THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY..........JANUARY 1, 1883

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Signal Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, December 31, 1882—8:22 P. M.

Places of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	State of the weather.
Olympia	30.34	[illegible]	N	Light	Clear
Portland	30.32	[illegible]	[illegible]	Light	Clear
Roseburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear
Mendocino	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear
Red Bluff	30.09	[illegible]	N	Light	Clear
Sacramento	30.08	[illegible]	N. E.	Light	Clear
S. Francisco	30.13	[illegible]	N. E.	Brisk	Clear
Visalia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear
Los Angeles	30.12	[illegible]	E	Fresh	Cloudy
San Diego	30.11	[illegible]	N. E.	Light	Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 60; minimum, 37.
River above low-water mark, at 11 A. M., 10 feet.
No change in the past 48 hours.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW.

All who are engaged in the publication of the RECORD-UNION will keep the New Year holiday to-day. There will therefore be no issue of the paper to-morrow morning.

INDEX TO BUSINESS NOTICES.

Names of Business Men Mailing To-Day's Special Edition.

In this number will be found special business notices and advertisements of many of the leading business houses and industries. They may be readily found by the aid of the index hereto appended. An immense special edition of the RECORD-UNION of this day is issued, and will be forwarded throughout the Pacific States and Territories by the firms and houses below named, each one of whom has ordered copies for the purpose of mailing. To the reviews of announcements by these gentlemen we invite careful attention:

[illegible — list of firm names with page and column numbers, from Adams, McNeill & Co. to Zeitler, Charles]

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 120½ for 4s of 1907; 113 for 4½s; 103 for 3s; sterling, $4 81@4 85; silver bars, 108¼.

Silver in London, 50⅞d; consols, 101 15-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 123; 4½s, 115¼.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 87@87½ cents.

There was no meeting of the San Francisco Stock Boards Saturday.

The San Bernardino election contest is still unsettled.

Smith, the murderer of his son, was sentenced at Los Angeles Saturday to the State Prison for life.

Los Angeles was partially illuminated by electric lights Saturday night.

Michael Mooney was hanged in Franklin, Idaho, Friday, for murder.

Snow fell in various localities of the State yesterday.

During the past year 609 dwellings and business buildings have been erected in Salt Lake.

The steamer Chiapas, on her first trip, has been running between Glasgow and Demara.

Fire in Milwaukee; also in Emporia, Ks., Boston, and Bethlehem, Pa.

Great preparations are making in Honolulu for the coronation of King Kalakaua, which occurs February 12th.

A panic occurred at a religious meeting in Brooklyn, N. Y., yesterday, but nothing serious resulted.

[illegible] men employed at the navy yards [illegible].

Miss Josephine Meeker, whose father was tortured to death by the Ute Indians in 1879, died in Washington Saturday.

The reduction of the public debt during December was about $15,000,000.

The Austro-Hungarian Embassador at Paris has committed suicide.

Twenty-one Bedouins, of the party who massacred Professor Palmer and others, have been captured.

The water in the Rhine has risen still further, and in other streams of Germany the flood is subsiding.

Gambetta's physician was called last evening, as a change for the worse had appeared.

The Ford brothers caused a sensation in a Boston theater Saturday night.

Mary Isabella Martin, who poisoned Mrs. Loraine M. Kuger, has been sentenced at Emporia, Ks., to be hanged.

A four-year-old boy shot and killed himself Friday, in Madison, Neb.

Several railroad accidents are reported, without loss of life.

A riot between whites and blacks occurred Saturday at Oconee, Ga., in which several persons were wounded.

During 1882 the coinage at the Philadelphia Mint amounted to $48,309,395.

The new Governor of New York (Cleveland) will be inaugurated in Albany to-day.

The trouble in Indian Territory is over for the present.

D. H. Mitchell, ex-Mayor of Titusville, Pa., is dead.

Vienna is about to imitate Berlin in the convenience of an electric railway, to run from Modling to Bruhl, in the suburbs of that city. The Austrian Ministry has granted a concession to the Southern Railway Company. It will be a single line, two miles in length, the maximum speed to be twelve and one-half miles per hour, and it is to be opened for traffic by July 15, 1883. The carriages are to contain eighteen seats and standing room for a few passengers.

OPPOSITION TO CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It is quite possible that the Civil Service reform bill may be defeated in the House by Democratic votes. The supposition that the Democrats would at the very threshold of their first lease of power consent to forego the spoils, is indeed scarcely tenable. Nothing but a profound conviction that their future depended upon such a sacrifice could induce any party to make it, and it is very questionable whether this conviction has thus far been sufficiently borne in upon the Democratic Bosses. In all previous attempts at Democratic reform the experiment has failed because of the overpowering pressure exercised upon the leaders by the office-seeking crowd behind them. There has indeed been little room for choice between the parties, but no observant critic has ever thought it possible that the Democracy either would or could inaugurate a genuine reform movement. At this moment some of its leaders are shrewd enough to perceive that the party cannot afford to put itself on record as hostile to Civil Service reform, but these farsighted politicians are in the minority, and the strong probability is that they will be unable to maintain their position when the test comes. The Republicans in the House are not at all generally believers in reform of the civil service, but they have had a very rude awakening from their political dreams of late, and no doubt many of them are prepared to swallow any dose, no matter how bitter, if it is calculated to bring their party to the front again.

The Democrats, however, will now be forced to face the situation. For several years past it has been safe enough for them to pretend that they were in favor of reform, because they were not in power themselves, and because they knew that the Republicans were not disposed to do anything. But all that is changed now. They represent the dominant party of the hour, and they must prepare to make a record for that party. The question, therefore, is, what will they do under the circumstances? They may attack Pendleton's bill indirectly, by offering all sorts of amendments to it, by pretending that it does not go far enough, and so forth. But it would not be easy to dodge a vote which will show how they really stand, and we do not think it likely that they will be found voting for the passage of the bill. Of course if it is defeated through Democratic opposition it will give the Republicans a great deal of capital for use in the next Presidential campaign, and it will most certainly prevent the independent element from supporting the Democratic ticket next time. But the truth is that there is danger that the bill may be [illegible] until it is effectually killed, and there can be no doubt that if the opinion of "practical" politicians could be polled, this is the disposition of it they would prefer.

We have always expressed a belief that the successful inauguration of civil service reform could only be possible after a long and tiresome struggle. The fact that the Senate has now passed the Pendleton bill does not induce us to review that opinion at all. It is always in the House that the real strength of the opposition to such measures is developed, and it is there that the fate of this one will be decided. If we could think it possible for the Democrats to accept and submit to so radical a reform as this, we should feel that we had done the party great injustice previously. But we do not think that we have in any way misinterpreted the external signs of Democratic corruption. The Democratic politicians undoubtedly look forward to a "clean sweep" in the Federal offices. They are sanguine enough to think that they will carry the country in 1884, and they do not, therefore, want to put their hands to any measure in the interval which may interfere with the fullest gratification of their office-hunger. That is the plain truth, and there is a great deal of ground for anticipating that the Democratic Congressmen will, if they can possibly avoid it, fall into line behind their antagonists, and help to pass the Pendleton bill.

THE PROSPECTS OF SACRAMENTO.

We present this morning our annual review of the business of Sacramento, and it will be seen at a glance that the figures are most satisfactory. During the past year the business of the city has advanced $5,308,940 over that of 1881. The aggregate for 1882 is $40,701,875, as against $35,392,935 for 1881. We shipped last year 77,922,386 pounds of merchandise, as against 55,895,594 pounds in 1881. Thus it is apparent that there has been an increase of business in the past twelve months amounting to fifteen per cent. over that of the preceding year, and it is very certain that few of the California business centers, if any, can make as favorable a showing. The advantages which Sacramento possesses, and which the RECORD-UNION has continuously and elaborately set forth from year to year in its New Year's issues, are such as to ensure it a steady growth, against which no rivalry can maintain itself. It is true, on the other hand, that the city is in need of some internal improvements, such as a better drainage system, and that it is to the interest of all its citizens to [illegible] these defects in their own interest. But no city can be found which has no difficulties and drawbacks to contend with, and those which are fortunate are not only suffering from evils which it is in the power of its inhabitants to remove or remedy. It is also to be noted that Sacramento has now reached a stage of business development at which progress must become more rapid and extensive than it has hitherto been, and this is proved by the fact that every year now sees the aggregate business growth becomes larger in proportion. We have not only fuller settlement in the State itself to look for, but to the constant addition of new markets to our resources. Every year transportation facilities become greater, and with the increase in the volume of traffic comes a corresponding reduction in the cost of carriage. Every such reduction enlarges the area which our merchants can supply, and if the natural commercial laws which regulate transportation are not interfered with so as to destroy the inherent advantages of shipping centers, the future prosperity of Sacramento may be regarded as thoroughly assured.

A STRANGE BOSTON SCENE.

The Ford Brothers have succeeded in stampeding a Boston audience, though how they came to have a Boston audience requires to be explained. It appears that some roughs among the spectators expressed the opinion that the fraternal assassins were "no good," whereupon, to show that they were so good, they drew their revolvers, and began to point them at the spectators. Thereupon a panic ensued. Men tried to jump out of the windows, and in so much hurry that they carried the sashes with them. Meantime a solitary policeman, who had been attracted by the tumult, appeared upon the scene, collared both the Fords, and was proceeding to drag them off to the station-house, with the business-like remark that they might be the Ford Brothers, "but they could not drink any blood in Boston," when the manager of the show appeared, and promised that they should appear when called upon. It is interesting to observe how swiftly these impudent impostors collapsed when one determined man faced them. They instantly laid aside their swaggering and ferocious air, and began to beg for protection. It is also interesting to note the preposterous timidity, not to say cowardice, of the audience. Here were several hundred men actually running away, and jumping out of windows, to escape from two individuals. It is perfectly safe to say that this would not have happened in a Western audience. If the Ford brothers had undertaken to bully such an assemblage, it would have been their last mundane enterprise. They would not have had to do more than draw their pistols to secure a volley from the audience which would have settled their lecturing tour effectually for them. But they evidently presumed upon the peacefulness of the Boston people, and not without justification. It is because most people are so cowardly that train and stage robberies are possible. No man could rob a car full of passengers if even a few of them possessed any pluck. The Ford brothers, however, are pursuing a course which is very likely to end in their dying "with their boots on," for even in Boston there are no doubt plenty of roughs who are not disposed to be put down by these Missouri outlaws. As to the audience that was thus victimized and stampeded, however, it certainly is not entitled to any sympathy, for it disgraced itself by being where it was.

PORTER AND CONGRESS.

Logan's attack upon the Fitz John Porter bill does not appear to have contained either any new facts or any new presentation of old facts. Logan has one of those awkwardly inelastic intellects which cannot be made to take in new truths. Having at one time convinced himself, on false and invalid evidence, that Porter was guilty, he has ever since been incapable of changing his mind, or what he calls his mind. It is scarcely necessary to say that his authority upon a matter of this kind is comparatively worthless when opposed to Grant's, and when, with characteristic egotism, he posed in the Senate as a man who did his own thinking, it is strange that none of his colleagues thought of remarking that such thinking as he is capable of does not stand in need of assistance. But it is evident that this case is not to be disposed of upon its merits. The blind, stupid and malignant opposition of Logan to the reinstatement of Porter will no doubt influence many Republican Congressmen who allow others to do their thinking for them. In other cases political considerations will be paramount. And probably Porter will have to wait for a Democratic Congress before he can hope to obtain that justice which he undoubtedly deserves, and which is now withheld from him only by the most dishonest defiance and misrepresentation of the actual facts of his case.

THE CONTENTS.

In addition to the valuable review of business houses, and the commercial and trade review of the Sacramento market, there will be found in this issue of the RECORD-UNION many special articles which have been prepared for this paper by well-known writers, or by members of the editorial corps. We call especial attention to the following: The complete analysis of the late election returns, page 13. Meteorological Review, by Sergeant Barwick, of the Signal Service Corps; Gold Production, from Director Burchard's report; State Education, by a prominent educator; all on page 11. An interesting article on Forestry, from official reports; Agricultural Education in the State University, by M. H. Durst; all on page 6. The Work of Hubert Howe Bancroft, author and collector, by a prominent literary scholar; page 3. Review of Recent Publications; Statistics of Education; Sanitation; Harbor Commissioners' Report; all on page 14. Foreign Review for 1882, editorial page. Personal Sketches of Members of the Next Legislature, page 12. The Nature of the Supernatural, illustrated in Agriculture, by Rev. Horatio Stebbins, page 1. State Finances, being extracts from the State Controller's Report, page 8.

POOR SALMI MORSE.

Salmi Morse is full of trouble. The Mayor of New York refuses to sell him a license for the production of his Passion Play, and the pious people of that city really appear to believe that the representation of the production would somehow destroy their religion. It is very difficult to understand this irrational apprehension, but the probability is that it proceeds far more from priests than from flocks. The former are possibly afraid lest the mysteries in which they deal should become too familiar. They can scarcely believe that there is anything irreverent in poor Salmi Morris' play. It contains no objectionable element in that direction. It is solemn to the verge of dismalness, and may be so represented as to appear to possess some dignity. But the best way to treat such an experiment on the part of the churches is to ignore it. Certainly however the churches have taken the way which is best calculated to advertise the obnoxious play.

THE PENSION ROLL.

There seems to be no bounds to the possible increase of the Pension Roll, for enormous as the demand upon the revenue is, the average Congressman still thinks it a profitable thing to propose extensions of the list at every opportunity. In fact it is open to suspicion that the Protectionists may be engaged in this work, with a view to disposing of all surplus revenue so as to render impossible any reduction of the tariff. In any case the Pension Rolls are swelling all the time, and notwithstanding the strength of the popular protests against this reckless use of the funds in the Treasury, Congress continues to act in the premises as though it thought the whole country was positively yearning to pay heavier taxes than at present, in order to afford richer plunder for impostors and swindlers.

Rydal Chapel, where Wordsworth worshiped so many years, is undergoing repairs. The chancel will probably be enlarged, and there is certainty of new pews. To make room for their successors the old pews were removed to the churchyard, where, for a time, they attracted little notice. But at last the enthusiasts awoke and carried away Wordsworth's pew in short order, but whether whole or piecemeal the reports do not say. Much regret is expressed that the ancient furniture was made of common pine, for even a hero-worshiper knows the difference between oak and deal.

FOREIGN REVIEW.

ENGLAND.

The past year has not been productive of any very surprising events in Great Britain, but it has nevertheless been sufficiently full of difficulties and troubles. Among strictly domestic questions, that of the diminishing productiveness of the land has been perhaps the most serious. The continuance of exceptionally bad weather has injured the crops considerably, while the pressure of American competition in cattle-raising has so reduced the profits of the English farmers as to incapacitate them for maintaining their position. They have been unable to continue to pay the high rents for land, and the land owners have been in turn obliged to reduce their charges, often to their own great inconvenience. At the beginning of the year this state of things had created so much uneasiness and discontent that a movement was set on foot to modify the free trade policy of the country. The projectors were mainly men who did not understand economic problems, and who consequently proposed absurd measures as remedies. It was only necessary to state the facts of the case to convince all intelligent persons that England cannot go back to protection, and that the worse her land situation becomes the more necessary free trade must be to her. A very little frank discussion put an end to the visionary so-called free-trade movement, and the national confidence in free trade was shown by this attack upon it to be unassailable. But the solution of the land problem has certainly not been reached, and the tendency of legislation concerning Ireland still indicates that unless Mr. Gladstone takes Lord Derby's advice, and calls a halt in his communistic programme, there will sooner or later be an inevitable demand for even more radical and subversive measures in regard to English land. In Ireland the year has been eventful. Its central tragedy was the Phœnix Park murders, a deed which, however regarded, must always appear the most perverse, treacherous and infamous crime conceivable. For it was so timed as to appear to be an answer to the most distinct and far-reaching offer of reconciliation that had ever been made by the English Government. At the time it was suggested that the atrocity was deliberately planned by the extreme party of the Irish revolutionists, for the purpose of rendering impossible that treaty of peace and amity which the faction referred to feared. But the failure to trace the perpetrators of the crime has since involved all Ireland in the responsibility, since it is evident that the silence which envelops it is largely due to sympathy with the assassins. The Land Act during the past year has produced a great number of changes. It has been freely availed of by the tenants everywhere. The Land League, having been broken up by the Government, has practically ceased to exist, and though attempts have been made to continue the agitation in its old form, it is clear that the next movement will be made by the peasantry and agricultural laborers, who have precisely as good reason to raise against the farmers as the latter had to revolt against the landlords. It is moreover becoming apparent even to those who have partaken Mr. Gladstone's sanguine expectations, that no land measure which stops short of general confiscation and redistribution, and no political measure which stops short of Irish independence, will even momentarily allay the chronic disaffection existing in the island; while it is coincidently dawning upon these daring experimenters that a Government which is willing to try the efficacy of anarchy in one part of the empire is in danger of having that state of things reproduced elsewhere without its initiation. Lord Derby, who has just entered the Cabinet, is well known to entertain views on the Irish question wholly at variance from Mr. Gladstone's. He does not believe that it is possible, or even worth while, to "pacify" Ireland. And since Lord Derby is not at all likely to change his views, it may be thought that his entrance into the Cabinet forecasts some change in the policy of Ministers.

In her foreign relations Great Britain has during the past years been fortunate, save as regards Egypt. Her pre-existing connection with that province rendered it inevitable that when Arabi Bey undertook to defy the authority of the Khedive, and created a so called National movement, having for its ostensible object the expulsion of all foreigners, the abolition of the Joint Control, and the establishment of a purely Egyptian Government, she should interfere for the protection of the Khedive. But the situation had not been duly prepared for, and therefore when the massacre at Alexandria was followed by its bombardment by the British fleet, no arrangements had been made to secure the fruits of victory, and so the sack and conflagration of the city by the insurgents could not be prevented. This mistake was atoned for by the singularly brilliant and decisive campaign under General Sir Garnet Wolseley, ending in the victory of Tel-el-Kebir, and the surrender of Arabi. The insurrection collapsed at once, and order was established everywhere without any trouble. Now began perplexities as to the disposition of Arabi, and, after a great deal of diplomatic discussion, Lord Dufferin was instructed to cut the Gordian knot by dissolving the Court-martial which had been called together, and by procuring the banishment of Arabi and his lieutenants to Ceylon, for life. The year ended without any settlement of the Egyptian financial question having been made. France displayed a good deal of jealousy because she no longer possessed representation in the Egyptian Government, though she herself had deliberately refused to join England in her action against Alexandria. The decision of Mr. Gladstone as to the future of Egypt has not yet been made known. Twelve thousand British troops have meantime been kept in the country, nominally to prevent any native rising, but really no doubt to render impossible any French or other raid. It is understood all over Europe that if England wants Egypt she is to have it. Should she choose to establish a Protectorate there will be no serious opposition even from France. But it is by no means certain that Mr. Gladstone wishes to have any more burdens upon his shoulders, and it is quite certain that the English people have no ambition to extend the boundaries of the Empire, if the operation is to cost anything. In the field of production, and especially of manufactures, English industry has been as usual prolific and successful. The commerce of the country, under the fostering influence of her free trade policy, is continually extending and enlarging. No other country on the face of the earth has thus far been able to hold its own in the markets of the world with her. Her marvelous foreign trade is a standing admonition and example to her neighbors. And yet up to the present time the majority of them have preferred a policy which gives their great rival the monopoly not only of the seas, but of all foreign markets, and which restricts their own commerce to their own boundaries.

FRANCE.

At the beginning of the year Gambetta, hardly warm in his seat, was on the eve of disaster. The event proved that he had made a double blunder. He had overestimated his own capacities, and underestimated the tolerance of his countrymen to threats of autocratic rule. He owed his sudden and humiliating downfall to his own unbridled arrogance, to his pet project of *scrutin de liste*, and to the Tunis affair, in which his friend and lieutenant, M. Roustan, had been making a record incapable of defense or palliation. Gambetta thought he could bully the Chamber of Deputies, but he found that the Chamber could destroy him. He fell, and so calamitously that until the close of the year he was hardly heard from again, and many even of his friends seriously doubted whether his political career was not ended. Meantime M. Freycinet was called upon to form a Cabinet, and did so. Under the circumstances it could not be a stable or a strong Ministry, for the Chamber was disaffected, a condition of general agitation prevailed, and a Cabinet which was as it were forced into office without a policy could only maintain itself by avoiding conflicts and temporizing with all parties. M. Freycinet in fact made no attempt to do more than carry on the business of the Government. He suggested no programme. He adopted no distinctive principles. And yet this neutral attitude, which really seemed the only possible one as the case stood, appears to have dissatisfied the Chamber, and in August resulted in his dismissal also, and the formation of the Duclerc Cabinet. How long that will last nobody knows, but it is noteworthy that during the past twelve years the average duration of a French Cabinet has been six months. M. Freycinet held that a period of profound quiet, and of abstinence from foreign entanglements, was necessary to the establishment of the republic. But if he is right it must be confessed that the forces which tend always toward disturbance have thus far been dangerously influential. These forces are of two kinds, namely, those which tend towards the Commune, and even lower depths, and those which tend towards autocracy and bayonet rule. These constantly assail the republic, and push her from her place, so that she reels to and fro, and cannot remain tranquil for a moment. And one of the most ominous signs in the present aspect of affairs is the capriciousness and incurable instability of the Chamber of Deputies. It will not tolerate any Government. Those which propose too much, and those which propose little or nothing, are alike rejected by it, until now there are scarcely any French statesmen who are willing to join a Cabinet exposed to such vicissitudes. Gambetta appears to have become convinced that unless he had the *scrutin de liste* on his side he could not govern. The mistake he made was in believing that he could obtain that concession without taking the pains to conceal his purpose. As it is, every new Cabinet is weaker than the last. The Duclerc Ministry is avowedly a stopgap, and nothing more, but unless Gambetta sees his way to reinstatement, there is nothing to anticipate in the near future but a repetition of the desultory tactics which have occupied the present year. The condition of France politically is indeed becoming very grave; and one of the most serious symptoms is the apathy of the rural population. At the last election, out of 10,000,000 registered voters, nearly 33 per cent. abstained from voting. Now though even in Anglo Saxon countries, where the habit of discharging political duties is strongest, there is always a considerable percentage of absentees, the French proportion is much larger than is compatible with a healthy political condition. It must also be understood that the country vote in France is the conservative vote, and that the city element is the turbulent and anarchic one; and that this latter vote is always polled to the last unit, whereas the vote upon which conservative statesmen must depend is far less reliable.

As regards the peculiar revival of the colonizing spirit of France, as manifested in the Tunis expedition, the Madagascar case, the Tonquin affair, and the Congo experiment, it seems that the first event was the result of a very disgraceful intrigue, for which M. Roustan was almost solely responsible; while the others have perhaps been taken up by the Government in the hope of diverting public attention, and creating a mild interest in foreign affairs at as little national risk and expense as possible. Nevertheless it must be proved that either the Madagascar or the Tonquin affairs are not capable of leading to serious entanglements, and under existing circumstances there certainly does not appear to be sufficient justification for either of them. The Tunis expedition had the result of making strained relations with Italy, and its reaction compelled the Freycinet Ministry to withdraw from Egypt altogether at the critical juncture. The relations between France and the European Powers have however been satisfactory on the whole, and those between herself and Germany have been curiously cordial, though there is probably no significance in this. The Tunis affair showed her, and also her watchful neighbors, that her military system, notwithstanding all the boasting of the last ten years, is still very defective. It is true that the experiment was not a fair one, and that the task imposed upon General Farre was one which involved far more confusion and difficulty than a call for mobilization would have done; but still the results were unsatisfactory, and the subsequent campaign against the Khamirs also showed, or seemed to show, that the physique of the army was low. These facts have rendered it necessary for France to address herself once more to army organization, and have admonished her that more time must elapse before she will be ready to take the field again. But in truth nothing is further from the desires of the French people than a foreign war. The fact is that the French masses have become so absorbed in personal concerns that it is sometimes feared that they have ceased to possess any love of country. They resent all talk of war. They certainly no longer—if they ever did—care for "*La Gloire*." They want to be left to themselves, to pursue their occupations, to make money, to enjoy their simple pleasures. Towards the close of the present year an Anarchist movement sprang up, and took the form of dynamite explosions. It appears to have been a mere blind attack upon law and order on the part of that peculiar modern element which advocates simple and absolute destruction of everything. Under a stable government such a movement would have no significance. In this country, for example, it would be quietly put down. But France unfortunately does not possess a stable government, and there is therefore danger that the more timid elements may be induced by such disturbing movements to favor a return to autocracy. Any such reactionary tendency would be made use of at once by all the factions which are opposed to the republic; but if France can keep clear of foreign war, and at least maintain the forms of regular government for a few years longer, there seems no reason why she should not outgrow the most formidable of the dangers which now menace her.

GERMANY.

Germany has had a comparatively quiet year, its most important events having been economic measures and political contests. Prince Bismarck disappointed all his friends and rejoiced his enemies by retracing his steps in the matter of the conflict with the Papacy, and despite his valiant boast that "We do not go to Canossa," by unmistakably going there. What makes this the more vexatious is that the Chancellor gained absolutely nothing by his surrender. Of course he expected Ultramontane support; but he has not had it. On the contrary, the only visible result of the Government's abandonment of its aggressive policy has been to make the Ultramontanes correspondingly arrogant and insolent. In fact the Government has obtained nothing but humiliation and insult in return for its practical repeal of the Falk laws and its abandonment of the fight with Rome, and the diplomatists of the Vatican have laughed openly at Bismarck's course. Nor has his domestic policy been crowned with greater success. His attempt to saddle a great deficit on the Empire in order to help Prussia, has thus far failed entirely. The Reichstag has proved refractory not only in this, but in regard to the new series of protective taxes which the Chancellor desires to introduce, not at all for the benefit of the people, but for the aggrandizement of the titled landed class and a few wealthy manufacturers. As for the people, the present policy of the Government is most decidedly hostile to their interests. Take, for example, the new programme to prohibit American pork products. It is perfectly clear that this is a protectionist measure. Of late American pork products have been introduced so extensively into Germany that the poorer classes—that is, the bulk of the nation—have been enabled to improve their standard of living considerably. This has interfered with the Germany cattle and hog raisers, of course, and therefore the Government, which is stone-blind on these economic questions, is actually about to prohibit the importation of American pork and hams, to prevent the German masses from enjoying cheap food. The older protectionist measures which Bismarck has introduced during the past three years have, however, had far more serious effects in other directions. They have, that is to say, created a strong jealousy of Prussia, and they have sowed the seeds of dissension and inharmony among the lesser States of the Empire. While Bismarck lives this may not lead to any overt mischief; but when he passes away it is to be feared that the too-weakly cemented Empire may be in danger of disintegration through the effects of his policy. It is indeed remarkable with what uniformity his domestic policies have proved failures. In fact, he appears fitted only for the government of foreign affairs, and his internal measures are so ill-considered as often to conflict with and frustrate his external projects. Among the most important of the latter for a long time past is the settlement of the alliance between Germany and Austria. That alliance may be said to render a war between Russia and Germany impossible, unless Russia should be bent upon suicide, or should secure the alliance and cooperation of France; and even then the odds would be against her. For Germany and Austria together can put nearly four millions of men in the field, and their troops are confessedly the finest on the continent of Europe, while their military organization is unequaled. Germany, therefore, may be regarded as safe from war for the present, though she has to pay the penalty of military pre-eminence in constant submission to the most onerous fiscal burdens.

AUSTRIA.

Austria, too, has had a quiet year, though her recently-acquired Turkish dependencies have been as usual more or less turbulent. This tendency of theirs to insurrection is not altogether the effect of innate depravity, but is partly attributable to the historical fact that the Austrians do not know how to govern, and that they have invariably, and at all times, rendered themselves detested by their intolerable arrogance, brutality and severity. In fact any people who would or could submit tamely to Austrian rule must be spiritless creatures. It is quite possible that the Austrians themselves do not comprehend this, and attribute every rising against them to the ingratitude and perverseness of their victims. But it is certain that they are natural oppressors and tyrants, and that they can only hold subjugated territory by the sword, unless they massacre or destroy the inhabitants. Austria has strengthened herself greatly by her alliance with Germany, and when the present regime ends in the latter country; that is, when Emperor William and Bismarck die; the House of Hapsburg may be in a position to take advantage of the possible wrecking of the imperial fabric which will follow. Certainly the Austrian Government would rather extend its Teutonic than its Slavonic element. Of late it has been seemingly shut up in the latter, and has been compelled to develop a Panslavonic programme. But if it could, even at the expense of its Slavonic dependencies, secure a firm hold upon Germany, there can be no doubt that it would prefer this line of action.

RUSSIA.

Russia has been comparatively torpid since we published our last Review of foreign affairs. The threats of the Nihilists, after what had actually happened, could not be disregarded, and the result was that the Czar has been almost a prisoner in the fortress of Gatschina. The Nihilists during that time have waged war with the Third Section and with officialdom, but without any positive results. The persecution of the Jews, which in the early part of the year was allowed to go on unchecked, has been put a stop to for the most part. Some tentative efforts have been made to elevate the condition of the peasantry, but apparently no progress has been effected in this direction. The anti-Teutonic sentiment which for many years has been acquiring force, has attained such dimensions as to threaten the relations between the countries. Towards the close of the year the Russian Government has manifested some activity in military operations, and though assurances have been given that nothing is intended against Germany, the fact that several new Russian railways, all converging upon the German frontier, are being hurried to completion, has justified the Berlin Government in increasing its frontier garrisons and taking other precautions. Nothing but the intolerable state of her internal affairs could induce Russia to engage in a war with her powerful neighbor, and since the Austro-German alliance even this stimulus would appear insufficient. But it is certain that the condition of the country is entirely unsatisfactory, that the finances are almost in a hopeless state, and that discontent prevails among all classes. What the end of this ferment will be it is at present impossible to see.

ITALY.

While Italy has been making some quiet commercial progress, her politics have not been altogether satisfactory, and her attitude towards some of her neighbors might have been more amiable. But the truth is that Italy may be said scarcely to understand herself as yet. It is still less than ten years since she became a united kingdom, and she is suffering even to-day from the after effects of the revolutionary movement which helped her so greatly then. The *Italia irridente* party which has caused so much embarrassment to her statesmen owed its existence to the Garibaldian agitation which did so much to foster and keep alive national enthusiasm, and because of its past services it has been found very difficult to deal with an element which, under the monarchy, is a hindrance and a cause of trouble only. But this has not been Italy's main difficulty. Her most serious drawback at present is the national vanity, which insists that a new and feeble Government should demand a place among the great Powers, which is ever ready to manifest irritation if Italy is not admitted to the front rank among nations, which will not rest satisfied until a colossal army and navy have been established, which, in fact, seeks to aggrandize the country by sheer force of self-assertion. All this is very dangerous, because Italy really is not even a second-rate power, and cannot become anything more for a long time. It has neither the wealth, the stability, the prestige, the morale, nor the civilization, to assume the rank it aspires to. It is taxed to death already. A recent writer estimates that the taxation is thirty-five per cent. of the income of the country, and that is enormous. It has a large army, nominally, but the equipment is poor, the discipline bad, the dietary insufficient, and there is nothing in any of the military arrangements to warrant a belief that the new Italian army would prove more formidable than its predecessors; and one Italian, M. Gallenga, has put it on record that no Italian army since the twelfth century has ever won success in the field. Great sums have been expended of late years upon ironclads. The "Dandolo" and the "Duilio" represent the farthest development of naval offensive and defensive science. But the battle of Lissa unfortunately showed that Italian seamen lacked stability, and if the crews are not trustworthy the most formidable armament will fail to secure victory. The army and navy in fact are sources of mischief only, for they encourage that irritable and presumptuous spirit which Italy has exhibited so markedly during the past two or three years, and which is liable to bring her into serious difficulties at any time. Thus she was at one time almost on the point of an actual rupture with France over the Tunis question, and this past year she has been ruffling all her feathers over the supposed disregard of Italian interests in Egypt. She appears to have thought that she ought to occupy the same position there as England and France. Then she has been pouting at Austria, and again at Germany, and generally conducting herself in a very imprudent way, since she ought to know that at present she is really only existing on sufferance. The relations of the Italian Government to the Papacy remain unaltered. The Pope persists in regarding himself as in prison, and the Court persists in taking no notice of the Pontiff's sulkiness. It is evident that if the Pope means to hold out he will have ample opportunity to do so, for there is not the least chance of any concession being made by the Italian Government, or of any other Power interfering on behalf of the Vatican. The latter has put itself in a false position, and however disagreeable the necessity may be it will have to acknowledge its mistake sooner or later, and come out into the world again. At present the world is beginning to forget the Pope, and that is undoubtedly the very worst thing that could happen to him.

SPAIN.

Of late years there has always been more or less revolution and disorder in some part of Spain. The country does not seem to have recovered from the civil tumults and upsettings which have agitated it from the beginning of the century. Reminiscences of the Carlist-Christine wars are continually cropping out, and at intervals the more distant communities seem to fall to pieces, as they did during the Napoleonic campaigns, or as they did centuries further back, during the long struggle against the Moors. Civil war and brigandage poverty and bigotry, lawlessness and ignorance, have made a very difficult problem for the people of Spain. Yet they have latterly made some decided progress. Commerce is becoming established. Manufactures are on the increase. Railroads are being introduced throughout the country. Schools are being established. And if the Government were somewhat stronger, or the people generally were less addicted to revolution, there can be no doubt that the prospects would be very much brighter. So far as legislation is concerned, Spain bears out the conclusion which history inculcates, that the Latin races have no genius for self-government, but that when they teach themselves to act it is only by incessant struggles against their natural propensities that they ever restrain themselves from letting liberty drift into license, and that into anarchy. Republican institutions could not be acclimated in Spain, but monarchical institutions, on the constitutional plan, partake so much of the republican spirit that the Cortes seems continually in doubt as to its real intentions, and is continually leaning towards democratic and even ultra-democratic measures, and then checking itself. As to the masses, it is very difficult to comprehend what they desire or prefer. There is of course a revolutionary and emphatically "red" element, which is always to the front when there is any prospect of a *funcion*. But it is not representative of the rural classes, and only of a part of the urban population, though it is so noisy as to seem stronger numerically than it really is. Despite her many drawbacks however, the probability is that Spain is making a slow but steady advance, and that if the Government can prevent any serious outbreak during the next ten years the monarchy may count upon an extended lease of life.

TURKEY.

During the past year the Ottoman Empire has cut but a small figure in European politics. Early in the year there appeared to be some possibility of a rupture between the Porte and Greece, and those who remembered the indecent and cowardly behavior of the latter when Turkey was engaged in a life-and-death struggle with Russia, were hoping that the Sultan would be enabled to give his mean neighbor a sound thrashing. But Greece never wants to fight anyone who is prepared, and therefore as soon as it became apparent that the Porte still possessed plenty of troops to deal with any possible Greek movement, the latter was quietly abandoned. In all other respects the condition of the remnants of the Ottoman Empire have continued to be as bad as possible. Government, in Asia Minor, and even in the farther parts of Roumelia, may almost be said to have ceased. There is not so much plunder of the people as formerly, but only because the people have already been stripped to the skin. The Turkish army has long been without pay or equipments. The soldiers are the most faithful and patient in the world, as well as among the bravest. But the whole Ottoman structure is crumbling into ruins, and there is no desire or effort on the part of anybody to prevent it. The Sultan has been intriguing in the basest and silliest way with Arabi Pasha, the basis of the negotiations being a renewal of the Porte's ancient sovereignty over the province. This intrigue was even carried on after all the world knew what the Sultan was doing, and when he was lying every day to the English Embassador at Constantinople, and lying moreover without the least expectation of deceiving anybody. It is said as the year closes that the Sultan is becoming insane. This may be the Constantinopolitan way of announcing the impending "removal" of the nominal head of Islam. But it has ceased to be of any importance who is Sultan in these days, and in fact all that is left of the Ottoman Empire merely represents the mutual apprehensions and embarrassments of the Great Powers. If they could agree upon any plan for distributing the Sultan's effects, they would not wait for his death to prove his will.

EGYPT.

Egypt has occupied the attention of Europe very largely during the past year. The attempt of Arabi Pasha to throw off the yoke of the Khedive, and to establish a quasi native government, on the basis of repudiation of all the European debts of the province, but which really involved the substitution of the old plundering Pashaliks for the civilized rule of the joint control compelled the interference of England and France. The latter, however, declined to carry her intervention beyond the diplomatic stage, and left England to put down Arabi's insurrection, and necessarily to take upon herself the subsequent reorganization of the Egyptian government. A great controversy has arisen as to the justification for foreign intervention in the first instance. Of course, after the Alexandrian massacre it was unavoidable. But the point most in dispute is whether there would have been any desire to regulate or interfere with Egyptian affairs had it not been for the Egyptian loans. The fact, however, is that these loans were contracted before there was any interference, and that if there had never been any Ismail Pasha and his successors would have simply gone on borrowing money as long as they could, and plundering their subjects to obtain the means of paying interest on these loans. The normal Egyptian regime has never been one in which the rights of the people were recognized, and unless European capitalists were made to understand that there could be no pressure put upon the Khedive who borrowed, it is difficult to see how a repetition of the old dismal round of extravagance and embarrassment could be avoided. In fact, to save the Egyptian people from being plundered, wholly irrespective of the question of foreign loans, foreign intervention is necessary; and unless the country is to be permitted to drift back into its old helpless and oppressed condition, England must maintain a practical protectorate over it for some time to come. It is a land of great possibilities, and has a most industrious, frugal and contented population. With a wise and honest administration its present revenue of $50,000,000 could no doubt be greatly increased, and this without adding in any way to the burdens of taxation.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

Several currents of exploration have been flowing through Central Africa, but with the exception of De Brazzia's vainglorious and *bouffe* annexation of the Congo, very little has been accomplished. The country is vast, thickly peopled, fertile, and capable of great things. But the condition of the various tribes that inhabit it, and their relations with one another, render any development of Central African resources very uphill work. The slave trade has done most of the mischief. It has set tribe against tribe, created jealousy and suspicion, fostered cruelty and savagery, and what is worse organized a powerful opposition to every civilizing movement. The systematic efforts of experienced men like Sir Samuel Baker and Colonel Gordon to break up the slave trade, and the elasticity with which that traffic renewed itself every time after the vigilance of the white man had been withdrawn, together with the almost absolute control exercised at Cairo by the Arab slave-dealers and their agents, long ago convinced the keenest observers that it would be hopeless to attempt any great movement of civilization in that region until Egypt itself has been taken from under the dominion of the venal and conscienceless class of officials who have until now ruled and ruined it. In the Soudan a False Prophet appeared about the middle of the year, and was followed by some cannibal and other tribes from Uganda and the neighboring countries. At one time it was feared that the False Prophet had captured Khartoum, but the latest advices represent him as having been beaten off from that place, and as having been generally checked in his advance. A great deal has to be done before Central Africa can be thrown open. One of the most formidable obstacles to its exploration at present is the system of blackmail which has been established among the petty chiefs who swarm through the country, and which system the slave-dealers are said to have invented as a protection to themselves. It has now, however, become a means of preventing travel, and it is very difficult to deal with. Another serious difficulty is the continual blockades of the various branches of the Nile by enormous masses of vegetation. It is quite possible that one effect of these blockades is to preserve the river from evaporation during its passage through level and deforested regions, but it is none the less a fact that the phenomenon renders navigation often impossible, and that no considerable commerce can be carried on through the natural waterways of the country while it continues.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The war between Chile and Peru, which continued up to the close of the last year, ended in the total exhaustion of Peru. The United States made some efforts to induce Chile to refrain from imposing severe terms upon her adversary, but without success. The Chilean Government insisted upon terms which it was absolutely impossible for Peru to fulfill, and which no Peruvian Government could possibly have accepted. In fact no Peruvian Government could be got to accept them, even though Chile attempted to create Governments for that purpose. The consequence has been that Chile has been obliged to occupy the conquered country all the year, and that she herself has incurred liabilities which she is by no means able to meet. The obstinacy and rapacity of the Chileans have baffled themselves, and unless they are prepared to undertake the incorporation of the whole of Peru it is evident that they must at no distant date leave the country to itself. At present Peru has no settled Government, and in fact has gone over to anarchy. It is claimed that this is the result of the Chilean occupation, but the indications are that the veneer of Peruvian civilization was very thin, and that it has been broken through by the sharp shocks of war. Unless some energetic measures are taken soon it seems probable that the greater part of the Peruvians will relapse into the condition of savages, and that their civilization will all have to be begun anew. Brazil has during the past year not been making much progress. There is ground for believing that the capacity of the Brazilians for the reception of modern ideas was a few years ago much exaggerated, and that the supposed mission of Dom Pedro was a good deal in the air. At all events Brazil has remained comparatively stationary during the past four or five years, and in some regards may even be said to have gone slightly backwards.

MEXICO.

Our next door neighbor, Mexico, has of late been pondering the advantages of railroads and reciprocity treaties, but without as yet becoming quite converted to either. The present state of the fiscal laws in Mexico is certainly inimical to intercourse between the countries, seeing that they have Custom-houses and different tariffs at the frontiers of every State, the general effect being that the farther into the country goods are carried, the more duties they have to pay. Of course this constitutes a very serious discrimination against all the inhabitants of the interior. In fact it is a precise parallel to the system which at this moment is preventing commerce and exploration in Central Africa. It would seem that the Mexican Congress ought to see the unwisdom of such a tariff system at once, but in Mexico, as elsewhere, there is a party which argues that foreign intercourse brings harm instead of good, and that the Government ought therefore to put as many obstacles as possible in its path. To the arguments of this school are added those of that large element which views every American movement towards Mexico with sharp suspicion, and which finds a covert scheme of annexation in every enterprise. These people say that the present efforts to introduce American capital and enterprise and trade are being made for no other purpose than to facilitate the seizure of the country; that in fact the railroad builders can only be regarded as a sort of advanced guard of the army of occupation. Again, there is the national spirit, which is capable of being very fierce, and which views with jealousy all foreign encroachments, and cannot be got to believe that railroads will improve the country. All these influences of course tell upon the politicians, and retard favorable action in Congress. But the tendency of things is nevertheless towards Mexican development, and it cannot be doubted that the movement will establish itself in the near future.

CHINA.

China pursues the even tenor of her way, little moved by external pressure, never allowing herself to be hurried, wielding some kind of hybrid government over the most enormous population on the globe, despising Western civilization, practicing civil service reform, and despite all that has been said to the contrary, showing very little inclination to change any of her customs and habits. She has, it is true, partially adopted modern arms of precision, and she has bought ironclads and gunboats abroad. But her naval strength is still so little increased that she is suffering under the inroads of a pirate who has held the seas against the Government for five years, who continues to plunder her commerce and kill her merchants, and who has thus far laughed to scorn every expedition sent against him. During the past year China has arranged her difficulties with Japan and with Corea, and has got into a more serious one with France about Tongking. The French are resolved to open up the navigation of the Red River, and to establish a "protectorate" over the Annamese country. The Chinese, who have for several centuries claimed sovereignty over that whole region, object, and the present indications are that some further fighting will be needed to settle the question. There is some probability that the Peking government may soon be relieved from the shameful English opium yoke, for at last a considerable and influential element in English society has taken the matter up, and is agitating for Parliamentary action in the premises.

JAPAN.

Japan has begun of late to suspect that she may have taken too large a dose of Western civilization, and some reaction in favor of national customs has set in. The foreign commerce of the country, however, grows steadily, and apparently Japanese progress is sound and healthy. It must be said for them that a more docile and intelligent people never existed, and that because of their general amiability it is much easier to change their habits than it would be in the case of a more irritable and fractious people. The trouble, however, is that a great many of their ways are so much better than ours that it would be a great pity to change them, and such a change would really involve a loss instead of a gain. The principal faith of the Japanese is that of Buddha, and that is a religion to which Christianity offers few or no advantages, and which consequently it never can supplant. Popular education has not yet been carried very far, though there are schools and colleges at Hokadadi and Yeddo which any country might be proud of. If our Japanese friends and neighbors are content to proceed in a leisurely way, as, being Orientals, they certainly ought to be, there is unquestionably a very brilliant and prosperous future in store for them. But they must not yearn to model themselves after the representative Yankee or Englishman of the Period, and in fact they are much better in their natural condition.

STATE FINANCES.

What It Costs to Operate the State Government.

Receipts and Disbursements—Deficiencies—What the Counties Pay—Taxation—Etc.

From the State Controller's report for the fiscal years 1881 and 1882 (thirty-second and thirty-third years), we compile as follows:

STATE TREASURY.

The following is a statement of the State Controller's ledger balance of the several funds, the amounts of warrants outstanding and balances, the aggregate of which shows the total amount of money in the State Treasury June 30, 1882:

Funds.	Ledger balances—credit.	Warrants outstanding.	Balance in Treasury.
General Fund	....	$165,161 89	$165,161 89
School Fund	$198,996 98	38,862 72	237,859 70
Interest and Sinking Fund	160,404 30	150 00	160,554 30
Construction Fund, Drainage District No. 1	11 322 88	9,725 87	21,048 75
Funded Debt Fund of 1873	4,000 00	3,000 00	7,000 00
State School Land Fund	198,648 69	....	198,648 69
State University Fund	....	11,922 90	11,922 90
State Library Fund	2,245 12	....	2,245 12
Supreme Court Library Fund	2,417 20	....	2,417 20
Con. Perpetual Endowment Fund of the University	393 60	....	393 60
Interest and Sinking Fund of Levee District No. 5	8 26	....	8 26
Condemnation Fund	1,023 00	....	1,023 00
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	99,975 52	11,366 50	111,342 02
Mining Bureau Fund	67 80	....	67 80
War Bond Fund	8,382 03	....	8,382 03
Estate of Deceased Persons Fund	49,425 82	....	49,425 82
Election Reward Fund	2,035 93	....	2 035 93
Swamp Land District Funds	2,612 80	....	2,612 80
State Drainage Construction Fund (the debit is $12,687 85)	....	46,559 81	33,871 96
Totals (the ledger debit side shows a total of $12,687 85)	$741,959 93	$286,749 69	$1,016,021 77

The receipts for the thirty-second fiscal year were $4,751,573 66, and for the thirty-third fiscal year, $4,698,654 41. Of these for the thirty-second year, $3,636,008 23, and for the thirty-third, $3,685,367 60, came from property taxes; and from poll-taxes for the thirty-second year, $316,869 48, and for the thirty-third year, $248,816 30.

STATE EXPENSES.

During the last two years the disbursements for running the State were:

Funds.	Thirty-Second Fiscal Year.	Thirty-Third Fiscal Year.
General	$2,243,567 38	$1,828,826 33
School	1,797,312 51	1,883,579 98
State School Land	28,690 56	8,825 61
Interest and Sinking	314,745 00	310,555 83
University	71,800 25	81,496 59
Consolidated Fund, University	33,500 00	12,000 00
State Library	11,859 88	6,980 47
Supreme Court Library	2,878 40	1,914 35
Election Reward	200 00	....
Condemnation	8,600 00	....
State Drainage Construction	287,943 61	....
Harbor Improvement	482,3·4 79	165,243 07
Mining Bureau	11,730 00	10,700 00
Indian War Bond	213 73	....
Construction Fund, Drainage District No. 1	76,046 45	....
Levee District No. 5	14,746 00	10,240 00
Funded Debt of 1873	....	99,000 00
	$5,385,612 56	$4,418,362 13
Less General Fund warrants issued and canceled during the thirty-second fiscal year	721 00	....
	$5,384,891 56	$4,418,362 13

For the thirty-second year the disbursements exceeded receipts $633,317 90, but for the thirty-third year the receipts exceeded disbursements $280,292 28. The Controller says: "The natural inference to be drawn from the fact that in any one year the disbursements exceeded the receipts, is that the finances of the State were not in a healthy condition, but this would be unjust, as such disbursements were made from not only incoming moneys, but from moneys accrued in previous years to the funds where the discrepancy occurs."

It cost $16,101 90 to carry convicts to prison in the last fiscal year, and $22,500 for transportation of insane patients to the asylums.

ASSESSED VALUES OF PROPERTY.

The following tables show the assessed values of the several classes of property in the State for the years 1881 and 1882, respectively:

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY FOR YEAR 1881.

Value of real estate	$318,869,810
Value of improvements on real estate	115,213,041
Value of personal property, exclusive of money	146,180,978
The amount of money	13,597,566
Value of railroads operated in more than one county	34,829,664
Total	$658,691,059

TAX RATE FOR 1881.

For General Fund	37.7 cents	$2,190,084
For School Fund	22.4 cents	1,300,000
For Interest and Sinking Fund	5.4 cents	315,000
Total	65.5 cents	$3,805,084

ASSESSED VALUES OF PROPERTY FOR YEAR 1882.

Value of real estate	$331,803,193
Value of improvements on real estate	114,516,747
Value of personal property, exclusive of money	120,848,453
The amount of money	12,702,056
Value of railroads operated in more than one county	27,602,313
Total	$607,472,262

TAX RATE FOR 1882.

For General Fund	27.8 cents	$1,488,735
For School Fund	24 3 cents	1,300,000
For Interest and Sinking Fund	7.5 cents	398,000
Total	59.6 cents	$3,186,735

The deficiencies in the appropriation for the thirty-second fiscal year are $8,859 30, and for the thirty-third fiscal year are $6,285 54.

WHAT THE COUNTIES PAID.

The counties paid to the State for 1881 and 1882 on tax levy on assessed values as follows:

Counties.	1881.	1882.
Alameda	$299,857 65	$303,586 91
Alpine	3,591 88	3,398 10
Amador	19,326 60	20,312 62
Butte	87,226 81	80,080 95
Calaveras	21,021 80	21,327 71
Colusa	119,926 61	117,019 61
Contra Costa	49 855 66	53,685 23
Del Norte	8,956 65	7,998 13
El Dorado	24,167 09	25,995 39
Fresno	44,125 17	53,176 77
Humboldt	56,622 96	58,447 69
Inyo	7,713 41	7,129 29
Kern	34,075 27	31,630 05
Lake	18,287 34	19,839 71
Lassen	8,940 87	8,904 54
Los Angeles	123,739 24	121,524 62
Marin	51,581 73	56,585 71
Mariposa	10,699 51	12,021 19
Mendocino	51,816 65	68,477 75
Merced	40,85· 05	47,860 52
Modoc	13,201 88	12,011 23
Mono	23,446 04	36,099 44
Monterey	48,838 56	52,293 09
Napa	59,775 21	58,980 85
Nevada	86,920 78	59,282 06
Placer	50,746 01	39,488 51
Plumas	23,521 67	22,252 90
Sacramento	173,433 16	145,483 19
San Benito	24,7·4 27	25,060 35
San Bernardino	29,074 62	22,561 39
San Diego	22,246 05	33,388 52
San Francisco	1,464,680 33	1,372,622 14
San Joaquin	171,34· 28	175,809 21
San Luis Obispo	37,622 71	42,298 40
San Mateo	51,384 73	57,883 42
Santa Barbara	38,294 39	37,963 62
Santa Clara	156,105 06	167,823 12
Santa Cruz	43,622 94	41,659 67
Shasta	23,959 51	17,020 01
Sierra	18,873 16	13,809 84
Siskiyou	29,523 95	28,955 94
Solano	72,19· 87	74,189 08
Sonoma	119,125 84	125,767 79
Stanislaus	64,981 81	73,283 80
Sutter	35,982 59	27,843 09
Tehama	44,038 59	46,596 15
Trinity	11,802 32	8,774 84
Tulare	49,084 28	52,226 10
Tuolumne	13,853 44	15,069 84
Ventura	20,370 64	22,045 16
Yolo	82 990 80	84,484 04
Yuba	40,514 84	32,629 58
Totals	$4,230,075 68	$4,144,659 93

From other sources the State received for 1881, $52,497 98, and for 1882, $553,994 48, making a total of all receipts from all sources for the thirty-second year of $4,751,573 66, and for the thirty-third year of $4,698,654 41.

Flattery, like sugar plums, is very sweet, but not remarkably nourishing.—[Boston Transcript.