

LYNCHED BY MISSOURI MOB

Three Negroes Killed in Reprisal For a Girl's Murder.

SEIZED MUSKETS FROM ARMORY

The Town in the Hands of an Armed Mob—Frenzied Over the Murder of a Girl—Negro Population Fled in All Directions—Their Houses Burned and Riddled With Bullets.

Pierce City, Mo.—For nearly fifteen hours this town of 3000 people has been in the hands of a mob of armed whites, determined to drive every negro from its precincts. In addition to the lynching of William Godley, accused of the wanton murder of Miss Gazelle Wild and the shooting to death of his grandfather, French Godley, the mob cremated Peter Hampton, an aged negro, in his home, set the torch to the houses of five blacks, and with the aid of State militia rifles, stolen from the local company's arsenal, drove dozens of negroes from town.

Reckless firing broke several plate glass windows and a train was fired into. None of the passengers was hurt. The local hardware stores sold out their arms early. The mob was composed of a thousand or more, and no masks were worn. Thirty negro families were driven from their houses.

After noon the excitement died down, the mob gradually dispersing, more from lack of negroes upon whom to wreak their hatred than for any other cause. Every negro has left the town except a few railway porters known to be respectable, but these must also leave.

It is now believed that the man, William Godley, lynched, was not the real culprit. A negro named Stark, under arrest at Tulsa, Ind. Ter., across the border from here, tallied exactly with the description of the assailant. He was held there awaiting identification.

Ebene Barrett, also known as Carter, in a confession while a rope was around his neck, accused Joe Lark, a Frisco railroad porter, of being implicated in the crime, and Lark was arrested at Springfield. Later Lark gave a detailed statement as to his whereabouts Sunday, and he is not believed to be guilty.

Oklahoma City, Okla. Ter.—William Favers, the negro porter who is under arrest here, accused of the murder of Miss Wild at Pierce City, Mo., admits that he was in Pierce City on Sunday, but says he can prove his innocence by five men. He says he was at the station from 10.10, the time when the "bob" train returned from Monnett, until after the finding of the girl's body.

Texas Negro Burned at the Stake. Dallas, Tex.—A. M. Wilder, a negro charged with the murder of Mrs. Caldwell, a Grayson County farmer's wife, was burned at the stake near Red Ranch.

NEW YORK POLICE UNDER FIRE

Three "Tenderloin" Officials Held For Neglect of Duty.

New York City.—As a result of the judicial inquiry being carried on by District Attorney Philbin, Justice Jerome and the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Crime into the conduct of the Police Department, warrants were issued for the arrest of Wardman Glennon, Wardman Dwyer and Sergeant Shields. All three were connected with the West Thirtieth street tenderloin police station, and Shields was acting captain while Captain Flood was on his vacation this summer.

The warrants charge neglect of duty. Glennon and Dwyer were served with warrants. Sergeant Shields, hearing that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, surrendered himself to Justice Jerome, the warrants being signed by that Magistrate. Sergeant Shields told the reporter that he had done his duty as a police officer, and that if a warrant was out for his arrest it was an outrage.

The three police officers were quickly arraigned before Justice Jerome, who held Glennon in the sum of \$3000, and the others in \$2000 each security being at once furnished.

EUROPE NEEDS AMERICAN WHEAT.

Shortage of 268,000,000 Bushels to Be Made Up in the United States.

London.—The Mark Lane Express, in summing up the crop situation, says:

The best authorities estimate the wheat crop of the United Kingdom at 55,000,000 bushels; that of France at 200,000,000 bushels; and the crops of Belgium and Holland at 40,000,000 bushels, a total of 395,000,000 bushels for the great wheat importing area of Northwestern Europe, which needs 664,000,000 bushels.

America, with home wants not exceeding 400,000,000 bushels, has 675,000,000 bushels, and is, therefore, able to deal with the deficit single-handed.

Accused of Counterfeiting.

Secret Service agents have arrested three men at San Francisco, Cal., on the charge of passing notes printed from the stolen plates of the defunct State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J. They are Frank J. Perry, Wm. Hogan and E. W. Smith. Perry gave the information on which Hogan and Smith were taken.

Most Elastic Charter in Existence.

Publication of recently passed special acts by Legislatures at Bridgeport, Conn., reveals the fact that the International Power Company has been granted a charter to do everything lawful anywhere in the world. The capital stock is \$5,000,000 with authority to increase it to \$25,000,000.

Boys Stoned Companion to Death.

Four Kokono, Ind., boys, all under ten years old, are under arrest for stoning a companion to death.

The Corn Crop Shortage.

There is a growing belief that the shortage in the corn crop, though serious, will not be as large as indicated by recent reports, and that its unfavorable business effects will be greatly modified by big wheat and coarse forage crops, by higher corn prices and by the improved financial condition in which several years of prosperity have left the farmers of the West.

Austria and Mexico Friendly.

Austria and Mexico have resumed diplomatic relations after twenty-one years.

RUPTURE WITH THE PORTE

The French Ambassador Breaks Off Diplomatic Relations.

M. Constans Accuses the Sultan of Duplicity—Turkish Ambassador Remains in Paris at His Post.

Constantinople, Turkey.—The French Ambassador, M. Constans, has given notice to the Sultan's First Secretary that all diplomatic relations between France and Turkey are broken off, and that the Ambassador has informed his Government to this effect.

M. Constans communicated direct with the Sultan because the latest negotiations were transacted with the Sultan personally.

The Ambassador justified his action on the ground that the Sultan broke his direct, personal promise, given to M. Constans, at an audience in the Yildiz Palace, regarding the purchase of the quays and the settlement of the disputed French claims. The Foreign Minister also gave formal assurance that the agreement would be carried out, so in view of this double breach of faith, M. Constans holds that it is impossible for France to continue diplomatic relations with Turkey.



SULTAN OF TURKEY. (The French Ambassador accuses him of duplicity in diplomatic negotiations.)

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FRENCH STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Abdul Hamid Accused of Duplicity in Dealing With M. Constans.

Paris, France.—A high official of the Foreign Office said that the exact situation at Constantinople is as follows:

"The Sultan, at the last audience which he granted to M. Constans, the French Ambassador, agreed to send the latter the same or on the following day a document giving complete satisfaction to France regarding the claims of French citizens in the matter of the quays, in accordance with the terms arranged between the Sultan and M. Constans verbally. Instead of doing this the Sultan sent M. Constans a document in which the terms differed essentially from those arranged at the audience. Thereupon M. Constans declined to negotiate any further or to hold other communications with the Porte, and referred the matter to the French Foreign Office. As the matter stands relations between M. Constans and the Porte are broken off, but France and Turkey are still in diplomatic relations through the Turkish Ambassador at Paris.

"If the Sultan does not keep the promises which he made at the last audience," continued the official, "we shall have to recall M. Constans and send the Turkish Ambassador his passports."

Replying to a question, the Foreign Office official said:

"No naval action on the part of France has yet been decided on. The stories in the papers to the effect that French warships are under orders to be in readiness to proceed to the Bosphorus have no foundation in fact. Such a measure might, of course, become necessary, but that eventually has not yet been considered by the French Government."

Opinion in Washington.

Washington, D. C.—The Franco-Turkish differences regarding the warfrage concession are not regarded here as even remotely threatening. War, M. Constans, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, has taken a step similar to that of Andrew D. White when Minister to Berlin during the disputes with Bismarck concerning the German claim to require military service from Germans naturalized as American citizens.

A PHYSICIAN'S SACRIFICE.

Dr. Knapp, of St. Louis, to Shut Himself Up With a Leprosy.

St. Louis, Mo.—Dr. Louis Knapp, aged forty, a practicing physician of this city, has given up his wife and four children and will isolate himself from the world. He is to nurse Doug Gong, a Chinese leper, who was found here two weeks ago. The doctor, who is a graduate of a Detroit medical college, has taken final leave of his family.

Dr. Knapp and his patient will live in a three-room frame house now being built by the city authorities at quarantine until necessary for his service shall have ended. Dr. Knapp will take his library to quarantine and will devote the greater part of his time to the study of leprosy. There were five other applicants for the position.

Drowned in Lake Erie Grib.

Five men were killed in the Waterworks Grib No. 3, five miles out in Lake Erie at Cleveland, Ohio. Mayor Tom L. Johnson has ordered all construction work on the tunnel stopped until every safeguard shall be provided for the protection of the men.

Destructive Fire in West Indies.

A great fire destroyed 500 houses and some of the public buildings of Grand Bourg, the chief town of the island of Marie Galante, French West Indies.

Newsy Cleanings

Trade is reopening at Johannesburg, South Africa.

Only six per cent. of the British wounded die in the South African War.

The will of former Senator Everts disposed of a personal estate valued at \$217,900.

The Navy Department has settled 6085 accounts and claims for the year ending June 30, 1901.

Adolph Lewisohn, of New York City, has offered \$1000 toward a prize for the invention of a perfect life saving raft.

STEAMER SUNK BY ICEBERG

Scores Drowned in the Sinking of the Islander Off Douglass Island.

CAPTAIN BLAMED FOR DISASTER

The Vessel Had Sailed From Skagway With 198 Passengers, Many Laden With Klondike Gold—Blow Came Following the Collision—Bodies Blew Up as Ship Went Down—Stories of Survivors

Port Townsend, Wash.—The steamer Islander, the flagship of the Canadian Pacific Navigation fleet, and the largest and fastest passenger steamer on the Victoria-Skagway route, struck an iceberg off Douglass Island, Alaska, at 2 p. m., while on her way south with 198 passengers. The vessel sank within fifteen minutes after striking. Captain Foote, her master, and sixty-seven others, including passengers and members of the crew, were drowned. To add to the horror of the terrible disaster her boilers exploded as she went down, causing the death of many of those who were struggling in the water.

It is estimated that about \$275,000 in gold dust sank with the steamer. Of this amount \$100,000 was carried by passengers. Two packages containing \$10,000 were left in the purser's safe, the balance in his possession being returned to passengers before the steamer sank.

It is known that sixty-seven lives were lost. Among those known to have perished were:

Dr. John Duncan, of Victoria; Mrs. Ross, wife of the Governor of Yukon Territory, her child and nurse; E. Mills, Mr. Bell, of Victoria; Mrs. John Nickerson, of Victoria; Andrew Keating, of Los Angeles, and his two sons, Arthur, aged twenty-three, and Julius, aged twenty; J. A. Betham, of Vancouver; Mrs. J. L. Wilcox, of Seattle; J. M. Douglas, of Kelly, Douglas & Co., Vancouver; Mrs. Phillips, wife of Dr. Phillips, of Seattle, and child.

The members of the crew lost are: H. R. Foote, leaves wife and family; Horace Smith, second steward; S. J. Pitts, cook; A. Burkholder, officer; Victoria; A. Burk, fireman; J. Porter, coal passer; A. Moran, coal passer; Kendall, saloon watchman; Joe Beard, second pantryman; two waiters; Geo. Miles, barber, Victoria; Mrs. Lawson, Victoria; V. Law, M. P. Jacks.

The Islander was a twin-screw steamer, 240 feet long, forty-two feet beam, and 14.8 feet hold, and possessed great speed. She had accommodations for several hundred passengers and had a large freight capacity. She was built at Glasgow and cost over \$200,000.

The disaster occurred while the steamer was proceeding out of the Lynn Canal. Most of the passengers and the members of the crew were in bed at the time. The majority succeeded in reaching the deck, and boats were quickly manned, but a large number went down in their staterooms.

According to the accounts of some of the officers and the passengers it would seem that the great loss of life might have been in a measure averted by prompt action on the part of Captain Foote, who is said to have failed to appreciate the gravity of the disaster in time.

Pilot La Blanc, who had charge of the steamer when the collision occurred, says that after the vessel struck he stopped the engines, and told the captain that he had better hold for the beach. The captain, however, thought they would be able to run a short distance further down, when the shore was so precipitous.

Pilot La Blanc also said many of the passengers acted badly, attempting to jump into the boats before they had been launched. Had it not been for this crowding and rushing he thinks most would have been saved. He says the iceberg was not visible when the steamer struck, and must have been level with the water.

The lifeboats and rafts were hurriedly launched, and as many passengers as could do so got into them. The boats had considerable difficulty in making the shore, on account of the heavy fog which prevailed. When they did so a party, headed by Chief Engineer Brownlee, at once started out for Treadwell, the nearest town, about twenty-five miles distant.

The Treadwell steamers Lucy and Jennie, and the Yukon steamer Flossie were immediately dispatched to the scene of the wreck.

The scenes which followed the collision can best be given in the words of some of the passengers of the wrecked steamer, who tell of their thrilling experiences during the disaster.

F. G. Hinde-Bowker, of London, England, was one of the passengers. He said:

"I was in my cabin when the collision occurred. I got up, went out, and saw the steamer sinking at the bow. I woke my partner, Mr. Maghlin, and we dressed. I went on the upper deck, followed by my partner. The boats were gone. Only the stern was now out of the water. I saw a rafter over the side with eight or ten persons on it. I slid down the rope onto the raft. When the steamer sank the raft with all on board was carried under water by the suction."

"I held on, and when the raft came up only two of us were left. We halted three men, one a Chinaman, who were swimming and got them aboard. By this time the steamer had sunk entirely out of sight. Many people hung on to the raft at different times, but it was not airtight and we had much difficulty in keeping afloat."

Workmen Find \$4000.

An iron chest, containing \$4000 in Spanish coins, was found while excavating in the Hennepin canal near Sterling, Ill. There were a large number of coins bearing the date of 1693, and others of an earlier date.

Buried Horse in a Coffin.

A horse thirty-nine years old has just been buried in a handsome coffin in Louisiana City, Va. When the animal was twelve years old the owner, Captain Frank Jordan, died, leaving funds for its care and burial.

Sporting Brevities.

"Dan" Reed, '98, has been engaged as one of Cornell's football coaches for this year.

Floyd McFarland, the well-known handcar rider, expects to sail for Australia soon.

New world's figures from one to ten miles have been made by a motor tandem at Buffalo, N. Y.

Grouse shooting reports in Great Britain say the season has opened with better prospects than for many years past.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Columbia Minister called at the State Department and gave and received assurances regarding the state of affairs on the Isthmus of Panama.

Edward V. Shepard, chief clerk in the Patent Office, was dismissed because of irregularities in his office.

Twelve farms are reported in Alaska by the Census Bureau in a bulletin.

Secretary Hay went to Canton to see President McKinley about the South and Central American troubles.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, declared that this country must not permit any European intervention in the Colombia-Venezuela difficulty.

Rear-Admiral Schley arrived in Washington to confer with his counsel, who will insist that Rear-Admiral Sampson appear before the Board of Inquiry.

Secretary Hay returned to the State Department after an absence of several weeks.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Bay rum imported from Porto Rico must pay a distiller spirits tax.

The plan for a school at Tutuila, Samoa, was abandoned for the present because of lack of funds.

It was decided that coffee may go from the United States to Porto Rico free of duty.

Fire destroyed \$200,000 worth of property in the heart of Honolulu, Hawaii.

A fine of \$400 was imposed upon former Postmaster Thompson at Havana, Cuba, who was found guilty of misappropriating postal funds.

DOMESTIC.

The battleship Iowa sailed from San Francisco for Panama.

A trolley car at Chattanooga, Tenn., struck and killed Lewis Meacham, aged 105 years.

Mayor H. T. Duncan, of Lexington, Ky., declared he could not stop gambling there.

Two men were killed and seven wounded by the explosion of a shell at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Because she believed her dog had ceased to love her Dr. Sarah V. Groff, of Cincinnati, Ohio, shot the animal and committed suicide.

It was estimated that 14,000 immigrants have been smuggled through the port of New York in violation of the laws within five years.

A thief secured \$1000 in jewels left by Mrs. J. E. Huston, of Auburn, N. Y., in her berth on a steamer at Skagway.

The new submarine torpedo boat Moccasin was launched at Lewis Nixon's yards, in Elizabethport, N. J.

The pilot boat James Gordon Bennett was run down and sunk by the steamship Alene, of the Hamburg-American Line, off Sandy Hook, and three pilots and a steward perished.

United States Senator Fairbanks was slightly injured in a runaway at Minneapolis, Minn.

Two persons were killed by a trolley car crashing into a carriage at Kansas City, Mo.

John Winters, who robbed the Selby Company at Crockett, Cal., of over \$290,000 in bullion, pleaded guilty.

John T. Hayden, secretary-treasurer and director of Swift & Co., at New York City, is missing and \$20,000 short in his accounts.

The first bale of South Carolina cotton, weighing 523 pounds, reached Charleston, and sold for ten cents a pound.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention nominated a ticket headed by A. J. Montague as candidate for Governor.

Nearly 500 cadets from West Point went into camp within the Pan-American Exposition grounds at Buffalo, N. Y.

President McKinley was formally notified at Canton, Ohio, that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is to be held in St. Louis. He will issue a proclamation inviting the nations to participate.

The sheriff with a shotgun drove from the jail at Tusculoo, Ala., a mob that had entered intending to lynch two negroes.

A Chicago man fasted thirty-one days and said it cured him of rheumatism.

James Sanderson and his wife were found dead in their house at Heaths, Ill., and are believed to have been murdered.

FOREIGN.

The cruiser Varing, built in Philadelphia, will join the Russian Pacific squadron.

Several newspapers in Russia expressed their approval of a commercial alliance between Russia and America against the proposed German tariff.

Stocks in England showed firmness, owing to the idea that the war in South Africa is drawing to an end.

Bulgaria called upon Turkey to withdraw two companies of Ottoman troops from disputed frontier territory within a specified time.

The United States were warned by the Berlin Telegraph that President Castro may be the rock over which the Monroe doctrine will be wrecked.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York landed at Cape Town, South Africa, and were greeted with enthusiasm.

London organized a crusade against vice, with many prominent backers among both clergy and laity.

President Castro, in a statement held the Government of Colombia responsible for the alleged invasion into Venezuela.

Mr. Kruger appealed to the Irish as "brothers in oppression" to continue supporting the Boer cause.

Famine is declared to be imminent in a large part of the best crop growing districts of Russia, owing to insufficient harvests.

The German press criticized Count Von Walderssee sharply for his ineffectual references to other nations in a speech at Hanover.

By a co-operative plan 2,000,000 Londoners are to be supplied with daily dinners at twopence each.

The Turkish Government agreed to raise a loan wherewith to settle the claims of the French quays company. The British Parliament was prorogued, the King's speech being read to both houses at Westminster.

SITUATION IN PHILIPPINES

General MacArthur Says Conditions in the Islands Are Favorable.

Force, However, is Needed to Suppress Bandits Who Prey on Americans and the Natives.

San Francisco, Cal.—After an absence of more than three years Major-General Arthur MacArthur, former Governor of the Philippines, returned to the United States on the transport Sheridan. But for a slight loss of flesh General MacArthur looks the same as when he left this city three years ago. He had no serious sickness during his stay in the Philippines, and boasts that he was able to perform his regular duties every day of the whole time.

After staying here several days awaiting orders General MacArthur expected to go to Washington to meet the President and Secretary Root, with whom he will confer in regard to the situation in the Philippines. On that subject he talked freely, saying:

"A very satisfactory condition now exists in the islands—not perfect, of course, but such that it is very gratifying to both military and civil officers. The insurrection is almost entirely extinguished. A few groups of armed insurgents are still at large and give us some trouble, but they will undoubtedly surrender in a short time. The campaigning is practically confined to scouting and an occasional movement in force against some large party. These movements generally result in the surrender of the natives, with their rifles. Each movement has the effect of bringing in more natives, who through fear have kept away. The natives have now learned that to surrender does not mean death, torture, or other punishment, but the securing of larger liberties and freedom. I am well satisfied with the conditions."

"The civil administration went into office on July 4 with impressive ceremonies. I see no reason why the Government of the Philippines should not be entirely successful. The change was a welcome one to army officials, to whom the civil tasks were hard and tedious, although no one shirked his duty. The two departments are well set apart.

"Conditions in the provinces are much improved. There is a great deal of freedom of movement throughout Northern Luzon, where insurrection has been dead for some time. We have had no trouble at that end for so long that it has ceased to worry us. I cannot say that it is entirely safe for individuals as yet, for there is a large criminal class among the natives. Members of this class wander about committing depredations on both Americans and natives. The latter suffer the most from the marauders. But these criminals are not insurgents and have no connection with them. The insurgent leaders repudiate the marauders' actions.

"The situation in regard to the robber class argues a question of importance, but it is being very satisfactorily worked out and solved by the natives themselves. They seek insurance, that they may make measures against the criminals, and native constables are doing the work of dispersing them. There is every reason to suppose that within a short time the whole archipelago will be safe to travel through. Many parts are safer to-day than they have ever been before.

"The whole country has been torn and wrecked by war. Before we went there the last vestige of authority was lost, and the people had relapsed into a condition bordering on barbarism. Society had been disorganized and freedom had given way to tyranny. The best conditions now exist in the provinces of Northern Luzon, where the whole territory is pacified, but not tranquilized. It is a good deal like the ocean after a storm. The worst is over, but the surface is still swelling and heaving.

"The Civil Commission was about to put in force some excellent reforms for the municipal government of the City of Manila when I left. The city is in fine condition. Its business is enormous and growing."

MOSQUITOES CAUSED HER DEATH.

Woman Scratched Open an Artery in Trying to Relieve Bites.

Mount Carmel, Conn.—Mosquitoes, indirectly, are responsible for the death of Mrs. Barbara Ellen Leddy. The insects seemed to take delight in attacking her, and she became covered with marks of the ravages of the pests, and the only relief she could find was in scratching vigorously.

Dr. George Joslin received a hurry call to come to her house. In spite of all the haste he could make, she had passed away before he arrived. He found Mrs. Leddy bathed in a pool of blood. Her finger nail had opened an artery in her right leg. Blood gushed forth, and she relatives were unable to stanch the flow before they could get word to Dr. Joslin, who lives a mile from the Leddy household.

New Destroyers Launched.

Three new torpedo boat destroyers for the United States Navy were christened and launched at the shipyards of the Maryland Steel Company at Baltimore, Md. They are the Whipple, Truxtun and Worden. The three new boats are dissimilar in name only, and are the largest vessels of their type belonging to the United States.

Kurds Massacre Many Armenians.

A body of 400 Kurds has been raiding part of Armenia, and has destroyed twelve villages, leaving nothing but smoking ruins. Only the young girls were spared. They were carried off to the harems. All the males were ruthlessly butchered.

A Yellow Fever Experiment in Cuba.

A board of medical officers of the army will experiment in Havana, Cuba, with mosquitoes infected with yellow fever and a serum said to be a cure.

News of the Tollers.

A Carpenters' Union will be formed in Wilmington, Del.

A printers' union has been formed at Herkimer, N. Y.

Two thousand workmen at Asturias, Spain, have gone out on a strike.

The chef and five cooks at the royal palace in Madrid, Spain, have gone on strike.

Eighteen iron foundries out of sixty-five in Chicago have yielded to the striking moulder.

Seventy motormen and conductors in Knoxville, Tenn., have struck for recognition of their union.

HIGH MARK IN PENSIONS

Roll for the Past Year Largest in History of the Bureau.

A Net Gain Over 1900 of 4206—Total Disbursements From July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1901, \$2,763,350,033.

Washington, D. C.—Commissioner Evans has prepared a statement showing the operations in the principal features of the Pension Bureau during the last fiscal year as compared with former years. The statement is prepared for the use of the National Encampment of the G. A. R., which will be held before his annual report is ready.

It shows that the number of pensioners on the rolls June 30 last was 997,735, a net gain of 4206 over last year. The total net loss to the roll during the year was 43,589. The general ledger table shows that the roll for the year just closed is the "high-water mark" in the history of the Pension Bureau, the next highest having been reached in 1898.

The gains to the roll since 1898 were 18,334 widows of the Civil War and 5604 from the Spanish war; total, 23,938.

The total amount paid to pensioners as first payments on the allowance of their claims in 1901 was \$9,934,764, or \$106,238 more than the first payments in 1900. This amount represents the arrears of pensions aggregating 675 claims allowed, to an average of nearly \$1500 each.

The fees paid to attorneys amounted to \$591,245, an increase of almost \$74,000, due to the Spanish war. The amount paid to pensioners under the general law during the year was \$87,857,233, a decrease of \$1,790,253 from the amount paid last year.

The Spanish war pensioners received \$1,175,225, an increase over last year of \$842,