and on each stamp the letters 'I. R.,' meaning internal revenue, were printed, and the postage stamps thus transformed were used as documentary stamps on bank checks, telegrams, express receipts, etc. What is now proposed would simply be reversing what was done then and turning the revenue stamps into postage stamps."

How Pension Roll Grows.

A statement prepared at the Pension Office shows that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 49,612 names were added to the pension roll, of which 44,861 were original issues and 4,751 were restorations. The original issues included the following:

Invalids	Civil War	20,443
	War with Spain	[illegible]
Survivors	Mexican War	[illegible]
	Indian wars	[illegible]
Widows	Civil War	19[illegible]
	War with Spain	1,241
	Mexican War	352
	Indian wars	132
	"Old War," prior to 1861	6
	War of 1812	3
Nurses		25

The increases, reratings, etc., numbered 60,043, making the total number of certificates issued 109,655, as against a total of 105,591 in 1900.

The increase in the number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1901, compared with the previous year, was about 2,500. The number of claims ending May 31, 1901, was 415,409, and on June 30, 1897, [illegible],059.

Object of Gomez's Visit.

The object of General Gomez's visit to this country just now is assumed by War Department officials to be private business, as no intimation has been received through General Wood or other officials in Cuba that he intended visiting Washington to see the President or any officials of the Government.

Although the officials may have no definite information on the subject it would not surprise them if the main purpose of the General's journey here is to look after the interest of Cuban bondholders, and incidentally to make some arrangements for the payment of the Cuban army for the time it was in the field prior to American intervention.

New Office Created.

Gen. Harrison Allen, of North Dakota, was appointed second deputy auditor for the Postoffice Department, a position created in the last postal appropriation bill. General Allen was appointed marshal of North Dakota by President Harrison and has lived there since. He was given a reception by the clerks of the sixth auditor's office today.

Decrease in Counterfeiting.

The annual report of Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service Division, Treasury Department, submitted to Secretary Gage, says that in the 12 months ended June 30, 1901, there were placed in circulation but four new counterfeit notes, against an average of about ten for each year during the preceding ten years. Only one of these new notes was at all dangerous.

Capital News in General.

There is no intention on the part of the War Department to reduce the military force in Cuba at the present time or in the immediate future. The present force of nearly five thousand men is held in Cuba on the recommendation of Governor General Wood, and the Secretary will depend on General Wood's advice as to the reduction of the force.

Our New Possessions.

Acting Adjutant General Ward has received a cable message from General MacArthur announcing the arrival of the transport Sheridan at Manila.

Captain Woodburn of the Nineteenth Infantry has captured Samson's camp in the Island of Bohol. Private Kraus of that regiment was killed and four men were wounded.

Lieutenant Minair has captured 54 insurgents in the northwestern part of the Province of Tayabas, Island of Lu-

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

New York (Special).—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says: It does not follow because bad banking methods have caused one of the smaller New York banks to close its doors, with attendant circumstances that create discussion in Wall street, that general business is in any way affected by or at all responsible for the trouble. The country is undeniably prosperous, and with prospect of an abundant harvest to supply our own needs and increasing European deficiences the situation is viewed with confidence.

The fiscal year closes with conditions in the iron and coal industry in marked contrast to the situation at the corresponding date in 1900.

This year difficulty is experienced in stopping machinery long enough to make necessary repairs, prices are well maintained and steady, without unreasonable inflation, while a successful season makes it possible for many concerns to avoid controversy by voluntarily reducing hours or advancing wages, and evidences of serious disagreement are the exception. Railway facilities are inadequate to handle expanding traffic and shops are crowded with orders for new freight cars and other equipment.

Wheels at textile mills are no longer generally idle. Improvement in all branches of this industry has come with a rush and manufacturers are making up some earlier losses. Gains are more conspicuous in the woolen goods division, because depression had lasted longer and been more severe.

Bradstreets says: Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 4,364,147 bushels, against 5,520,831 last week, 3,184,144 in the corresponding week of 1900, 3,268,998 in 1899 and 4,716,401 in 1898. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 215,876,361 bushels, against 199,664,280 last season and 226,462,474 in 1898-99. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,455,460 bushels, against 2,435,487 last week, 4,000,654 in this week a year ago, 4,482,116 in 1899 and 2,601,560 in 1898. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 175,537,409 bushels, against 202,769,574 last season and 170,781,268 in 1898-99.

Failures for the week in the United States number 196, against 188 last week, 185 in this week a year ago, 158 in 1899, 173 in 1898 and 225 in 1897.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour.—Best Patent, $4.60a4.85; High Grade Extra, $4.10a4.35; Minnesota bakers, $2.90a3.10.

Wheat.—New York, No. 2 red, 75⅜a77⅜c; Philadelphia, No. 2 red, 71¼a71¾c; Baltimore, 74¾a75c.

Corn.—New York, No. 2, 47¼c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 46a46½c; Baltimore, No. 2, 46a47c.

Oats.—New York, No. 2, 32c; Philadelphia, No. 2 white, 33½c; Baltimore, No. 2 white, 33a34c.

Rye.—New York No. 2, 61c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 60c; Baltimore, No. 2, 51a52c.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy, $16.00a16.50; No. 2 timothy, $15.00a15.50; No. 3 timothy, $13.50a14.00.

Green Fruits and Vegetables.—Onions, spring, per 100 bunches, 50a65c; do Egyptian, per sack, $2.25a2.40. Asparagus, Eastern Shore Maryland, per dozen bunches, $1.00a1.50. Cabbage, Florida, per 100, $3.00a3.50; do, Norfolk, per bbl, 80a90c; Eastern Shore, Maryland or Virginia, per bbl, 80a90c. Cucumbers, Charleston and and Savannah, per basket, $1.00a1.25; Norfolk, per bushel basket, $1.50a1.65. Green peas, Anne Arundel, per bushel, 75a85c. Lettuce, native, per bushel box, 15a25c. String beans, North Carolina, per basket, green, 75ca$1.00. Cherries, Maryland and Virginia, per box, red, 50a$1.00; do do do, per bbl, red $1.50a1.75. Blackberries, per quart, 7a10c; Raspberries, Eastern Shore, red, per pint, 5a6c. Huckleberries, per quart, 7a8c.

Potatoes.—Old, Maryland and Pennsylvania, prime, per bushel, 55a60c; do, New York prime, per bushel, 60a65c; do, Michigan and Ohio, per bushel, 60a65c; white new, Norfolk, per bbl, No. 1, $2.00a2.35; do, new, Norfolk, per bbl, No. 2, $1.50a1.75; Eastern Shore, Maryland, per bbl, $2.00a2.15.

Provisions.—Bulk shoulders, 8½c; do short ribs, 9½c; do clear sides, 9¾c; bacon rib sides, 10c; do clear sides, 10¼c; bacon shoulders, 9¼c. Fat backs, 8½c. Sugar cured breasts 12½c; sugar cured shoulders, 9¼c. Hams—Small, 12½c; large, 11¾c; smoked skinned hams, 12½; picnic hams, 9¼c. Lard—Best refined, pure, in tierces, 9½c; in tubs, 9¾ per lb. Mess pork, per bbl, $16.00.

Live Poultry.—Market is steady at the following quotations: Hens, 11c; old roosters, each, 25a30c; spring chickens, 14a19c. Ducks, 7a9c. Spring ducks, 10a14c. Geese, apiece, 25a35c.

Hides.—Green salted, per lb, 7c; do, do do, damaged, 6½c; do do Southern, 6¾c; green, per lb, 6½c; dry flint, 13c; dry salted, per lb, 11c; dry calf, per lb, 10c; bull hides per lb, green, 6c. Goatskins, 15a25c. Calfskins, green salted, 60a80c. Sheepskins, 40a60c. Spring lambskins, 20a25c.

Live Stock.

East Liberty, Pa.—Cattle steady; prime, $5.65a5.75; good, $5.35a5.55; Hogs slow and lower; best light Yorkers and prime pigs, $6.30a6.35; assorted mediums, $6.30; heavy Yorkers, $6.25a6.30; common to fair Yorkers, $6.15a6.20; prime heavy, $6.25a6.30; skips, $4.75a5.75. Sheep slow and lower; best wethers, $4.00a4.15; culls and common, $1.50a2.50; choice yearlings, $4.30a4.75; common to good, $3.00a4.50; veal calves, $6.00a6.50.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—Cattle—steers steady to slow; butchers' stock and Texans steady; good to prime steers, $5.35a6.35; poor to medium, $4.30a5.30; cows, $2.70a4.75; bulls choice, $2.90a4.60; calves about steady, $4.50a6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.25a5.40; Texas bulls, $3.50a4.10.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Ireland exports meat.

Canada has ten cotton mills.

Trusts are multiplying in Canada.

America has 31 sugar beet factories.

A Japan shipyard is over 1900 years of age.

Germany's army embraces 10,000 musicians.

Our metallic products this year are valued at $527,218,084.

Our miles of railroad track exceed by more than 10,000 all the tracks of Europe.

Making a Start.

"No, I didn't make my start in cattle," said the man from the West, who had been talking somewhat freely about his many ranches and herds of live stock. "I only went into ranching afterward."

"Hit off a gold mine, eh?" queried one of his listeners.

"Never had anything to do with mining."

"Government contracts or speculation?"

"No; I got my start by backing a summer theatrical company. I was what they call the 'angel,' you know. It was a barnstorming company, and the play was no good, and in the first fifteen nights I lost $800."

"And then it pulled up?"

"No, it went to smash and was stranded, and most of the actors had to walk home."

"Then how did you make anything?"

"Oh, after the thing was busted I sat down to a game of poker with the stage carpenter and the property man, and when we quit at sunrise I was $15,000 ahead of the game, and they had to discharge their valets and coachmen and come down to 25-cent cigars.

Not a Trust.

"Yes, you bet I am down on trusts," replied the old farmer as he lugged out a gold watch to note the time, "and if I go to the Legislature I shall do all I can ag'in 'em. There's a head of difference between a trust and a family syndicate.

"How do you mean?" was asked.

"Well, I own the only lake in my county which has got any fish in it. My son Jim owns all the boats on the lake. My son Bill owns the only land around where fishworms can be dug.

"It used to be free fishing for all, but three years ago I fenced in the lake and organized a family syndicate, and since then we've got about $5 for every fish caught.

We ain't compelling anybody to come to our lake and hire our boats and buy our worms, but when they do come we make it pleasant for 'em and furnish sandwiches at 15 cents apiece and milk at 10 cents a glass."

Too Shocking to Repeat.

The Photographer—I think I have caught your expression perfectly.

Mrs. Grimes—It reminds me rather of my husband's expression when I showed him the picture. Excuse me from repeating it, for it was something dreadful.

Only three per cent. of the total land area of the Southern States is under cultivation.

There are 6742 locks and keys in the Grand Opera House, Paris.

Speaking of autographs, it's the man with a big bank account whose signature is most valuable.

Freight can be carried on trolley cars within the city limits of Detroit, Mich.

A laugh on the face is worth two in the sleeve.

The best part of the Kimberley diamond field covers nine acres only.

More Trouble for the Sultan.

The Aid—Your gracious Majesty, here is a dispatch from Paris.

The Sultan—More plots?

The Aid—Worse than that, mighty sovereign.

The Sultan—Eh, what is it?

The Aid—The officials of our embassy at Paris refuse to perform their duties any longer unless their back salaries are paid.

The Sultan—Ungrateful wretches! What do they mean? Where is their sense of gratitude? Are they working merely for the sordid reward that's in it?

The Aid—I'm afraid that they are to some extent, your Majesty. The secretary of legation says he hasn't had enough cash out of his job to get his shoes shined.

The Sultan—Bishmillah! Let the rogue wear slippers!

The Aid—And how shall I answer the telegram, your Highness?

The Sultan—Tell those fellows that such a lack of confidence in the Commander of the Faithful, if persisted in, will debar them forever from the ineffable delights of the heaven of all true followers of the Prophet.

The Aid—Pardon me, your Majesty, but I took the liberty of suggesting this to them a day or two ago.

The Sultan—And what did the ingrates say?

The Aid—They said, your Majesty, that the old gag wouldn't work.

The Sultan (in a towering rage)—Hully Medina! Old gag! Wow, wow, wow!

And the aid retreats in terror.

What Mabel Said.

Sue—Mabel used that old gun expression when we chided her for chatting with the intoxicated dude.

May—What old gun expression, dear?

Sue—Why, she said she didn't know "it was loaded."

A Restful Function.

"Deaf and dumb trolley parties are the latest."

"What are they?"

"A lot of talkative women ride around town on the street cars all evening, and the one who speaks first pays for the ride and the ice cream."