

THE RELIC OF SAINT ANNA.

THOUSANDS CROWD INTO THE CHURCH OF ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

Three Miracles Reported by Mr. O'Reilly to Have Occurred in New York Through the Influence of the Precious Bit of Bone, and Pilgrims Come from Philadelphia to Kiss the Box that Contains It.

Mr. Marquis has consented to stay in New York two days longer than he announced, and to let the relic of St. Anna be exposed in the little Church of St. Jean Baptiste, in East Seventh street, Wednesday noon.

Mr. Marquis is a man of great fixedness of purpose. Father Trezure was almost persuaded that his pleadings were in vain.

Yesterday saw scenes in and around that little Church of St. Jean Baptiste, which are unrecorded in this country.

Early yesterday morning the crowd began to gather, and when mass began the church was so full that the pews were crowded.

After the sermon the relic was exposed, and until 10 o'clock the glass cover was pressed by the edge of the channel could lift it.

DEATHS.—At his residence, 244 West 22d st., on Sunday, May 7, 1902, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Mary E. Ryan, nee Ryan, nee Ryan, nee Ryan.

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THE REV. DR. NEWTON ILL.

Unable to Sail for Europe on Saturday, as He Had Planned to Do.

The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, was not well enough to sail on Saturday by the steamer Werra for Europe, as he had intended.

Dr. Newton has always been a sufferer from some prostration, and in December he had a bad attack of the grip and went to Bermuda for his health.

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THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Our citizens have become so accustomed to an overflowing national treasury that they scarcely think of an opposite state of things as possible.

Great Britain, finds in a surplus of a million of pounds or so of annual revenue over annual expenditures matter for exultant self-congratulation.

Germany, Austria, and Russia barely manage to make both ends meet, while France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, regularly face deficits more or less considerable.

Italy, particularly, is just now in a financial straits in which her statements are so large that her reductions must be made in her military and naval establishments from the absolute impossibility of raising enough money to pay for them on their present footing.

Our Government, on the contrary, has, for the past twenty years, enjoyed the luxury of a surplus income so large that it has been difficult to dispose of it.

We have paid all our ordinary expenses, reduced hundreds of millions of our war debt in advance of its maturity, and scattered other hundreds of millions in river and harbor improvements, in the payment of pensions and arrears of pensions, and in the liquidation of all sorts of claims, which, under other circumstances, would not have been considered.

So oppressive became this plethora of national revenue that we were lately driven to deplete it by a revision of the tariff, which lopped off millions in duties on raw sugar, and caused many manufacturers to lobby to a prohibitory point.

The remedy has been rather over efficient, and, during the last ten months, the customs have fallen to \$150,000,000, against \$195,000,000 for the corresponding ten months of the previous fiscal year, so that notwithstanding a slight increase in the revenue, our total receipts have been only \$285,500,000, against total expenditures of \$300,000,000.

This deficiency of \$14,500,000 is, to be sure, not important in itself, and if it showed the full extent of the change in our national financial condition, it might be alarming.

But the fact is that it conveys only a partial idea of the real state of affairs. Not only has the revenue decreased in the ten months mentioned \$45,000,000, but the expenditures have been kept down to meet the decrease by a process of staying off the payment of claims against the Government.

Secretary of the Treasury in his report presented to Congress last December, estimated, for the fiscal year ending with the end of next June, his ordinary requirements at \$400,000,000, of which the proportion to be paid for the ten months just expired is \$327,000,000.

Inasmuch as nothing has happened to diminish this amount legitimately, its reduction to \$300,000,000 in actual fact, as I said, only be effected by putting off payments which will have to be made sooner or later.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Rates and Range of Prices of All Securities Dealt in During the Week Ending May 7, 1902.

UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN \$1,000s).

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN \$1,000s).

FINANCIAL.

Subscription for \$3,000,000 Illinois Central Railroad Co. 4% Gold Bonds of 1950.

Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company. Reorganization.

Deposits of securities under the terms previously advertised will be received by the Central Trust Co. of New York, 100 Wall St., New York, May 10, 1902.

By order of the Committee. G. S. ELLIS, Secretary.

NEW YORK, MAY 9, 1902. To the First Mortgage Bondholders of the ELIZABETHTOWN, LEXINGTON AND BIG SANDY RAILROAD CO.

Parsons to a basis of settlement made between the Company and the Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central R. Co. adopted April 20, 1902, an act of \$3,000,000 4 per cent. Gold Bonds of 1950, payable in gold, on the first day of June and December in each year, was authorized.

To secure these Bonds there will be pledged with the United States Trust Company of New York, 100 Wall St., New York, the entire issue of \$3,000,000 of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Company's Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, payable in gold, Dec. 1st, 1902.

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