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IT seems appropriate to remark again with emphasis that the encampment is a great success.

THE encampment will leave many pleasant memories, and they will not be unfavorable to Indianapolis.

IT is a good thing for a city to have the established reputation of always doing well whatever it undertakes in the way of public entertainments.

FROM and after to-morrow, by act of Congress, the American flag will contain forty-four stars. Long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

SECRETARY FOSTER began the fiscal year with a surplus of $53,893,808, which should, but will not, allay the anxiety of the statesmen who insist that the government is bankrupt.

SENATOR PLUMB does not share the confidence of his free-silver associates in regard to the passage of a free-coinage law next session. Mr. Plumb, however, is safer for a reliable estimate.

WORD comes from South Carolina that Governor Tillman is accepting railroad passes, a practice he denounced, and that he is trying to ingratiate himself with the silk stockings, who coolly ignore him.

ONE reason for the outflow of gold is the enormous purchases of European goods, last fall, before the present tariff act went into operation. The heavy import of tin-plates has had something to do with it.

IT will grieve the failing Cobden Club and its fond pupils in this country to know that at the recent election in New South Wales, a British dependency, the protectionists elected a majority of the Legislative Assembly.

DOWN in Mississippi the Democratic papers are telling their readers that the sub-treasury scheme is but an extension of the Republican national banking system, to which every Democrat and Alliance man should be opposed.

INDIANAPOLIS never looks better than when dressed in living green and decorated with red, white and blue. These colors are more becoming to her than any others. Arrayed in them she looks as pretty as a company sponsor with all her decorations.

THERE is a world of political argument in the statement of Major McKinley that "the Republicans prefer to tax the imported rather than the domestic product, while the Democrats prefer to tax the domestic rather than the imported product."

IF any sharp dealer should undertake to charge more for tinware because of the McKinley tariff he needs to be told that, as the added duty is only 1.2 cent a pound, he has no right to charge 5 or 10 cents more for a vessel which does not weigh half a pound.

THE people of a city who devote their substance to subscriptions to induce those holding conventions to come to their town with a view to making it a prosperous and large city, will waste their money. A city must have large industries, and a good many of them, to thrive.

THE Democratic managers, who propose to violate all the oaths in their new tax law, have begun to lie about the State Tax Commissioners because they suspect that they will not perjure themselves by permitting them to undervalue property in the counties where they make the returns.

IN two States, Ohio and Iowa, the Democratic managers are urging people to vote for Campbell and Boies on the ground that if each is re-elected he will be the Democratic candidate for the presidency—as if the fact of a few thousand votes could qualify a man like Boies for President of the United States.

THERE is no more pleasant recreation for tired workers from the city than a visit among such scenes as those now being enacted at the encampment. Besides the patriotic suggestions connected with the camp itself, the drills are as interesting as any athletic game and the spirit of contest quite as exciting. It is a pretty sight to witness.

THE announcement that France has commenced aggressive movements in Siam is likely to cause something of a sensation in European politics. If the London Standard is right in its conjecture that the present movement is a prelude to an eventual attempt by France to annex Siam, with the object of assisting Russian designs in eastern Asia, it may be the beginning of a general readjustment of policies all around the board. Russia's designs in Asia contemplate results which China would regard as hostile, and would oppose very vigorously. A movement which could arouse that great sleeping force and mobilize the energies of her swarming millions would be a momentous one. The modern world knows nothing by experience of the tremendous latent power of China, and will not until she is roused by some movement that threatens her integrity. Then there will be an exhibition of force that will astonish the world.

AND NOW THE M'KINLEY WAGES.

The cry of McKinley prices being no longer available, the desperate free-trade bureau which furnishes the free-trade press with falsehoods is now turning its attention to a new misrepresentation about McKinley wages. This bureau for the production of free-trade literature has sent out statements giving a list of manufacturing establishments which have reduced their wages since the present tariff act has been in force, to the great loss and distress of employes. The persons who start these slanders count on the probability that the managers of the companies which are charged with the cutting down of wages will never see the assertion, and the further probability that if they do they will never pay any attention to it. And these agents of the foreign manufacturers are right. They do not see the necessity of denying the falsehoods, and so they are accepted as truths. There are intelligent people in this city who are confident that wages have been reduced in a large number of manufacturing industries because they have seen such statements in the free-trade and Democratic organs.

In Hutchinson, Kan., lives a man named J. W. Jones, whose curiosity led him to write to a number of establishments which had been charged with reducing the wages of their employes, and he received replies which are herewith reproduced:

The Trenton pottery-works wrote as follows, under date of June 1: "In replying to yours of the 29th ult. would say that there has been no change in the prices paid our employes."

Gen. B. F. Butler wrote, under date of June 5: "The story to which you refer is only one of the campaign lies that are floated about by base men."

J. S. Ludlam, who is at the head of the very largest corporation in Lowell, said: "Yours containing inquiry respecting mule-spinners' wages to hand. In reply would say there is not a word of truth in it."

The Bureau of Statistics of Illinois said, concerning coal-miners' wages: "There have been no reports received at this office of any reduction in the prices per ton for mining such as you mention, 60 cents per ton."

The Buckeye reaper-works, which was among the firms alleged to have reduced wages, answered: "Replying to yours of the 29th, there is no truth in the report."

The Little Falls Knitting Company replied: "Yours is before me, stating that you have a statement that the wages of the workers in the Little Falls Knitting-mill Company have been reduced 20 per cent. since the passage of the McKinley bill. In reply, I would simply say this is a lie out of the whole cloth. * * * Our wages to-day, in every department, are higher than they have been before in the history of this company, and the indications are that the wages are liable to be higher still, as some of our help are already inquiring about going into business for themselves, which they claim the McKinley bill has made it possible for them to start up in a small way, and make balbriggan goods, such as have been imported from France and Germany, and to tell the truth, these very people are Democrats who have lately got their eyes open. Some of our former help are manufacturing for themselves already, and they are Democrats, but will never vote against the McKinley bill again."

The Otis Iron Company said: "The statement to which you refer is utterly untrue, as we are paying our men now the same wages exactly as we paid them before the passage of the McKinley bill."

These replies are a sufficient exposure of the free-trade trick to create the impression that the wages in the manufacturing industries have been reduced since the passage of the McKinley law. It is impossible to imagine that American citizens would start such stories to the prejudice of American industries; and it is hard to believe that any person would deliberately do the tariff "reformers" such service for money, but it is very evident that they have done so. The "McKinley-wages" lie can now be labeled "worn out" and placed with the lie about "McKinley prices." The "reformers" must now start a new series of lies on their rounds. But it is very mean business, just the same.

THE EVOLUTION OF A LIE.

In its eagerness to give the country some of the facts it had collected regarding mortgages, the Census Bureau has furnished the Polks, Peffers, Weavers and Simpsons some figures which, because these men are utterly unscrupulous, they can make some use of. In its preliminary bulletin the Census Bureau stated that during the ten years, 1880-90, there were placed on record about 9,000,000 of real-estate mortgages. The bureau does not state that there were 9,000,000 real-estate mortgages on record in 1890, but it does state in another part of the bulletin that many of these mortgages have been discharged. But this latter part of the statement is passed by; it is enough for the Peffers that the figures 9,000,000 are placed in connection with mortgages in an official document to enable them to set up the cry. In the hall in which the convention of the calamityites was held, in Cincinnati, the figures were inscribed on a banner. In his speech Senator Peffer shouted that 9,000,000 homes were under mortgage, and now President Polk, of the Alliance, in an article in the North American Review, repeats the falsehood in the following words:

The national records of this country show the existence of 9,000,000 of mortgages on the farms and homesteads of 63,000,000 of people—a mortgage to every seven individuals, or a mortgage for every four families out of five.

Every one who has seen the bulletin, or extracts from it, knows that the above is a falsehood, and none know it better than President Polk. He knows it because in no place does the national record show the existence of 9,000,000 mortgages on farms and homesteads. There is no statement of an official character about farms and homesteads. Indeed, it is not stated that farms and homesteads were mortgaged to the number of 9,000,000 during the decade 1880-90, but real-estate mortgages, including farms, homesteads, factories, mills, blocks in cities, hotels and theaters, were put on record during that decade. And yet every organ of the new party, every disciple of President Polk and Senator Peffer, will repeat this falsehood of 9,000,000 of mortgaged homes. Nor is that all. Soon the statement will be given out as a quotation from the North American Review, in which it has appeared without protest or explanation, and, quoted on such an authority, many who would not believe it if put forth by the calamity-creators themselves will conclude that it must be true if it appeared in the North American Review in July, 1891.

All the statistics regarding farm and home mortgages which have been given disprove all the claims of the apostles of calamity, and when the Census Bureau finishes its work there will be no consolation for them.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

It is an old trick of hero worshipers to identify individuals with systems and attempt to make it appear that the preservation of a form of government depends on having a particular man or set of men to administer it. There is something of this in the attempt to invest the present administrators of the city government with a sacredness that would place them above criticism. The Journal repudiates this attempt. Mayor Sullivan and his appointees are to be considered quite apart from the new city charter. That is a permanent fixture, while they are political accidents. The charter will continue long after all its present administrators have passed out of office. They are not necessary to its continuance nor in any way an essential part of it. To criticise their acts is not to criticise the charter. The Journal heartily approves the charter, as it has done from the beginning, but that does not involve a thick-and-thin approval of the present administration. There is nothing in the *personnel* or in the acts of the present administration to entitle it to immunity from criticism, and it is presumptuous to assume that such criticism is an attack on the charter. The persons who are now filling the city offices do not constitute a form of government.

It would be unfortunate for the Mayor or any of his boards to get the idea that they are above criticism, or that all their acts must necessarily command universal approval. That would be a bad thing for them and a bad thing for the public. We incline to the opinion that they have already suffered somewhat from an incipient attack of this disease, and that the Journal is doing them essential service in calling timely attention to it. It may help the Board of Public Works to a better understanding of the situation to know that it is censured for some things it has done and for some it has not done. Especially is it criticised for its arbitrary methods, for its supercilious disregard of the wishes of property-owners, and for its apparent unwillingness to acquire information from outside sources. The board should remember it is comparatively new to the business and cannot be expected to know it all. The public will forgive it if it does not even pretend to. No doubt it has been embarrassed by the extravagant promises and prophecies of its fool friends, who have thereby raised expectations which could not possibly be fulfilled, and it has erred in allowing itself to be saddled with pledges which there was no possibility of its carrying out. If the board will get in touch with the people and do business on a less autocratic basis it will be better for all concerned.

As for the Board of Public Safety, we presume no person acquainted with the facts will claim that there has been any improvement in the affairs of any department under its control. There has been a pretense of reorganizing the fire department, but it has not been improved. The police department is less efficient than it was under the old *regime*. The saloon-closing law and the Sunday law are less vigorously enforced now than they were before. The city has never been as "wide open" as it is now. Beer was never sold as openly or extensively on any Sunday in the history of the city as it was at the fair grounds last Sunday a week ago. The theory of the Board of Public Safety is excellent, but the present board is a humbug. The only criticism to be passed upon it is that it is a fraud.

The city government could have been much better organized, and the new charter could be made much more effective, if the boards had been constituted solely with reference to that end.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

The Iowa Republican State convention, in purpose, harmony and enthusiasm, was a second Ohio. The ablest men in the party were present, and every county was fully represented. The ticket is made up of sound Republicans, the two first names being those of practical farmers. The platform is courageously Republican. It begins with commending "the patriotic, wise and courageous administration of President Harrison" and the action of the Republican Congress. On the silver question it indorses the act of the last Congress, holding that an act which is the result of the wisdom and experience of such men in Congress as Senators Sherman and Allison and the President and the late Secretary Windom is much safer than the action urged by the owners of silver bullion and silver mines. The indorsement of the general Republican policy was equally emphatic. The campaign will be an active one in Iowa this year, and, while the Democrats will make a vigorous fight, and will have the assistance of the liquor interest, there is every reason to believe that the Republicans, with such a campaign as they now promise, will carry the State. Last fall they carried it by 3,336 plurality in the face of the furor of lies about the McKinley tariff. Now that the tide has turned and the benefits of the law are being felt, Iowa should give a good off-year plurality of twelve or fifteen thousand.

A DISPATCH from Marion says that at a meeting held in that city of the county assessors in the natural-gas field it was decided that pipe-lines shall be assessed at 50 cents per lineal foot for eight-inch pipe, and other sizes in proportion.

The new tax law provides that "the property of natural-gas companies shall be listed and assessed in the township, town or city where the principal works are located; the mains and pipes of such companies laid in or along roads, streets or alleys shall be listed as personal property in the township, city or town where the same are laid or placed." Fifty cents per lineal foot on eight-inch pipe seems like a very high rate of taxation. This will be $2,640 per mile. So heavy a tax would be a hardship on companies which have to pipe their gas twenty-five or thirty miles, as the companies supplying this city do. As the law embraces pipes of all kinds, distributing pipes will have to be taxed as well as mains. This will add largely to the burden. A uniform rate of 50 cents per lineal foot could be borne with comparative ease by companies which carry their gas but a short distance, but it would be almost prohibitory on the companies which supply this city. The assessors should try and find a fairer basis of taxation than this. It is out of all proportion to the actual cash value of the pipes.

No doubt Secretary Rusk is right in his statement that American hogs are the healthiest in the world, and he gives the true reason for it. It is because they get better food and more of it, better water and better treatment generally than the hogs of any other country. These things make a difference in animals just as they do in human beings. American hog-raisers have ceased to treat the hog merely as a scavenger. They have learned by experience that he responds to good treatment in dollars and cents, and that it is money in their pockets to give him an abundance of good food and water with change of diet and a chance to enjoy himself in his way while he is getting ready for the slaughter-house. Secretary Rusk puts the case well when he says that under our present system American hogs, instead of being fed on slops and garbage, as they are in Europe, "are raised as a means of marketing, in a concentrated form, the bulky produce of our farms." In other words, they are used to convert our corn crop into pork, and, no doubt, it is the best pork in the world.

THOSE excellent mugwump papers that are constantly assailing Senator Quay have not a word to say against Mr. Brice, chairman of the Democratic national committee, and yet, as many of them as are honest will not deny that Mr. Brice is a New Yorker who purchased an Ohio senatorship. There is no evidence that Mr. Quay ever did anything of the sort, and none of his foes have attempted to prove these charges since his denial.

THE framers of the McKinley bill estimated that it would reduce the revenues about $60,000,000. The falling off during the past four months was $18,000,000, indicating a decrease of $54,000,000 for the year. The Democrats, led by Mr. Carlisle, estimated that the McKinley law would increase the revenues $4,000,000. The Republican estimate may be four or five millions out of the way, while the Democratic is nearly sixty.

ABOUT a month ago the Washington romancer announced that the issue of pensions was being curtailed by direction of Secretary Foster because he had no money to pay them, but on Monday one of the same correspondents announced that certificates were being issued by thousands in order to use up the appropriation for the fiscal year, which ended Tuesday. These stories do not "consist."

THE Agricultural Department is distinguishing itself at the beginning of its administration of the weather bureau by furnishing a superb quality of weather, in this locality at least. The agreeable temperature of the last few days is calculated to make our Southern visitors remember Indianapolis as a delightful summer resort.

THE fair young ladies of Indianapolis are getting their first experience of soldier life under very happy auspices. What, with gay uniforms, brass buttons, waving plumes and gallant attentions, the soldiers are proving very formidable, but the ladies are the victors at last.

WASHINGTON street should have been kept clear of vehicles for the parade last evening, and the crowd should have been confined to the sidewalks. No effort was made to do either. If the police had no orders on the subject they should have had.

WHEN will our police learn to manage a crowd?

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Practical View.

Professor Potterby—Can you give any example of Spartan simplicity, Mr. Jenkins?

Jenkins—About the simplest act I can think of just now was their staying at that pass until the whole batch were killed.

Grated on His Ear.

Hungry Higgins—About nine of the boys was pinched last night. It's pretty tough to go to the work-house this fine weather.

Weary Watkins—Oh, I wouldn't mind much, only for the name of it.

Love's Inconsistency.

Though artful Cupid's only dress
Is but a pair of wings,
He makes his victims spend their cash
(In hope of "making quite a mash")
For natty suits and nobby hats;
For gorgeous ties and loud-voiced "spats,"
Until they're broke, by jings!

Oklahoma Etiquette.

"Yes, sir, I was in Guthrie, O. T., for two weeks, and never saw a single man eat pie with a knife."

"I am not much surprised. I am well aware that the West is full of well-educated, though poor, young men, who——"

"Oh, that wasn't it. Where I boarded they had no pie."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. OSCAR WILDE and Lady Hubberton are two of the noted Englishwomen who have adopted the divided skirt as a part of their everyday attire.

A FRIEND says that Professor Briggs is forgetting all the unpleasant things alleged against him in his keen enjoyment of Oxford and its calm scholarly atmosphere.

IT is singular but true that the name of Stephen A. Douglas has so far faded out of the memory of the people that it is very commonly misspelled in the newspapers.

DR. EDWARD EGGLESTON is going to sue the author of a comedy-drama called "Blue Jeans" for plagiarism. Upon his return from Europe, a few weeks ago, the Doctor was surprised to learn that his novel "Roxy" had been turned into a play without his knowledge or consent.

GENERAL ARMSTRONG, founder of the Hampton School for Indians and Negroes, is the son of a missionary, and was born in the Sandwith islands, where his father was stationed. He is to visit his birthplace this summer. When he began his work among the negroes in the South, both himself and his wife were absolutely ostracised by the whites.

THE majority of people die sooner than they should. George E. Waring, jr., says: "Disease is not a consequence of life; it is due to unnatural conditions of living—to neglect, abuse and want." And Dr. Stephen Smith says: "Man is born to health and longevity; disease is abnormal, and death, except from old age, is accidental, and both are preventable by human agencies."

A BOY in North Bergen, N. Y., stood watching his father shingle the roof. A nail, dropped from above, was swallowed by the open-mouthed lad. As in Dr. Bothwell's case, Dr. Craig, of Churchville, and others cut into the boy's bronchus—in vain. Two years thereafter he coughed up the nail. The doctors are now trying to explain how the nail went down rusty and came up clean.

THE Wellesley College girls wear the ugliest shoes ever designed by a cobbler. They are made of "stout leather," with full soles, the same width at toe and ball, heels of two lifts, and long English vamps. They are custom-made, cost $9 a pair, and last two terms. The heavy brained ladies walk and row in them, play tennis, ride tricycles, eat and study in them, and wear them in the gymnasium.

THE Rev. S. P. Spring, of Lancaster, Pa., has procured the arrest of Rev. N. A. Barr, who is charged with sending his reverend and dear brother a postal-card containing the assertion that the latter was "the biggest liar in America." As this is also derogatory to the reputation of Joseph Mulhatten and one or two other well-known persons, they may also feel moved to proceed against the defendant.

MRS. GRIMWOOD, the heroine of Manipur, is acquiring much substantial recognition of the value of her services to India and the rest of the British empire. The Secretary of State for India has assigned to her a pension of $700 a year for her life, with a special grant of $5,000, and is careful to say that these sums are in addition to her pension from the Bengal civil fund and to payment for her property destroyed at Manipur.

FRANCISQUE SARCEY, the celebrated Parisian journalist and dramatic critic, is said to produce more "copy" than any other journalist in France, and he never makes a correction in his manuscript. His opinions carry remarkable weight. Sarcey is now sixty-four, and of late years he has been sadly troubled with obesity. With the hope of reducing his enormous bulk he has given up eating dinner and takes only one meal a day—a breakfast that is served at noon.

WALTER BESANT tells an odd story of English journalistic methods. A certain writer sent an article—signed and with an attractive title—first to one journal, and when declined to another. Both times it come back to him after a longish interval "marked by the inky thumb of the compositor." The author put away his MS. Then he meditated. Then he began to take the two journals. In a fortnight he found his article in each of the papers, unsigned and under another title.

A YOUNG woman in Paris claims to be the daughter of the ex-Empress Eugenie and says that portions of her body are adorned with an imperial crown and a variety of other emblems. When informed of the woman's claims the ex-Empress said: "There are at least thirty women in France laboring under a hallucination, who claim me as their mother. You are aware that in the good days of the empire zealots consecrated their children to Napoleon. In some families the arm or the leg of a child was tattooed after birth with the imperial eagle. It must be so with the lady to whom you allude."

NEBRASKA FOR HARRISON.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, Says His State Favors the President.

Rutland (Vt.) Special to Philadelphia Press.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, President pro tem. of the Senate, and General Anson G. McCook, Secretary of the United States Senate, are now in Vermont, and have had some pretty good fishing on Lake Champlain along with Senator Edmunds.

Senator Manderson was asked whom his State favored for President in 1892.

"Just at present President Harrison is in strongest favor," replied Senator Manderson. "The State has always been strongly for Blaine, but he is not considered now as a candidate."

"What is their position now on the coinage question?"

"They want free silver."

"If Harrison should veto a free-silver bill, what effect would it have?"

"It would injure his chances in the State. But 1892 is still a long way ahead and situations may alter."

How about the Alliance in Nebraska?"

"They are powerful, but we think they are about at their maximum. The additions are not so rapid and there are constant secessions, especially among Republicans. The Alliance is not likely to unite on the Cincinnati platform, since the third party, sub-treasury and land-tax planks are not favored by a great many. The leaders are disgruntled politicians of both parties."

Democrats' Only Hope.

Worcester Spy.

The Democrats are now said to be convinced that their only hope of electing the next President is to carry some Northern State which they have not carried since the war. This idea on their part appears to be largely due to the fact that the South does not bid fair to be solid in the coming campaign, and that all the States west of the Mississippi are set down as solidly Republican. If they can carry some State like Illinois, which, they claim, is debatable ground, they will have stronger hopes for the immediate future. With this bright apparition beckoning them on, the Democratic leaders may think it worth their while to boom some strong Western Democrat for their standard-bearer. Yet, if we may judge by the political signs about us, the Democratic apparition of hope is not so full of prophecy as its followers seem to imagine. When they approach it more nearly the infatuated politicians are more likely to find it a receding ignis fatuus than a fixed star.

A Democratic Vagary.

Brooklyn Eagle.

How would it do for each party to leave the nomination of its candidates for President and Vice-president in the national conventions to the controlling indication of the States which will inevitably vote for them, aided by the suggestion of the States which must be carried if the candidates are elected? In other words, how would it do to retire unchangeably Republican States as factors in the nomination of Democratic candidates and unchangeably Democratic States as factors in the nomination of Republican candidates in the national conventions? Until Presidents are elected by the popular vote rather than by States acting through electoral colleges, the possibility of commonwealths which cannot be carried by a party forcing upon that party its nominees will exist, and in that possibility is always the danger of defeat.

Will Assist Our Tin-Plate Manufacturers.

New York Independent.

The shutting down of a number of Welsh tin-plate-works is intended, of course, to affect prices in this country. The McKinley rates on tin-plate apply on and after July 1. Contrary to the predictions of the enemies of the new tariff, the prices have not gone up recently, the Welsh manufacturers are endeavoring to put them up by limiting production. If, as the result tin-plate advances, it will only be a temporary advance. Our own tin-plate-works will be stimulated to earlier and increased production, and in a short time we shall have plenty of plate at lower prices. Our manufacturers propose to save in cost of production by the introduction of improved appliances.

Prosperous Times for Hoosiers.

Indiana Farmer.

We Hoosiers may congratulate ourselves. Our wheat crop, if sold at $1 a bushel, will bring us from $20 to $25 apiece all round. Our total yield will be somewhere between forty million and fifty million bushels, and there are something over two million of us, big and little. Put $20 into the hands of each man, woman and child and it will make business lively for awhile. A vast proportion of it would soon get into circulation, and every branch of business, every trade and profession would get its share, and all would prosper and be happy. Thanks for our big wheat crop.

TAXATION IN LARGE CITIES

Municipal Taxes Shown to Be the Chief Burden of the Property-Owners.

Indianapolis the City with the Lowest Rate of Taxes in Cities of Over 100,000 Population—Wide Range in City Taxation.

No subject connected with government is entitled to more consideration than the management of the affairs of cities, and it may be added that no branch of public affairs having to do with the well-being of a large part of the people is of more importance or is so imperfectly understood, or more needs the application of experience, and the highest integrity and executive capacity. While, in some departments of public affairs, the people of this country can congratulate themselves that they have the best system in the world, it is to be feared that some of our city governments are the most inefficient, and most of them may learn much from the management of municipalities in the old world. The census authorities have undertaken to present some information on municipal control by collecting and presenting the receipts and expenditures of the larger cities. Bulletin No. 82 is devoted to a presentation of the receipts and expenditures of 100 of the larger cities of the United States, aggregating a population of 12,425,366, or about two-thirds of the urban population of the Nation. This is the first successful attempt to classify the transactions of so large a number of cities. When it is stated that the annual expenditures of these 100 cities aggregate $235,000,000, and that there are 243 cities having a population of 8,000 and over, which are not included in this list, having a population of about 6,200,000, it will be seen that this large expenditure is far short of the total of the municipal expenses.

In the one hundred cities, some of the sources of revenue were as follows: Taxes, $139,283,226; special assessments, $13,296,035; service assessments, $1,380,057; liquor licenses, $11,782,307; other licenses, $3,411,539; fines and penalties, $2,714,464; water-works, $18,826,269. Among the expenditures were the following: Schools, $26,198,174; streets and bridges, $33,580,209; fire, $11,865,402; health, $2,286,317; lighting, $7,747,813; police, $17,817,435; charitable objects, $7,166,901; parks and public grounds, $12,672,494; buildings and improvements, $9,943,519; salaries, $11,833,458; water-works, $19,086,751; interest, $32,250,368.

These are suggestive figures. School expenditures are often regarded as the heaviest burden, but police and fire departments cost more in the aggregate, while the annual expenditure for streets is nearly a quarter larger. Indeed, the general expenditures are so large that one suspects that a large per cent. of the money taken from the people of cities represents waste. How much, is one of the questions which is sure to attract more and more attention, and provoke more and more discussion and intelligent criticism. But one can better realize the cost of city government when it is stated that the ordinary current expenese of Boston were $16,117,043 last year, while those of Massachusetts were only $4,955,669, and that while the ordinary expenses of the six largest States in population in the Union, viz., New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts and Missouri, for one year amounted to $28,859,010 in the aggregate, the ordinary expenses of the city of New York were $48,937,694.

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES.

The bulletin contains elaborate tables giving the receipts and the expenditures for each purpose. The one hundred cities are divided into four classes. The first class contains the cities have 200,000 population and upward, of which there are fourteen. Cleveland, O., has the lowest per capita tax—$7.52—and New York the highest—$23.89. Boston, however, is close on the heels of New York, with $23.53. Chicago and St. Louis expend $11.12 and $11.03 per capita, respectively. The second class embraces twelve cities, which have a population of 100,000 to 200,000. In this class Denver shows the lowest expenditure, $4.52, while Indianapolis is third in the list, with $5.80, and Kansas City follows with $7.05. St. Paul shows the largest expenditure in any class, $27.61, while Minneapolis is $17.53. The third class embrace the cities of 50,000 to 100,000 population. The per capita expenditures of these twenty-three cities run from $4.37 in Reading, Pa., to $16.70 in Columbus, O., the average being $9.67. The fourth class embraces fifty-one cities in every section, having less than 50,000 inhabitants. The range of administrative expenditure is very wide in these cities, it being $3.79 per capita in Little Rock, Ark., and $26.31 in Duluth, Minn., the average being $9.74. Only one Indiana city appears in this list, and that not the largest after Indianapolis—Fort Wayne, whose expenditure is $4.32 per capita.

But the expenditures to which attention has been called, by no means represent the whole of the money taken from the people. They are the approximate administrative expenditures. The ordinary expenditures which represent interest, sinking funds and other charges are much larger. The per capita expenditures of New York for all purposes are $32.30; of Boston, $35.94; Denver, $7.45; Allegheny, $8.14; Indianapolis, $6.21, which makes its total per capita tax the lowest of any city of its class. St. Paul heads the list in ordinary expenditures by a tax of $41.18.

It must not be understood that these differences are due to economy when the expenditure is small, and to extravagance when it is large. Some cities spending a small amount per capita can be extravagant because they waste the money they spend, while in other cities large expenditures means low water rates and first-class streets. Columbus, O., for instance, has a system of paved streets to show for its large expenditure. Cities which have cheap water and asphalt or brick streets may be much better off than those which have neither and a lower per capita tax.

These figures not only show the wide range in city expenditures, but they lead to speculation as to how much of extravagance and plunder that difference involves. There must be a limit beyond which taxation stands in the way of the growth of a city and warns enterprise and manufactures to avoid it. Again, there is a penny-foolish policy which neglects the maintenance of good streets and sewers, from which neglect the property-owners suffer nearly as much as by a high taxation, which affords these and other advantages.

ALL ABOUT THE DREIBUND.

Hostile European Armies Will Make Faces for Six Years but Mustn't Fight.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

The two hostile camps of Europe are to keep on eyeing each other for another six years. Like two kennels of dogs ready for the hunt they stand and watch each other howl and whine. This is what the renewal of the triple alliance means—that the very neat balance of power which has been established on continental Europe is to be continued; that this armed peace of the past dozen years is to be maintained by massing against each other two of the greatest armies the world has ever seen. Russian and French interests are indissoluble while the parties to the Dreibund continue to coalesce. The great fighting phalanx of the Muscovites and the French army, making a host perhaps six million strong, against the united armies of Germany, Austria and Italy, containing together over five million men! That side would be rash indeed which would open the fearful conflict, and there are signs enough that nobody wants to begin it. These alliances, made as they are very largely from motives of self-protection, are at the same time to be taken as an announcement that war is some distance away. The triple alliance began in 1879 as a double alliance between Austria and Germany, established by the iron hand of the great Bismarck. Italy soon joined it, and by the terms of contract it was to last for six years. At the conclusion of the first six years it was renewed for a similar time, and yesterday the Emperor of Germany announced that the agreement between the three nations had been prolonged for another six years.

Of late there has been reason to think that England had taken sides with the continental powers. Premier Di Rudini the other day made the astonishing announcement in the Italian Senate that his country and Great Britain are working in co-operation on the Mediterranean. For some time the signs have been unmistakable that England was at the very least a silent partner in the Dreibund. This being true, there is the more to be feared from an outbreak of hostilities, and it makes an outbreak the more unlikely. Though these great armies will stare at each other over their respective national borders with their guns loaded, they will not soon shoot.

MISSIONARIES FORCED TO FLEE.

Story of a Chinese Uprising Against the Foreigners at Shanghai.

Shanghai, China, Letter in Boston Globe.

For more than six months signs of an uprising of the Chinese against the missionaries of all foreign nations engaged in propagating the gospel in the many cities along the Yangtse Kiang river has been apparent.

English, French, German, and our own vessels of war have proceeded up the river, and now at least one gun-boat lies at anchor off the principal cities as far as the head of navigation, ready at any moment to shell the city and land any force sufficient for the protection of all foreign persons and property.

The Chinese mandarins (governors) claim to be doing all in their power to suppress insurrectionary movements, but the rioting has become so widespread, and the efforts to check it appear so ineffective, that the admirals commanding the foreign fleets in China have taken the protection of foreigners into their own hands, and until all semblance of disturbance is passed the foreign gun-boats will continue to be a menace to all turbulent Chinese cities whenever in reach of their cannon.

The worst case of the riots thus far reported was at Wuhu, a large city about three hundred miles up the river from Shanghai. Here the Catholics have a very large mission, while Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists are almost as well represented. The attack on Wuhu occurred on the 12th.

The missionaries, fearing the attack would be made, had taken refuge inside their mission buildings. These buildings are all surrounded by high stone walls or fences, and for a time the mob remained outside and howled.

The principal incentive of the rioters seemed to be to avenge the deaths of some Chinese children, whose mothers claimed the missionaries had killed. These children died in the mission hospitals while being cared for by the missionaries. The mothers declared their children had been killed by the doctors and incited the mob to violence.

Soon about twenty thousand people had collected around the Catholic cathedral and buildings, and, led by some ten or twelve well-dressed Chinamen, who carried flags containing the mottoes of some of the Chinese secret societies, the attack on the buildings began. With improvised battering-rams the walls were soon breached, and the mob poured into the inclosure.

The cathedral and all buildings were looted and fire set to them in several places, in a few hours converting the entire compound into ashes. The missionaries managed to escape by a rear way as the mob was forcing an entrance, taking refuge in a junk and then coming down the river to Chikiang, where the white people had gathered for self-defense.

Immediately after burning all the mission property the rioters proceeded to attack the consular quarter, where all the foreign consuls live. The residents of this quarter had taken refuge in the custom-house, where all the foreigners had agreed to meet for common protection whenever a riot took place.

The English consul and his wife were still in the English consulate, and upon the approach of the mob they dressed themselves in Chinese clothes, and succeeded in passing through a portion of the crowd and reaching the custom-house without being recognized.

After looting and burning all the foreign property in the consular quarter, the custom-house, the only place left, and where the few foreigners had taken refuge, was attacked. The white men in the custom-house, numbering less than thirty, were well armed with swords and firearms. Later in the afternoon the rioters gathered around the building and proceeded to the attack with stones and sticks, their only weapons.

The foreigners quickly charged the mob, using their bayonets and swords with severe effect, driving the masses of Chinese before them. The mob rallied and renewed the attack, those in the rear surging to the front and pushing on those in the front ranks. Again the few whites drove them back by a determined use of their cold steel. At this juncture three gun-boats which had come up from Shanghai arrived off the city, and soon dropped a few shells into the disturbed quarter, which caused the mob to scatter like wildfire and effectually checked all rioting for that day.

Since then the gun-boats have remained at Wuhu and no trouble has been made. However, the foreigners fear that it will again break out unless the vessels of war remain for some time still.

Rioting has also taken place at Nanking, Chikiang, Kin Kiang, and other of the larger cities, but no serious damages have resulted, the mob seeming to direct all its efforts towards looting the mission property. The main object of the mobs seems directed against the French missionaries, but being unable to distinguish Americans, English or German from French all hands suffer about equally. The first attacks made by each of the mobs has thus far been first directed against the destroying of the French missions, and it was only after being wrought up by the spoils thus obtained have they attacked the missions of other nations. The great antipathy against the French is supposed to be the result of the war waged by France against China in 1884-5, and from the effects of which many of the sea and river port towns have not fully recovered.

Up to date no foreigners are known to have been killed, but it is gravely feared that missionaries living in outlying places may have been murdered.

MOLTKE'S FORESIGHT.

A Striking Instance Related by a Man Who Served in the Engineer Corps.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Paul Wolff, of Washington, D. C., says: I was a lieutenant of engineers under Von Moltke. Let me give you a chapter from my personal experience to show how thoroughly the German War Department prepared for emergencies. One day a message came to me at the barracks bidding me report in civilian dress at the railroad station and receive orders. I went to the station. A man approached and addressed me as Meyer. I said: "My name is Wolff." "No," said he, "your name is Meyer. Here is your bag of samples. You are selling whisky. I am selling wine. We will go to such and such a city and call on Mr. So-and-so and Mr. So-and-so, and try to sell them some goods. We went, and I made an effort to sell whisky by the samples, but didn't sell any, of course. Then we proceeded to another city, and tried to sell goods there. After we had visited several merchants and had returned to the hotel my companion said to me: "We will take a walk and go across the bridge. We will not return together. On your way back you will pace the bridge, and going and coming you will keep your eyes open to observe all of the points you can about the bridge." Then for the first time I began to have a suspicion of what was really wanted. I strolled down to the bridge and leaned over the edge, looking at some workmen who were making holes in the abutments. I observed the plan of construction from various points and then went on across the stream. After awhile I started back, and on my way I paced the bridge arch by arch. In the engineer corps we are trained to pace distances with great exactness. I can walk a block now and tell the length of it within six inches. I returned to my hotel without having made a note, but with my head full of the plan of construction. My companion joined me. "Now," said he, "you will return to the place from which we started, and you will make as complete a discription of that bridge as you can, and turn it in." I carried out the order, and heard no more of the expedition. A considerable time after that war came, and the German army marched to the frontier. As the advance drew near, that bridge I had reported upon was blown up and fell in a mass of ruins. The army halted. A train of freight cars came forward, and from those cars was taken the prepared material with which a new bridge was put together in a few hours and the army marched over the river and into the enemy's country. Every timber and every piece of metal was ready for immediate use. A new bridge had been constructed throughout for that particular crossing based upon my report.