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No Second Fraud!

The startling effect of Mr. Cleveland's leadership in the matter of the tariff is very strikingly exhibited in the demand made by many of his special followers in the Democratic press, that the new tariff shall ignore the principle of protection. Protection is an established Republican doctrine. It was a leading plank, as usual, in the national platform of last year. It was preached unflinchingly throughout the Republican campaign. It has been demonstrated to be the overwhelming sentiment of the country. Without it the gold standard could not have been sustained. Yet the Mugwump Democrats who supported McKinley, seek to have him violate his pledge, and betray his party by repudiating protection at the Mugwump behest.

This extraordinary attitude proves the corrupting influence of the political leader who, after the manner now proposed by the Mugwumps, will be to his credit to establish a tariff for revenue only, an act of political treachery which finds its single parallel in the same statesman's promotion of the Populist income tax.

The Sham Reforms Proposed for Cuba.

According to a despatch from Madrid to the London Standard, the Ministers have agreed upon a scheme of reforms for Cuba much more decentralized and liberal than that provided by the Abarzuza law, which has been proclaimed in Porto Rico. Let us see what these reforms, as they are outlined in the Standard, amount to.

The principal feature of the new plan is said to be the creation of a local administration styled the Council of Administration. Such a Council already exists in the island, but at present every member of it is appointed by the Governor-General. Under the Abarzuza law it was to be transformed into a partially elective body; one-half of its members were to be appointed by the Government, and the other half to be elected by the qualified electors, a great majority of whom, as we shall presently show, are not native Cubans, but Spaniards born in the peninsula, and temporarily sojourning in Cuba for purposes of private gain. Even with the Council thus constituted the Governor-General was to have the right under the Abarzuza law to veto all the resolutions, and to suspend at will the elective members. Now, according to the Standard, the Council of Administration is to be made up entirely of elective members, part of whom are to be chosen by the present qualified electors, and the rest by corporations and commercial interests. The corporations and commercial interests of the island are wholly in the hands of Spaniards; it follows that not one of their representatives will be a native Cuban. What chance have the native Cubans to elect those members of the Council who are to be chosen by the present possessors of the franchise? We have previously pointed out that, under the existing electoral law, which the Ministers do not even promise to change, the Spanish residents, although they form only 9.3 per cent. of the total population of Cuba, constitute a majority of the qualified electors in almost every constituency. In 1891, for instance, the Spaniards predominated in thirty-one out of thirty-seven Ayuntamiento, or boards of aldermen, in the province of Havana. In the municipal district of Gines, with 800 Spanish and 12,500 Cuban inhabitants, not a single one of the latter was found among its aldermen. At the same epoch there were only three Cuban Deputies in the Provincial Deputation of Havana, only two in that of Matanzas, and only three in that of Santa Clara; yet these are the most populous provinces in the island. In view of these electoral conditions it is extremely improbable that a single native Cuban would become a member of the proposed Council of Administration.

It may be said that even the Spanish residents will desire the prosperity of the island, since in proportion thereto will their opportunities of making money increase. Let us see, then, what the new Council is empowered to do. It will have, we are told, the control of local affairs, but the Cortes will continue to vote the budgets. Suppose we inquire precisely what this means. It means that the council will have control of nothing but the so-called Fomento section of the body; that is to say, of the appropriations for interior improvements, to which, in 1894, less than \$747,000 was allotted, or less than 3 per cent. of the whole revenue. All the other sections of the budget, those, namely, relating to the debt added upon Cuba, to the departments of War, Navy, and the Treasury, and to the Civil Administration of the island presided over by the Governor-General, are to be arranged by the Ministers at Madrid and voted by the Cortes. What guarantee is there, moreover, that even 3 per cent. of the revenue will hereafter be devoted to interior improvements? As Señor FIDEL G. PIERRA points out in the February number of the Forum, the item for interest on the debt which Spain has imposed upon the island was over \$12,000,000 even in 1894; as the debt has long since doubled, and before the war ends will be much more than doubled, the interest on it will rise to at least \$25,000,000 per annum. Again, before the rebellion broke out, in the early part of 1894, the cost of the army and navy was \$7,000,000; but as Spain will be compelled hereafter to keep in the island a much larger army than was maintained there at that time, the future cost will be at least \$10,000,000. Add to these items those for the departments of Justice, the Treasury, and the Civil Administration, and, assuming that these will cost no more hereafter than they did in 1894, namely, \$5,750,000, we arrive at a grand total of \$40,750,000, or nearly \$16,000,000 more than the whole amount of taxes collected in 1894. Under such circumstances what

will there be left for the department of Fomento, or interior improvements, which the new Council is to control?

Once more the Council of Administration is to have, we are assured, the right of framing a colonial tariff for the island on two conditions: First, that the tariff shall afford a large measure of protection to Spanish commodities sent to Cuba, and, secondly, that the draft shall be submitted for confirmation to the Cortes at Madrid. Now let us see what the Spanish producers of manufactured articles are likely to consider a large measure of protection. We can form an idea of their views upon this point by noting what protection they are getting now. A hundred kilograms of cotton prints pay a duty in the Cuban custom houses, if Spanish, of \$26.65; if foreign, \$47.26. A hundred kilograms of knitted goods pay, if from Spain, \$10.95; if from a foreign country, \$195. A hundred kilograms of cassimere, if it is a Spanish product, pay \$15.47; if foreign, \$300. In a word, the burdens which foreign articles, competing with products of Spain, have to bear, range from 80 to 2,000 per cent. Such being the standard of protective duties hitherto upheld by the manufacturers of Catalonia, what likelihood is there that they would tolerate a Cuban tariff framed for the purpose of admitting American products on anything like equal terms? What likelihood is there that such a tariff would be sanctioned by the Cortes, in which Catalonia has a hundred times more influence than Cuba could ever exercise?

The interests of the Spanish plunderers and of the Cuban patriots are irreconcilable. The new scheme of reforms, like that associated with the name of Minister Abarzuza, is to those acquainted with the Cuban situation a fraud upon its face. It was deliberately designed to deceive ill-informed persons in foreign countries, and especially in Washington.

The Mexico of To-Day.

The current quarterly Bulletin of the American Geographical Society contains an important article on Mexico, contributed by Mr. ROMERO, so long the Minister from that country to ours. It is a remarkable condensation of interesting facts concerning the neighboring republic.

Mexico has the shape of a cornucopia, with its widest end toward the United States, and this, says Mr. ROMERO, "has been considered, allegorically, as a sign that it will pour its wealth and products into this country." He is confident that it will do so, and that it will do so "with most of the tropical products, such as sugar, coffee, and tobacco," which we now import from other countries. Mexico has given us a great deal of territory, the amount being 598,103 square miles, exclusive of Texas, and 930,590 square miles of that State, while she has an area of 767,326 square miles. In grandeur of scenery Mr. ROMERO regards Mexico as the superior of Switzerland; and the snow line is low in the latter, and thus she surpasses Mexico in the charms of her snow peaks, as well as in her beautiful lakes, good roads, and fine hotels. Yucatan, a level country, differs remarkably in configuration from Mexico proper, and its ruins show it to have been the seat of an advanced people. Dr. LE PLONGEON recently declared, in his book called "Queen Moé and the Egyptian Sphinx," that the empire of the Mayas, in Yucatan, was the cradle of civilization, which passed thence to India, Egypt, Greece, and Western Europe.

Vast stores of the precious metals are found in Mexico, and copper, iron in immense masses, lead, tin, platinum, and zinc are among noteworthy products. Two great ranges of mountains traverse the country, one near the Pacific and the other near the Gulf of Mexico. Between these is a series of rich valleys, delightful climate, known as the Central Plateau, no level that even when there were no roads one could travel in a carriage from the City of Mexico to Santa Fé. The highest peak is Popocatepetl, 17,540 feet. There are no good harbors on the Gulf coast. Vera Cruz is an open roadstead on which large sums have been expended. On the Pacific there are good ports at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and La Paz. There are few large navigable rivers, the high mountains and broken surface turning the streams mostly into torrents, with cascades, while the Rio Grande after freshets becomes dry in places. The rains begin in June, increase in July, and end in November, except that they last longer on the sea than inland. They fall from one to three hours a day, and then the atmosphere becomes clear and pleasant. The differences in altitude are so great as to give Mexico an extraordinary variety of products. As a whole, the climate is one of the most delightful in the world, and in many places makes the country valued as a sanitarium.

Flowers are abundant, and "a bouquet which in New York would cost \$5 in winter, could be had in the city of Mexico all the year round for 25 cents," so that Mr. ROMERO looks for the time when flowers will be exported in large amounts to the United States. Mexico has also magnificent trees, including 114 varieties of building and cabinet woods, twelve of dye woods, and eight of gums; the cacao and india rubber, copal, liquid amber, camphor, mezquite, yielding a substance resembling gum arabic, dragon tree, turpentine pine, and almagra. From the last sandarac is extracted. There are seventeen varieties of oil-bearing trees and plants, including the sesame and the tree that yields the balsam of Peru. Of the bananas there are about twenty varieties, some growing fruit twelve to fifteen inches in length and two to three in diameter. The orange region is free from frosts. In the hot zone is raised tobacco, "which, in Gen. GRANT'S estimation, was superior to the Havana article." The cactus yields freely a white juice called pulque, used as a beverage, being a tonic and nutritive, yet intoxicating if libbered in large quantities. Other cacti yield a drink called mescal, which has therapeutic qualities. The Yucatan cactus has a fibre like manila, exported in large quantities to New York.

Of the people about 19 per cent. are of European descent, 43 native Indians, and 38 mainly a mixture of the two. Mr. ROMERO finds a great similarity between the Indians and the Asiatic Malay races, notably the Japanese, in their very black hair and eyes, brown or yellow color, and slight obliquity of the eyes. When he saw the first Japanese Embassy at Washington in 1859, he thought that if he had collected 40 Mexican Indians and put them in the same gorgeous costume, no observer would have detected the difference. Minister TATENO found during his short stay in Mexico several words that are used in Japan. There were formerly about 150 different Indian languages, but many have disappeared either wholly or in part, and most Indians speak Spanish, although imperfectly. The upper lands being the healthiest, about three-fourths of the population live in the cold zone; from 15 to 18 per cent. in the temperate, and only the small re-

mainder live in the torrid. The census of 1895 showed 13,570,195 people, but for various reasons it was inadequate, and Mr. ROMERO feels sure that there are not fewer than 15,000,000. The most populous State is Jalisco, on the Pacific, although many are larger in area. The slow growth of Mexico's population is ascribed to the fact that the people are "not so well prepared as are the people of the United States to bear the discomforts of life and climate," and hence there is great mortality among the children. Mexicans are born in the Catholic Church. "Some of them, like the Indians, do not know much about religion, and keep their old idolatry, having changed only their idols, that is, replaced their old deities with the images of the saints of the Catholic Church." The Protestants have, however, worked hard in Mexico, and have obtained a foothold. There are public schools, 8,675, attended by 485,953 pupils, at an annual cost of \$5,455,550. Parochial schools and others number 3,189, with 78,391 pupils. There are 156 technical schools, attended by 16,809 pupils. Mr. ROMERO thinks that the education of the Indians is an urgent problem. There are only 258 newspapers in the country.

The Valley of Mexico is one of the finest spots in the world. Surrounded by high mountains, it has a very rare and clear atmosphere, which makes hills forty miles away seem, when viewed from the capital, only at the end of the city. It is a centre of magnificent scenery, the view from Chapultepec Hill being among the most beautiful on earth. The City of Mexico contains 340,000 people, and among its many fine buildings is the Cathedral, which took nearly a century to build, although sometimes 10,000 men were working upon it.

That Mexico is one of the very richest mining countries in the world is well known. Mr. ROMERO puts the present production of silver alone at \$60,000,000. The Veta Madre, or the Guzman vein, produced \$25,000,000 between 1856 and 1868. Gold is sometimes found with silver, and formerly, when the amount was small, it was not separated, for which reason old Mexican dollars in China are worth more than new ones. But Mr. ROMERO expects that Mexico will soon be one of the world's largest gold producers. The total output of gold up to 1896 is put at \$125,375,685 and that of silver at \$3,400,958,410. This would give Mexico once the total of the world's gold since the discovery of America. But for various reasons much of the silver produced is not coined, and Mr. ROMERO would place the total production at from four billion to five billion dollars.

The total length of Mexican railways was, in 1895, close upon 7,000 miles. The total exports for 1895-96 were of precious metals, \$64,888,596, of which \$51,071,661 were to the United States; of commodities, \$40,178,806, of which \$28,580,084 were to our country. Mexico's total imports were for the same year \$42,253,938, of which \$20,145,788 came from the United States. Banking is shown by Mr. ROMERO to be very profitable in Mexico, although still in its incipient state. The dividends earned and paid by the National Bank are very high, those for 1895 being 18 1/2 and 14 per cent, respectively; and a short time ago the shareholders as a stock dividend, and then \$5,000,000 of stock was offered to the public, for which the subscriptions amounted to \$22,000,000.

Such are facts presented in regard to our sister republic by the statesman who has so long and so ably represented her in the United States.

Something That Cleveland Can't Do.

We have said that CLEVELAND has reached the end of his tether, or rope, so far as helping Spain, hurting Cuba, and discrediting the United States are concerned. It would be at his peril, were it not for his career, if he were to attempt to render aid to Spain a service which Spain desires in his career, if he were to attempt to stretch the rope.

We have printed a letter from Havana containing a piece of Spanish news in circulation there, that Mr. CLEVELAND "made an arrangement with Señor CANOVAS to help Spain materially in establishing her dominion in Cuba before the end of his term." We had previously received information of a like character from Madrid, where the official and semi-official organs are always on the alert for favors from Washington. The report from Madrid was more explicit than that from Havana. It was to the effect that Mr. CLEVELAND would send a mandate to the Cuban insurgents, sustained by a display of force, and accompanied by an expression of his approval of the "reforms" granted by Spain; and that, besides this, he would give orders for the arrest of the Cuban representatives and agents in this country, and for their punishment as disturbers of the peace and as enemies of a friend's power. It seems that the report gave much satisfaction to the ultra royalists at Madrid. They had always expected something of the kind. While Mr. CLEVELAND had been constant in his devotion to Spanish interests, and had always bolstered up Spanish rule in Cuba, and had striven to the full of his ability, to discourage and cripple the insurgents, he had both the will and the power to render to Spain a final service of the very highest value to her. It was thought that he would surely perform it before leaving office, and that he could easily find the opportunity for its performance. A good time would be that of some Spanish success against the insurgents, when WETTER should give notice of the Spanish pacification of Cuba and the disruption of the rebel gangs. It would be an act satisfactory to Spain, and worthy of a man like CLEVELAND, who would thus constitute his Spanish-Cuban policy.

It was a justifiable reckoning for Spain. It was a justifiable reckoning for CLEVELAND's conduct for a year past. Spain could not believe that he would take to the woods as a tramp who had failed to make the enemy hold up his hands.

Nevertheless, we are able to say that CLEVELAND cannot fulfill Spanish expectations in this case. Were he to attempt to do so, even at the end of his term of office, it would be at his peril! There would be a strong hand upon his arm. There would be a power in his front greater far than his own. There would be a voice at his ear louder than thunder. There would be held up to his face a Constitution and laws upon which he could not trample, excepting at his peril! There would be in his way the Congress of the United States, which will remain in session and hold him in check till the close of his term. CLEVELAND can't fulfill Spanish expectations, do his worst. He can serve Spain no further; he can wrong Cuba no more than he has already wronged her; he can discredit his own country but a few days longer. He has reached the end of his tether. The Span-

Government will have to suffer disappointment as to him. He cannot continue to use American agencies for the perpetuation of Spain's hateful rule in Cuba; he cannot issue a mandate to insurgent Cuba, or back it up by force. He cannot do anything from this time onward.

We do not forget that CLEVELAND has made it manifest that he regards his own will as paramount to that of Congress or that of the American people, and that he would like to exercise authority regardless of the laws by which he is tethered; yet it would be at his peril that he would make an attempt to meet the expectations of Spain, at any time in the next four weeks. We do not forget how he has thwarted the purpose of Congress in regard to Cuba, or how numerous have been his performances in the interest of Spain, or how reckless he has been of the country's honor, or how contemptuously he has cast aside the best American traditions, or how basely he has sacrificed the nation's rights, or how persistently he has sought to set up a personal government, or how frequently he has got too near to the point where there was peril for him. But for all such things there is an end.

His time is about ended. He is on his way out. He can never fulfill the expectations of Spain, grounded upon his past conduct. If, in the brief period left to him, he should seek their fulfillment by any new manifestation of his enmity for Cuba, he would do so at his peril! But anyhow he can effect nothing.

The Administration and the Treaty.

Less than four weeks now remain of the Fifty-fourth Congress. Within that period must be crowded much important legislation, and the chances of finding adequate time in the Senate before the 4th of March for the proper consideration of the arbitration treaty are growing smaller.

Yet the brevity of the session, the pressure of other duties, and the important character of the treaty might not, all under other circumstances, be enough to shut out for a month final action upon it. It is clearly possible, as the Senate Foreign Committee has shown, to shorten deliberation by excluding at once all doubtful and dangerous features of the agreement, so leaving an instrument that will at least do little harm, and postponing any enlargement of its operations until experience shall show that this will be judicious.

But there is another and potent influence for delay. The Senate knows that the new Administration will understand fully the constitutional part assigned to it in the completion of treaties with foreign countries. President McKinley is not likely to be impatient or irritated because the Senate amends his agreements; he will comprehend that the Constitution submits such agreements to the judgment of that body, in order that any oversight may be discovered, any defects corrected, and any improvements suggested. Indeed, it is only a President of abnormal self-conceit could seem to be an incubus on his hands, instead of a coordinate branch of Government.

It is, no doubt, a serious obstacle to the ratification of the arbitration treaty at present that the Senate is tired of having the acts of its Foreign Committee forestalled by threats to nullify them if concurred in by the Senate. It is probably tired of having valuable improvements in treaties, guarding American interests, and the result of the studious review of many able minds, represented as factious opposition to the superior intellectual perceptions of the President.

Still, we think that both the time and the result of the final vote on the amended arbitration treaty will not depend on this consideration, but on the Senate's view of what the interests of the country demand.

A Local Improvement.

The Harlem River is spanned by sundry bridges, some erected at the public expense and others at private cost. At the close of the present week or at the beginning of the next week, the exact time not having yet been fixed, there will be opened for railroad traffic the new Central Railroad bridge constructed under authority of the United States War Department as a substitute for the present railroad bridge, and with a clear height of 24 feet for the passage of vessels.

This bridge has been in process of erection for several years, and it will be the only four-track railway drawbridge in the world. It is built of steel, has a total length of 736 feet, and the draw, which is 400 feet long and 61 feet wide, carries four tracks and weighs 400 tons. The entire weight of the structure is 2,500 tons, and when the draw is open there will be two clear passages of 100 feet each for ships. When the draw is closed, there will be an open way of 84 feet. Extra heavy rails, electrically connected and insulated from all contiguous iron by laminated cotton fibre, will be used. The approach to the bridge will be by a steel viaduct having four rivers, upon which, south of the Harlem Central Station, the central, the New Haven, the Harlem, and those of all affiliated roads, will run. North of the Harlem River and leading from the new bridge there has been constructed a new roadbed of steel and masonry which will carry the trains of these roads above grade, an important local improvement in a district which is to be the chief portion of the Borough of the Bronx after the 1st of January, 1898.

The value of this local improvement will be better understood when it is known that at the East 138th street crossing of the railroad tracks, as many as 333 trains are run each twenty-four hours, and that when to these are added the special trains and the single engines, the actual number of crossings in a day is 350, at grade, to the constant interruption of passenger, truck, and trolley travel, and at considerable peril to pedestrians. By the building of the new bridge and the consequent raising of the grade for practically the whole railroad business coming into and going out of New York, the danger of collisions will be removed, the interruption to traffic and business prevented, and the many delays caused by the opening of the drawbridge for the passage of sloops, scows, and barges will be avoided.

This will add greatly to the convenience of the travelling public, but there will be another benefit of still more importance. The present drawbridge used by the railroad companies at Fourth avenue and 130th street, is built at a low level. Besides the delays incident to "the draw," this allows of the running of one train only each way, with the result that the traffic of the roads is congested at this point and the number of the local trains is necessarily limited. With a four-track structure, admitting of two tracks for the use of local trains exclusively, one each way, a large increase in the transit facilities to and from the large and rapidly

growing territory north of the Harlem and south of the Westchester county line, will be possible. It will not only be possible, but speedy; the plans for utilizing this advantage have been prepared already by the railroad companies interested. Veritable rapid transit, not conflicting with any existing system, with light and air, on a viaduct and not through a hole in the ground, will thereby be secured in the district for whose special benefit the impracticable underground scheme was conceived. Thus the new bridge will be a real public improvement, though the greater part of its cost falls on the railroad companies.

The new Harlem River drawbridge will have cost when opened \$1,000,000. The raised tracks north of the Harlem River line will have cost \$500,000, and the steel viaduct south of the Harlem River line will have cost \$1,750,000. This is a total expense of \$3,250,000, toward which the city's contribution is 750,000.

Seventeen Retire.

At the opening of the Fifty-fifth Congress on March 4 there will be more new faces in the Senate than were ever before seen at any one time in the history of that body. The terms of these seventeen Senators will expire with the present Congress:

BLACKBURN, BRANCH, BRICE, BROWN, CALL, CANNON, DEWEY, GIBSON, GORDON, HOWE, HULL, PALMER, PUFFER, POPE, SACKETT, VAN DUSEN, and WOODRUFF.

New men have been chosen as successors to fifteen of these; the Florida Legislature does not elect a successor to Senator CALL until April; the vacancy from Kentucky is not yet filled.

The Senate of March, 1881, up to this time, has held the record for new faces. That year fourteen new Senators were sworn in, but already fifteen have been chosen to the Fifty-fifth Congress. Among the new Senators sworn in in 1881, it is somewhat interesting now to recall, was BENJAMIN HARRISON of Indiana, who succeeded a Democrat, Senator McDONALD, as Senator-elect FAIRBANKS of Indiana is now to succeed a Democrat, Senator VOORHEES, long the colleague of Senator McDONALD. They included also THOMAS C. PLATT, who succeeded KERNAN sixteen years ago, and who now succeeds HILL; JOHN SHERMAN, who succeeded THURMAN, a Democrat, as Senator-elect FORAKER now succeeds BRICE, a Democrat; EUGENE HALE of Maine, WILLIAM J. SEWELL of New Jersey, JOSEPH R. HAWLEY of Connecticut, WILLIAM MAHONE of Virginia, ARTHUR P. GOHMAN of Maryland, JOHN F. MILLER of California, JAMES G. FOLEY of Nevada, J. N. CAMPBELL of West Virginia, HOWELL E. JACKSON of Tennessee, O. D. CONGER of Michigan, J. Z. GEORGE of Mississippi, and CHARLES H. VAN DYCK of Nebraska.

The new members were more numerous than in any previous year and more than at any time since, until the present. But the changes in the political complexion of the Senate are, perhaps, less important now than they were in 1881, for at that time the total membership of the Senate was 76 only, against 90 now. Moreover, in the Senate of that year the two political parties were evenly divided, with 37 Senators of each and two Senators additional, one voting with the Democrats and one with the Republicans, thereby making the Senate a tie. This year there are straight-out Republicans, BRYAN Democrats, Populists, silver Republicans, and honest-money Democrats.

Two only of the Senators who retire are Republicans. Of the Democrats, Senator CALL may be re-elected by the Florida Legislature, which does not meet until April to choose his successor. He has been a Senator since March, 1879. The complications of the political situation in Kentucky do not decrease. There is a Republican Governor at the helm at Frankfort, and the opposition to BLACKBURN includes Democrats as well as Republicans.

The relation to the public of Mr. LYMAN J. GAGE, prospective Secretary of the Treasury in President McKinley's Cabinet, is of general concern. On Feb. 1 the New York Journal published what purported to be Mr. GAGE's views on the greenback, and favored the retirement of the greenbacks. It probably did it seem that a gentleman who had accepted a post in the Cabinet of an Administration which would not come into existence for more than a month, and which, from political circumstances, would begin its career in a situation of great weakness and tact, should venture to proclaim a radical policy of no relation whatsoever to the simple line of his party, that the Journal asked Mr. GAGE about it and asserted that it had received the following reply:

"That supposed interview is only a partial report of what I said, and was only two years ago. I have had no interview with any one since."

This was naturally received with comfort even by the greenback abolitionists. The Evening Post signified the relief it felt from reading the Journal's publication when it confessed that "the promulgation of Mr. GAGE's views on finance by a newspaper interview with two or three hours after receiving the notification of his appointment, is tantamount to a declaration of war against the greenback and the public."

Now, however, the World says that Mr. GAGE did have an interview with its reporter, and that in response to the reporter's request, that he should describe himself as a greenback abolitionist, he pointed to his recent public statements, thus making substantially an original declaration of his principles.

Either the World, or the Journal, or Mr. GAGE, therefore, is guilty of deception. If neither of the newspapers lies in this instance, Mr. GAGE's views on the greenback are distinctly distinguished from those which he has previously expressed, and he has exhibited the remarkable frankness of which the Evening Post was happy to think he was not guilty.

Jeffersonian Ostentation.

From the Washington Evening Star. "Think of those days," exclaimed the man with an agitated manner. "Talk of the time when Thomas Jefferson rode up to the Capitol and tied his horse to the fence on inauguration day!"

"I do think of that occasion," replied the man, who was even more agitated, "and always with sentiments of profound admiration. You make the mistake of too many reformers. I stop half way. What business had Thomas Jefferson to own a horse? That right had the representatives of our Democracy to that extent of wealth as to be able to afford the sum of a hundred dollars to permit himself such ostentatious luxury as a horseback ride?"

"And his friend looked nervous and said he hadn't seen it in that light before."

Did the Trouble Originate with Baker Banker Robinson?

From the Boston Traveller. If Major McKinley induces Mr. Gage, and Mr. Gage goes on advocating his American idea, the Republican Administration will become more odious, even before it comes into power, than the Cleveland Administration did in its whole four years of rule.

The Name for All.

From the Chicago Times. If the legislators of the various States are determined that "trusts" and partnerships must, well and good, but let there be no parity. Along with the various forms of wealth let there be included every combination of labor as well, in the grand sweeping-up process.

Suspicious Interference.

From the Indiana Gazette-Journal. The young wife-in-law afraid George was intoxicated, called her friend—He didn't get to bed with his shoes on, did he?

THREE CITIES COMPARED.

Greater New York Will Be Second to London, but Ahead of Paris—First Among the Three Cities in Some Respects.

There are 600,000 buildings in the city of London, including stores and public buildings. There are 100,000 buildings in Paris. There will be within the territory included in the Greater New York 167,000 buildings, of which 130,000 are used for residential purposes.

The population of London by the municipal census of 1895 was 4,433,018. The population of Paris by the last municipal census the record of population in France is continuous and not made at stated intervals only was 2,511,055. The population of the Greater New York by the last estimate officially made was as follows: New York City (Board of Health), 1,994,865; Brooklyn (Board of Health census), 1,140,000; Essex county (Board of Health estimate), 45,000; State census of 1890 gave 53,421; Long Island City (estimate), 44,000; Newtown, 25,000; Jamaica, 24,000; Flushing, 22,000, and Hempstead (part), 8,000—total, 3,224,865.

The area of London is 688 square miles. The area of Paris is 172 square miles. The area of the Greater New York will be 359 square miles.

There are 1,890 miles of streets and 2,350 miles of sewers in London. There are 600 miles of streets and 430 miles of sewers in Paris. There will be 1,800 miles of streets and 700 miles of sewers within the territory of the Greater New York, exclusive of roads and public highways.

The standard of living is higher in New York than in London or Paris. With a population 40 per cent. less than the population of London, and 25 per cent. only larger than the population of Paris, the consumption of market supplies in Greater New York is 100 per cent. per capita than in either. New York city alone consumes each year 450,000,000 pounds of beef, 400,000,000 pounds of veal, 300,000,000 pounds of pork, 100,000,000 pounds of mutton, 80,000,000 pounds of poultry, 75,000,000 pounds of butter, and 70,000,000 dozen eggs. London consumes each year 3,000,000,000 pounds of kinds and Paris consumes 3,000,000,000 pounds of each in 100,000 tons of potatoes, 110,000 tons of cabbage, 60,000 tons of turnips, 50,000 tons of onions, and 20,000 tons of green peas. The yearly consumption of celery in London is 800 tons and of asparagus 300 tons. Paris consumes each year 1,000,000,000 eggs and 400,000,000 eggs a year. The number of chickens in Paris includes 1,000,000 pigeons, 800,000 partridges, 300,000 larks, and 100,000 pheasants.

The daily consumption of water in New York city is 335,000,000 gallons. The water supply of the city of Brooklyn approximates 82,000,000 gallons a day, and with an increase in the method of distribution by the use of water pipes Brooklyn's water supply would be enlarged to 100,000,000 gallons a day. Brooklyn has 534 miles of water mains. The water supply of Paris averages 150,000,000 gallons a day, and of London 200,000,000 gallons, exclusive of a portion of the metropolitan district, locally supplied. London's supply costs \$9,000,000 a year.

The consumption of ale, beer, and liquors in London amounts to 355,000,000 gallons in a year. Paris's consumption of wine is 100,000,000 gallons and of beer 8,000,000 gallons. Though the disparity between the two cities is gradually lessened by the increasing popularity of beer in the French capital. The average annual consumption of beer within the boundaries of the Greater New York is 7,200,000 gallons, exclusive of 2,000,000 gallons of ale and porter. There are relatively more arrests for drunkenness in New York than in London, but fewer arrests for drunkenness in London than in either New York or New Jersey. A comparison of the police figures of the three cities is possible because disorderly conduct is included in the police figures of some and not in others. In New York there are in a year 20,000 arrests, approximately, for disorderly conduct, and 35,000 for drunkenness. In London there are 10,000 arrests for drunkenness, and 25,000 for disorderly conduct, and sometimes without intoxication. The arrests for "drunkenness" in Brooklyn amount to 23,000 in a year.

The municipal expenses of London in a year amount to about \$70,000,000. The municipal expenses of the city of Paris, exclusive of national contributions, amount to \$65,000,000, and the expenses of the future Greater New York will, it is computed, be \$55,000,000. The actual cost of the city of New York city is about \$40,000,000 a year. The Brooklyn municipal expenses amount to \$12,000,000 a year; those of Long Island City to about \$1,500,000, and those of State Island and Queens county towns to about \$750,000. The debt of London is \$30 per capita; the debt of Paris is \$150 per capita, and the debt of the Greater New York will be \$63 per capita, or thereabouts.

There were 2,015 burglaries and "home-breakings" committed in London in 1895, 997 in New York, and 1,000 in Brooklyn. There were 251 in Brooklyn, 40 in Long Island City, and 26 in State Island.

The receipts of the Paris theatres and music halls for the year 1895 were \$4,400,000. The receipts of the London theatres and licensed music halls for the same year were \$3,200,000. The receipts for the New York and Brooklyn theatres and music halls for the same season were put by their managers at \$3,000,000. The actual receipts of the Greater New York for 1900. The theatre-going public is not so much upon exaggerations by theatrical and music hall managers.

Vital statistics are not so accurately kept in London as they are in New York. The population of London increases at the rate of 200 a day from the excess of births over deaths. The population of Paris is increased by drafts from the French provinces and not from the excess of births over deaths in the capital, which average ten a day in a year. There were in New York city last year 17,000 more births than deaths. The excess of births over deaths in Brooklyn was 2,300 and in Long Island City 5. As the population of Long Island City is constantly increasing, having doubled from 1875 to 1895, and increased 50 per cent. from 1880 to 1895, it appears to be a reasonable inference that residents of other places are attracted to Long Island City, the vital statistics of the municipality furnishing no adequate ground for the belief that the city is increasing rapidly in population.

There will be 1,003 churches within the boundaries of the Greater New York. There are more than 2,000 churches in London—123