

The News of the Week.

BY TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

DOMESTIC.

Eight Crow Indians who took part in the late uprising were on the 15th incarcerated at Fort Snelling.
ADVICES of the 15th from St. Augustine, Tex., report the killing of Willis Connor, a noted outlaw, in a fight. Connor was the father of nine sons, eight of whom have been killed during the past five years in fights with officers.
OFFICIALS in New York City on the 15th decided that hereafter the Anarchists would not be allowed to meet and that the carrying of banners or badges or the playing of any music, should they undertake to parade, would not be permitted.
MOORE, BENJAMIN & Co., of Milwaukee, mining stock brokers, failed on the 15th. The firm controlled eight iron-ore mines.
At a meeting of the congregation of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn on the 15th it was voted to extend a call to Rev. Charles Berry, of Wolverhampton, Eng., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Ward Beecher, at a salary of \$10,000 per year.
The twenty-first annual session of the National Grange began at Lansing, Mich., on the 16th, nearly every State in the Union being represented.
A LARGE vein of fine quality of coal was discovered at Cayuga, Ind., on the 16th. It was said on good authority that the new coal fields embraced a territory of ten thousand acres.
FOREST fires were again raging on the 16th in the neighborhood of Hillsboro, Ill., and Gresham and Walshville townships were suffering greatly.
A GARB-FITTERS bomb, with fuse attached, was found on the 16th at the door of an orphan asylum in a suburb of Cincinnati.
The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union met at Nashville, Tenn., on the 16th. An address was delivered by Miss Willard, who urged that the prohibition party should declare as its ultimate aim two amendments to the National constitution, one establishing universal prohibition and the other enfranchising women.
The buildings of the Ziegler Brewing Company at Buffalo, N. Y., were burned on the 16th. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$100,000.
Six men were blown to pieces on the 16th by an explosion in the Hancock Chemical Company's packing-house for dynamite at Ishpeming, Mich. No trace of the men or building was found, such was the force of the shock.
ISAAC SICKLE, wholesaler of laces and velvets at New York, failed on the 16th for \$115,000.
FIRES were raging all over Faulkner County, Ark., on the 16th, burning houses, crops, etc., and the inhabitants were forced to abandon their homes and seek places of safety.
A MOVEMENT was inaugurated in New York City on the 16th to form a society to oppose the Anarchists and Socialists in their endeavor to overthrow the existing order of government.
The testimony of James Whyte on the 16th to the effect that he had been hired by the president of the Lambert & Bishop Fence Company to set fire to the company's mill caused a big sensation at Joliet, Ill.
In a political quarrel on the 16th at Lexington, Ky., Thomas Green, correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, shot and killed Lew Baldwin, of Nicholasville, Ky.
The inquest on the body of Louis Lingg, the Chicago Anarchist, resulted on the 16th in a verdict of death caused by the explosion of a dynamite bomb fired with suicidal intent. How he got possession of the bomb was still a mystery.
The Erie (Pa.) Rubber Company's factory was destroyed by fire on the 16th. Loss, \$100,000.
On the 16th Carroll County, Ind., was suffering from a water famine. The wells, cisterns and streams were all drying up and fires were sweeping the country.
The National Fishery Association, in session on the 16th at New York, adopted resolutions calling for protection against the importation of foreign fish, and for such measures as will secure to American fishermen the same rights in foreign ports that foreign vessels enjoy in our harbors.
A FIRE on the 16th destroyed the buildings of the Cheyenne River Indian agency at Fort Bennett. Loss, \$100,000.
An Italian workman fell nine hundred feet down the Hecla mine shaft at Ishpeming, Mich., on the 17th, and was killed, and three men fell down the shaft in the Anvil mine at Bessemer, Mich., and lost their lives.
JOHANN MOST, the Anarchist, was arrested in New York on the 17th on an indictment for having made an incendiary speech calculated to incite a riot. The prisoner was locked up.
The annual report on the 17th of James W. Hyatt, Treasurer of the United States, shows that the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, were \$371,403,277; ordinary expenditures, \$267,932,179; surplus receipts available for the reduction of the public debt, \$103,471,097. As compared with the previous year the receipt increased \$34,963,559, the expenditure \$25,449,041 and the surplus revenues \$9,514,508. During the year 33,216,831 standard silver dollars were coined.
On the 17th two dynamite bombs were found at St. Joseph, Mo., one having been placed at the entrance to the city hall. The implements were exploded and showed terrific force. The chief of police notified his men to shoot all Anarchists who resisted arrest.
W. F. KEEFER'S woolen mills and Patterson & Nesson's flour mill at Camillus, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on the 17th. Loss, \$100,000.
ROBERT BONNER on the 17th announced his retirement from the New York Ledger. In the future the paper will be conducted by his three sons.
Rev. J. C. KIMBALL, of Hartford, Conn., pastor of a Unitarian church, who compared the Chicago Anarchists with the Saviour, was on the 17th called upon to resign his pulpit.
A FIRE on the 17th at Memphis, Tenn., destroyed the buildings of the Merchant's Cotton Compress and Storage Company

with 13,200 bales of cotton and several compresses. Loss, \$800,000.
The gold ledge recently discovered near Prescott, A. T., was on the 17th said to be the richest ever found in the country. The ledge could be traced for nearly two miles and the quartz rock taken out averaged \$100,000 a ton.
Two MEN were killed and others were fatally injured by the fall of a scaffold at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 17th, and at Syracuse, N. Y., the falling of the walls of a building that was recently burned caused the death of two men.
FORTY buildings in Newvadavilla, Col., were burned on the 17th.
Among the suicides on the 17th were the following: John Reynolds, at Pleasanton, Ia., for fear of arrest; Mrs. H. Hardley, at Nebraska City, Neb., owing to a quarrel with her husband; Mrs. George McPherson, at Des Moines, Ia., cause unknown; and Captain A. H. Mills, at Detroit, Mich., after killing Mrs. Austin Rising, with whom he was infatuated.
TOWNSVILLE, the county seat of Monroe County, Ky., was nearly destroyed on the 17th by a fire set by burglars, who blew open a safe and stole \$12,000. The court-house was burned with all of the county records.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company decided on the 17th to establish for its employees a trust savings fund, in which amounts from five dollars upward may be deposited, and draw four per cent per annum interest.
SIX Mormon elders proselyting at Calera, Ala., were tarred and feathered on the 17th and chased into the woods by indignant citizens, who threatened them with death if they returned.
An incendiary fire on the 17th destroyed the barns of the Burnett House at Lima, O., and property to the value of \$10,000 was destroyed, including six horses.
EXTENSIVE forest fires were raging on the 17th near Alton, Ill., and prairie fires were causing great damage to farms in the vicinity of Vandalia.
The steamer Arizona was burned to the water's edge at Marquette, Mich., on the 17th. Loss, \$100,000. Her crew was saved.
FOURTEEN men were badly burned at Philadelphia on the 17th by an explosion of gasoline.
BRYAN CALLAGHAN, mayor of San Antonio, Tex., was indicted on the 17th for throwing stale eggs at the speakers in a prohibition meeting.
An entire business block was burned out at Decatur, Ala., on the 17th. Loss, \$100,000.
On the 17th Dillard and Anna Bruina, two paupers living in Indianapolis, Ind., received notice of a legacy of \$1,000,000. The property was bequeathed them by Thomas Andrews, of Pennsylvania, the adopted father of Mrs. Bruina.
A LARGE number of the striking shoemakers at Philadelphia returned to work on the 17th in defiance of an order issued by the district assembly of the Knights of Labor to which they belong.
The extreme drought prevailing for some time throughout Platt County, Ill., had on the 17th become serious. Farmers had for months been compelled to haul water for their stock.
AUGUST RANCKERT, a wealthy German farmer, living near Himrod's, N. Y., committed suicide on the 17th by an arrangement so that when he jumped from a chair with a rope about his neck a gun was discharged at his side, blowing his heart away.
In Lancaster, S. C., two negroes were on the 17th given fifty lashes on the bare back for robbing a store.
The Cincinnati Southern railway shops at Ludlow, Ky., were destroyed by fire on the 17th. Loss, \$175,000.
Boston advices of the 18th say that in a battle with a whale off the coast of Maine three of the fishing crew were killed.
In the vicinity of Hope, Ark., and in the hills and bottoms of the Red and Sulphur rivers forest fires were raging on the 18th. Many farm-houses and out-buildings had been destroyed, and numbers of hogs and cattle had been burned to death. At Little Rock the smoke was almost suffocating, and unless rain speedily fell the losses throughout the State would be very heavy.
DURING the current year seventeen whaling vessels owned in the Gloucester (Mass.) district have been lost, with 158 men, 127 of whom leave widows and fatherless children.
KILMAN C. JUSTICE was hanged at Hyawasee, Ga., on the 18th for the murder of James B. Goddard.
It was reported at Fort Worth, Tex., on the 18th that Indians were burning the Oklahoma country. It was believed to be an uprising against the "boomers."
The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, the Strawn & Indiana State Line railroad and the Chicago, Danville & St. Louis railroad were consolidated on the 18th under the name of the former company.
NEARLY complete returns of the vote on the proposed dependent pension bill, received at G. A. R. headquarters at Minneapolis on the 18th, indicated that the veterans were practically unanimous in favor of the measure.
THERE were 205 business failures in the United States during the seven days ended on the 18th, against 105 the previous seven days.
Just before noon on the 18th an avalanche weighing three tons fell in the street in front of the Merchants' National Bank at Amsterdam, N. Y., creating the greatest excitement. A deep indentation was made by the visitor from on high, in whose mass experts had found traces of iron, nickel, aluminum and other metals.
At the National convention of the W. C. T. U. at Nashville, Tenn., on the 18th Miss Frances E. Willard was re-elected president, the old board being honored in like manner.
A GENUINE dynamite bomb was found on the 18th at the door of the local department of the Columbus (O.) State Journal. A match was so arranged that if any one stepped on it the fuse would take fire and explode the dread implement.
WILLIAM SHOWERS, a man seventy years of age, who is confined in the jail at Lebanon, Pa., on a charge of having murdered his two grandchildren, confessed the crime on the 18th. He killed the children to rid himself of the care of supporting them.
DUNN & Co.'s agency in New York on the 18th reported business generally active throughout the country.
MRS. JOHN REEDY, wife of a farmer living near Clyde, Kan., set fire to herself early on the morning of the 18th, and was burned to death. No cause was known for the deed.
The Supreme Court of New York on the 18th refused to admit Hong Yan Chang, a

young Chinaman, to the bar on the ground that he is not a citizen. He had previously been refused naturalization because he was a Chinese subject.
One of the big coal companies of Pennsylvania reported on the 18th that the demand for coal was so great that it was impossible to accumulate stock, though the mines were producing twenty-five thousand tons per day.
PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.
SENATOR JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, was married at Philadelphia on the 15th to Miss Edith Horner, one of the head nurses at the Blockley hospital in that city. A large number of distinguished guests were present at the ceremony.
DR. H. T. HELMBOLD, the once-famous "patent-medicine king," was arrested in New York on the 15th helplessly intoxicated, and, at the request of his son, was sent to the Bellevue hospital.
LAND-COMMISSIONER SPARKS on the 15th handed in his resignation to the President in consequence of the very severe letter he received from Secretary Lamar a few days ago. He says that the Secretary has sought to create the impression that the issue between them was one of authority alone, while as a matter of fact it was strictly one of law.
MRS. SARAH GOWDY, who was General Grant's nurse in infancy, died at Portsmouth, O., on the 15th, in the eightieth year of her age.
The President on the 16th accepted the resignation of Land Commissioner Sparks.
The next House of Representatives will consist of 168 Democrats, 153 Republicans and 4 Independents.
The United Labor party organized on the 16th at Kansas City for the State of Missouri. All the delegates supported Henry George for President and James C. McGuire, of California, for Vice-President in 1888.
A MONUMENT to the memory of John G. Breckinridge was unveiled on the 16th at Lexington, Ky.
REV. DR. JAMES W. SAUL, vice-president of the Universal Peace Union, died on the 16th at Philadelphia, aged eighty years.
JOHN J. BRISLIN, the well-known Irish patriot, died at his home in New York on the 16th of disease of the liver.
MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY and other ladies interested in the work, are organizing woman suffrage clubs in Indiana. An enthusiastic meeting was held at Wabash on the 16th.
FOREIGN.
The house of Inspector Anderson, at Orangeville, Ont., was wrecked by dynamite on the 15th. Anderson's enforcement of the prohibition law was supposed to have prompted the outrage.
TELEGRAMS received in London on the 15th stated that on October 7 Henry M. Stanley was only four hundred miles from Emin Pasha.
The Governments of England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Denmark arrived at an agreement on the 16th to stop the traffic in liquor among the fishermen of the North sea.
ADVICES of the 16th say that a Chinese steamer, the Wah-Yung, had been destroyed by fire in the Canton river, and four hundred of her passengers lost their lives.
FOURTEEN persons were killed on the 16th by an explosion in a coal mine at Spiesman, Germany.
The Central Bank of Canada, at Toronto, closed its doors on the 16th.
In his speech at the opening of the Italian Parliament on the 16th King Humbert said that all his efforts would aim at the preservation of peace and that the other great powers had the same object in view.
LATER NEWS.
The Dutch steamer W. A. Schotten, en route from Rotterdam, Holland, for New York, was sunk by a collision with the steamer Rosa Mary at eleven o'clock on the night of the 19th ten miles off Dover, and over one hundred of the persons on board were drowned.
PHENOMINAL darkness fell at noon on the 19th over portions of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, the obscuration being denser than a total eclipse.
The main building of P. T. Barnum's show, at Bridgeport, Conn., was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 20th, and three elephants, all the trick ponies and ring animals perished in the flames. Loss, \$700,000; insurance, \$100,000.
ALL the members of the French Cabinet resigned on the 19th.
At twenty-six leading clearing-houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 19th aggregated \$1,178,294,638, against \$983,459,083 the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of 1886 the increase amounts to 7.8 per cent.
A FIRE on the 20th at York, Neb., destroyed seven stores, including Union and Masonic blocks. Loss, \$100,000.
The livery-stable of S. B. Miller, in Chicago, was destroyed by fire on the 19th, and twenty-five horses were burned to death.
The mining town of Granby, Newton County, Mo., was completely destroyed by fire on the 19th. Over one hundred houses were burned.
ADVICES of the 20th say that in the recent raids upon the nihilists in the leading towns of Russia 180 persons were arrested. Nine officers under arrest had committed suicide.
A WRECK on the Cairo & Vincennes road on the 20th near Vienna, Ill., caused the death of four trainmen.
FULL returns on the 19th of the recent election for members of the Legislature in Virginia show that the complexion of the new body will be as follows: Senate—Democrats, 26; Republicans, 14. House—Democrats, 61; Republicans, 39; Independent, 1. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 34.
The village of Lacon, Warren County, Ia., was nearly destroyed by fire on the 19th.
A GANG of counterfeiters were arrested on the 19th near Port Huron, Mich., and two expensive plants for making bogus silver dollars were found in their possession.
The burning of two coal-breakers on the 19th caused great excitement in the Pennsylvania coal regions, because it was thought to have been the work of striking miners.
By the explosion of a boiler on the 19th in a saw-mill near Prescott, A. T., six men were killed.
The New York State Anti-Saloon Republican League issued a call on the 19th for a conference to be held at Syracuse on December 15 and 16. They declare in their circular that the late election showed that the liquor interests are inimical to the Republican party, and that the party has nothing to lose by taking a stand against them.

SIoux CITY'S GREAT TRIAL.
Arendorf's Counsel Preparing to Dismiss the Testimony of Harry Leavitt.
SIoux CITY, Ia., Nov. 20.—In the trial of John Arendorf for the murder of Rev. George C. Haddock public interest is sufficient to fill the large court-room well during the weary repetition of evidence, the larger portion of which is a three-fold tale. Seven witnesses were before the court Friday, and some material evidence was reached. The facts in relation to the organization of the saloon-keepers, and the raising of a considerable fund to resist the enforcement of the law were brought out by the testimony of S. Adolshim, an unwilling witness, who was then in the liquor trade.
Jack Ryan, city superintendent of markets, testified to seeing a crowd of saloon men going toward the corner of Fourth and Water streets a few minutes before hearing the fatal shot; he recognized Leavitt, who spoke to him; saw the parties scatter in different directions after the shot was fired; then ran down to see what had occurred; was the first man to reach the wounded minister; dragged him from the ditch in which he was lying and called for assistance. Afterward discovered that the injured man was Rev. Mr. Haddock.
R. I. McAllister, the next witness, boarded at the Columbia House, occupying a room having a window opening on the north side, looking on Fourth street. Went to his room that night at 10:15 o'clock; was preparing for bed when a shot was heard; went to the open window and looked out, and saw men running away from the corner of Fourth and Water streets. Two men ran past the window in the direction of Perry Creek bridge, beyond which the brewery is situated.
Albert Adams, hack-driver, testified to conveying four men in his hack to Greenville in pursuit of Mr. Haddock, who was stated to have gone there in search of evidence to be used in the injunction suit on the morrow. Returning, he took the men to J. P. Murphy, Esq., narrated the incident of the hack being halted while conveying him homeward about 10:17 p. m. The man who spoke was Fred Munchrath, Jr., who excused himself, saying he was looking for another hack.
Harry L. Leavitt was next called, and again related in full the tragic story of the conspiracy to "do up" the preacher, resulting in his murder. Answering a question of States-Attorney Marsh, the witness said his name is Herman Levy, the name Harry L. Leavitt being assumed as more fitting to his business as an actor and manager.
SIoux CITY, Ia., Nov. 21.—Harry Leavitt proved almost drawing a card Saturday as at the last trial of Arendorf, though his evidence did not materially differ from that given previously. All day long the court-house was thronged. His cross-examination, which was thorough and exacting, began at the opening hour and only terminated with the adjournment of court. The defense laid its foundation for impeaching his evidence. In doing so it was particularly noticeable that they also sought something to establish the fact that the crowd that went to the Columbia House corner the night of August 3, 1886, did not contemplate severe personal injury to Rev. Haddock; that they had arranged no plan, but leisurely walked west from Junk's saloon until they met the minister; that one of their number was assaulted by Haddock, who struck him upon the head and shoulder with the iron that the minister had fashioned into a billy, and which was found not far from his remains. The purpose of this was apparently to modify the action of the jury in case a verdict of guilty is reached. The State lawyers evidently do not care as to the impeachment of the direct testimony, relying for their strength upon corroborative evidence.
Leavitt has acknowledged that he had been promised immunity by the Governor in case he told the truth. The defense will endeavor to show that he is conveniently located near the Canadian line so that he can leave this country if necessary. This week promises some very material, though not sensational, developments.
ROUVIER'S DOWNFALL.
Serious Cabinet Crisis in France—The Toting Ministry Hurlled from Power on a Question of Domestic Policy.
PARIS, Nov. 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies Saturday the Ministry was defeated on a motion to postpone debate on its domestic policy by a vote of 328 to 242. Prime Minister Rouvier immediately announced that the members of the Cabinet would resign and their resignations were subsequently presented to and accepted by the President. Speaking of the clamors for his own resignation, President Grevy says that if it should occur at the present time it would establish a mischievous precedent, because it would bind his successors to resign whenever public opinion should happen to be against them. This statement is received with astonishment and indignation, and creates alarm over the possibility of a conflict between the President and the Parliament, the end of which no man can foresee.
There is a universal desire for a new departure in France. People are out of patience with the present regime, and manifest a dangerous disposition to clear every thing out. In the Chamber urgent demands are made for the impeachment, deposition and resignation of the President of the Republic. President Grevy still believes his son-in-law innocent and looks upon him as a victim of political and popular passion. In his obstinacy he may refuse to obey the Chamber. Then the crisis would become a revolution.
Crushed to Death.
NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—A horrible elevator accident occurred in an apartment-house Friday. A wire grating forming one side of the car was left open through the carelessness of the elevator boy, and a Mrs. Egan, who was sitting near the opening, had her dress caught in the shaft. The unfortunate woman was drawn toward the edge of the car, and as it passed a large open place in the shaft she fell out and was crushed to death.
A New Northwestern League.
GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 21.—Delegations from Menasha, Oconto, Marinette and Green Bay met in this city at the American House and organized an amateur Northwestern base-ball league. A schedule of games was mapped out and a committee appointed to draw the constitution and by-laws. Kaukauna and Oshkosh are expected to join the league.

NATIONAL FINANCES.
Annual Report of United States Treasurer Hyatt, Showing the Operations of the Department for the Past Year—An Increase in All Items of Revenue—The Government's Liabilities.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The annual report of Mr. James W. Hyatt, Treasurer of the United States, shows that the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, were \$371,403,277, and the ordinary expenditures \$267,932,179, the surplus receipts available for the reduction of the public debt being \$103,471,097. As compared with the previous year the receipts increased \$34,963,559, the expenditures \$25,449,041, and the surplus revenues \$9,514,508. There was an increase in every item of revenue, the largest being in the receipts from customs. The largest increase in the expenditures was on account of Indians and pensions, and the largest decrease on account of interest of the public debt. The receipts of the Post-Office Department amounted to \$54,752,347, and the expenditures to \$55,643,835. The revenues, exclusive of deficiency appropriations, increased \$3,500,495, and the expenditures \$2,904,249. The amount drawn from the Treasury to make good the deficiencies in the postal revenue was \$6,969,138, as against \$8,714,422 in 1886.
The operations of the year involved the redemption of \$127,911,950 in United States bonds, of which \$47,894,200 was on account of the sinking fund, the issue of nearly 600,000 drafts and checks, the redemption of upwards of \$193,000,000 in United States paper currency and National bank notes, and the handling of \$192,000,000 in United States bonds deposited or withdrawn by National banks.
Statements of the assets and liabilities of the Treasury are given for the close of the fiscal year, for September 30 and October 31, 1887, in comparison with the same days last year. The total assets at the end of this period, exclusive of certificates and other obligations held as cash, were \$319,190,965, and the total liabilities \$262,432,280.
The statement of United States notes outstanding shows that between June 30, 1884, and September 30, 1887, the circulation of one and two dollar notes ran down from \$51,500,000 to \$15,400,000. This decrease has been made up by changes in other denominations, the volume of five, ten and twenty increasing about \$43,000,000. The shipments of legal tenders and silver certificates of small denominations, together with the increase in the circulation of silver coins, during the fifteen months ended September 30, amounted to upwards of \$149,000,000, while in addition several million dollars in small gold coins have been drawn into circulation.
Under the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, certificates of deposit amounting to \$94,900,000 were issued during the fiscal year for United States notes lodged in the Treasury. The redemptions in the same period were \$43,990,000. There remained outstanding June 30 only \$9,020,000, which is the least amount shown at the end of any fiscal year since the issue began. The Treasury attributes the limited use of these certificates at this time to the change in bank reserves from notes to coin, and the demand for currency caused by business activity.
There were no gold certificates issued during the year. The redemption amounted to \$9,687,428. Of the total of \$1,173,394,880 issued from November, 1865, there were outstanding at the close of the year \$121,486,817, of which \$30,261,380 were in the Treasury and \$91,225,437 in circulation. The holdings of the Treasury increased nearly \$25,000,000 in the year. The amount outstanding October 31 was \$132,542,931, of which the Treasury held \$32,858,158.
The silver certificates outstanding at the close of the fiscal year amounted to \$145,643,150, an increase of nearly \$30,000,000 in twelve months. The amount in the Treasury fell off in the same period from nearly \$28,000,000 to \$3,425,144, while the increase in the actual circulation was a little more than \$54,000,000. This increase is due in part to the demand for small notes arising from the discontinuance of the issue of 16-1 tender ones and twos. There were put out during the year \$14,156,000 in one dollar certificates, \$8,076,000 in twos and \$7,760,000 in fives.
The Treasurer believes that nearly all of the trade dollars have been redeemed.
The coinage of standard silver dollars for the fiscal year was \$33,216,831, an increase of \$3,377,926 over 1886. On October 31 the Treasury held \$214,175,532 and there were \$62,540,625 in circulation.
Between June 30, 1886, and October 31, 1887, the fractional silver coin in the Treasury decreased from \$28,904,618 to \$24,468,135, and the minor coin from \$377,814 to \$51,400. The one and five cent pieces on hand are not more than sufficient for payments over the counter.
The Treasurer calls attention to the rapid decrease in the redemptions of fractional currency, and shows by comparison with other paper issues that a larger amount than has been estimated has probably been lost or destroyed. The amount outstanding June 30 as shown by the books, was \$15,322,902, while the redemptions for the year were only \$7,123.
The Treasurer renews the recommendations of his predecessors that all of the postal revenues be deposited in the Treasury and be disbursed on the warrants of the Secretary, and that the payment of Speaker's certificates of salaries and mileage of members of Congress be devolved upon a disbursing officer.
Between the end of the fiscal year and October 31 the number of depository banks was increased from 200 to 220. At the latter date the Treasury had \$20,000,000 of the market value of \$41,048,326 on deposit with these institutions, an increase of over \$9,000,000 in the market value of bonds held, and of a little more than \$8,000,000 in money secured for the period. The receipts of public funds by the banks during the year were \$128,482,769, making the aggregate from the beginning of the system little short of \$4,500,000. There was a decrease of \$84,018,100 during the year in bonds held to secure the circulation of National banks, leaving on deposit \$191,966,700, against which there was outstanding \$166,625,653 in National bank notes.