WELL GOVERNED

Facts and Figures Placed Side by Side Surely Show Up Well.

In Low Taxes and Expenses St. Paul Compares Well With Other Cities.

In Wealth and Health It Stands Ahead of Most of Them.

What the Policy of the Council Has Secured for the Taxpayer.

The Credit of the City, Rise of Values and Increased Prosperity.

A Good Record for the Party in Power in the Saintly City.

"I think we have a very good city government; I think it compares well with that af any other city. Of course it may be improved upon more or less, but on the whole I think it is a very good city government."

So said Gen. John B. Sanborn, a well known Republican attorney and business man, a few days ago.

"I think we have the best city government in the country."

That was the remark, recently, of W. S. Morton, a Republican also, and a man whose real estate operations and success in the city have been marked.

The taxpayer knows that the policy of the city government has a great deal to do with the public weal. The taxpayer's point of view is the right one, for he is the man who pays the salary of the city official, defrays all expenses of government, secures the policy of the administration and becomes responsible for any disastrous abuse of power and uncalled-for extravagance. The public debt is created by the authorized issuing of interest-bearing paper, and the interest upon this paper must be met by the tax levy. The tax rate must also meet the department expenses of the city.

A VERY LOW TAX RATE.

Some Favorable Comparisons Made, and the Way the City Does Business.

The total tax rate of this city for this year is 20 mills. This does not represent the tax rate for 1887; it is the tax levy of 1887 made to meet the expenses of 1888. This is a very important thing to consider. St. Paul does business upon a cash basis. It does not tax to meet the expenses of the outgoing year; it taxes to defray all expenses of the coming year; that is, instead of the tax rate carrying the city over until March, 1888, only, as is the way some large cities do business, it carries St. Paul over until January, 1889—the expenses being provided for always a year ahead. This very thing has much to do with the city's credit in the money market.

But this 20 mills does not represent the city tax rate proper. Deduct from this a state tax of 1.9 mills, imposed by the state legislature to meet the expenses of the state, a state school tax of 1 mill required by the legislature, a county tax of 2.1 mills to meet the expenses of the county administration, and a general 1-mill school tax required by law, and you have a city tax rate of 14 mills, which is levied at the option of the city government. The other 6 mills are added because the state of Minnesota and the county of Ramsey say they must be added, no matter what the city tax rate proper may be. This 14 mills does not represent really the city tax rate proper, for 4½ mills (including the general 1-mill school tax—not state school tax) are required by the board of education, a co-ordinate branch of government with the city council yet a separate corporation, the members of which have hitherto been elected by the people. This cuts down the tax rate to 10½ mills, as optionally levied by the city council, to defray the department expenses of the administration, and this is regarded by all cities in comparative statistics as the real city tax rate.

How does this compare with other cities?

St. Paul is conceded to be the

Lowest Taxed City

of any importance in the country except, possibly, Detroit. If the figures for 1886 are taken from a comparative tabulated report of January, 1887, St. Paul was taxed lower than Detroit by 1.1 mills. St. Paul's city tax rate was 9.6 mills, and Detroit was 10.7 mills. For the same year the taxpayers of Chicago paid 36.8 mills; Brooklyn, 29.2 mills; Columbus, O., 21.7 mills (the same as Syracuse, N. Y.): Cincinnati, 26.8 mills; New York, 22.9 mills; Milwaukee, 22 mills; Toledo, 14.5 mills; Charleston, S. C., 19 mills; Buffalo, 17.1-5 mills; Louisville, 23 mills; Jersey City, 29.4 mills: New Orleans, 20.2 mills; St. Louis 14.1 mills: Baltimore, 17 mills; Newark, N. J., 20.3 mills, and so on. The city which came nearest to St. Paul's very low tax rate was San Francisco (ten mills).

There is another thing in connection with the tax rate, however, to which it is necessary to refer, for it is too frequently overlooked by the taxpayer, and that is the very low assessed valuation of this city. The lower the valuation the higher the tax rate must be, and the higher the valuation the lower the tax rate, for the tax levy is based upon the assessed valuation. The minimum assessment produces the maximum tax rate. This is readily understood. Let $100 represent, for convenience sake, the expenses of the city, and $10,000 the assessed valuation. To meet the expenses a 10 mills tax is necessitated. But supposing $10,000 is only 40 per cent of the actual cash valuation, and instead of $10,000 the assessor figures up $15,000 on a 60 per cent basis. To meet the expenses ($100) the tax rate would be only 6 6-10 mills. If the full valuation was given and assessed at par it would be $25,000, and the tax rate then would

Diminish Correspondingly

to 4 mills, for by an inverse ratio the tax rate decreases to only 40 per cent of the original rate as the assessed valuation increases from 40 per cent to par. Take the assessed valuation of the city upon which the present tax rate was based. It was $90,800,000. No well informed business man, however conservative, will admit that this represents the actual cash valuation. From good authority it is learned that the assessed valuation of realty alone in St. Paul this year will reach about $120,000,000, while personal property will reach the figure of $20,000,000. This would make a total assessed valuation of $140,000,000 assessed upon a 60 per cent basis, as claimed, but generally believed to be a 50 per cent basis. This would lead the average taxpayer to assume that there was over $200,000,000 worth of property in the aggregate, at the least calculation, owned by the taxpayers of St. Paul. If that be so, then the tax rate to the dollar is no longer 10 and 50-100 mills, but 5 and 25-100 mills.

Now for a few queries:

Is it not confidently estimated that St. Paul's assessed valuation will reach about $140,000,000? Is it not claimed that that is supposed to be only about 60 per cent of the actual cash valuation? Does not the actual cash valuation actually represent the aggregate of taxpaying property? Is not $90,800,000 the basis of the present tax rate? Is not that, as the comptroller said in his report to the city government recommending the tax rate, only about 50 per cent of the present real valuation? On this basis every taxpayer pays only 5¼ mills to the dollar on the actual worth of his property, instead of 10½ as he is apparently supposed to pay.

A YEAR AHEAD.

All the Expenses of the City Are Provided for One Year in Advance.

So much for the tax rate, as it touches the taxpayer. Now for the wisdom of the policy of levying the tax rate a year in advance, as it applies to the capitalist.

Supposing, Mr. Voter, you are at the head of a large business and you want to borrow money to defray the expenses of certain contemplated improvements. To obtain that money you must give your paper, your note, bearing a certain per cent of interest. Your business has current expenses. You say to your banker: "Mr. Capitalist, I have business property worth $1,000,000; my current expenses for the year will reach about $5,000; I have already set aside $5,000 to cover those expenses, and I want to borrow $10,000 so that I can put up an annex to my business block over there on the corner." Do you think your banker would refuse to lend you the money when the $10,000 will be secured by $995,000 worth of property and all other expenses have been provided for? That is exactly the position of the city.

"We have provided for all the current expenses of the year; we have a total valuation of so much to secure us; we own so much property; our own liabilities are much less than our assets; we have practically no liabilities, for they are all represented by corresponding assets. Now we want to place our bonds in the market to enable us to get ready money so that we can make some improvements which will benefit all our property owners and thus enhance our security."

That is practically what the city council says when it places bonds upon the market and creates or increases the public debt. The fact that the city's expenses are provided for in advance

Represents Credit

in the money market. The capitalist looks at it this was:

"You have so much available assets; your liabilities (public debt) I'll place side by side with your assets. If your assets over-balance, that is credit. Your taxes for the year are paid; they are paid because they are already levied and secured by the aggregated property of the tax-paying public. That is credit. You know what your expenses are going to be and take the precaution to provide for them in advance. That is credit in a moral sense, anyhow. Money is a little tight, and no paper is in as good demand as it might be, while money is in great demand, but I guess I'll take your bonds at par and give you the accrued interest. Your credit is so good that I'll give you 100 cents for every dollar you sign for, and you can have all the interest that has accrued up to such a date. If money was a little easier, I'd be willing to give you a premium of 4 or 5 per cent."

So that all the city of St. Paul has to do is to sign for cash and it can get it, and have thirty years to pay it in; and do not all the taxpayers confidently claim that the city of St. Paul will be a very big place thirty years hence, and abundantly able to pay its debts?

Especially while this debt keeps within the 5 per cent limit!

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It is Offset Easily by the Large Assets of the City.

The public debt of the city is $5,225,000. The assets of the city are estimated without inflation at over $8,000,000.

This $8,000,000 worth of city property is ample security for the city's liabilities, and represents what has been accomplished in providing the facilities and governmental machinery of the administration.

Behind the city's assets is private property of an assessed valuation, at present, of about $140,000,000. But how does the capitalist look at the debtj

He puts this debt, $5,225,000, down on paper. From it he deducts about $1,860,000 water bonds, already issued, because that is easily offset by the property of the water works department, and it is said upon good authority that were the water department to be turned over to-day to a private corporation, the proceeds of the sale would more than

Liquidate the City Debt.

Therefore, these so-called liabilities actually represent big assets. The trial balance of the water board on December was $2,521,048.48, estimating the value of the plant at only $510,000, the original purchase price. Then he subtracts $100,000, the Como park bonds, for the 260 acres out there at the lake are easily worth that sum. He subtracts another item of $100,000 or so, to offset the fire department and other property, estimated to be worth about $500,000, and so on, item by item, until there isn't any real debt left!

And the other items of bonds that may not represent available assests, for instance the $525,000 given as bonuses to railroads, how do they effect the city's credit?

This is easily explained. The bonuses given to the railroads have induced those great highways to enter the city and some to make their terminal points here. This enhances the value of all tax paying property. If something over $700,000 worth of bonds have been issued for sewerage expenses, it has

Enhanced the Value

of property owned by every taxpayer in the city, for this is a public good and it must benefit all, if not directly, then indirectly. The bonds issued for the bridges across the river, for street bridges have enhanced the value of property in their vicinities directly, and everywhere else indirectly, more or less. The big items stand out grandly to the credit of the city government—the Robert street bridge and the uptown bridge. No one will deny that the small debt incurred for the carrying out of these improvements is a mere bagatelle compared with common benefit enjoyed by the city at large and the special benefit conferred upon the Sixth, Fourth, Fifth and Third wards. The rapid building up of West St. Paul, and phenomenal evolving of South St. Paul and the stock yards, out of mere farm acreage, has been due largely to the building of the Robert street bridge, and surely the business center in the city has enjoyed a corresponding benefit; so much so, indeed, that a concern recently purchased a piece of property at over $1,400 per front foot, where, according to its own figures a year or two ago, it could have been able to secure it at $900 per front foot. And this is the kind of property which bears the heavy burden of taxation—the rich and valuable property.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Benefit to Business Produced by the Causes of Bonded Debt.

The public debt must be viewed also in its connection with city improvements. Bonds were issued for the bridges across the river—which have already been mentioned, and which stand out in plain sight of the taxpayer as a public good—for sewers, for fire protection, for city hall and court house, for water works, for schools, new buildings and numerous additions, etc., and for other equally permanent improvements. By a wise system of special assessment to meet certain local improvements, which benefit directly immediate and approximate property, the debt has been kept down, and the improvements accomplished in the city engineer's department alone have amounted to over $6,000,000 in fifteen years. The following table will show how rapidly these improvements have gone forward as inferred from their actual cost by public contract:

YEARS	Cost of Improvements.	YEARS	Cost of Improvements.
1873.	$112,026 00	1882	$395,969 31
1874.	149,000 00	1883.	602,632 46
1875.	63,852 50	1884.	781,505 40
1876.	20,509 40	1885.	821,711 11
1877.	43,134 93	1886.	1,346,554 93
1878.	98,228 20	1887.	2,016,631 06
1879.	64,530 36		
1880.	63,878 71	To'l..	$6,756,840 46
1881.	179,680 54		

From this table it can be seen that in the last two years the administration has improved the city to the extent of $3,350,000—or nearly half the work that has been accomplished since 1872. No wonder

Real Estate Has Jumped

up astonishingly in value! These figures are based upon estimates allowed and paid. The item for 1887 divided up represents: Grading contracts, $823,594.81; paving, $414,172.12; sewers, $340,241.28; bridges, $84,414.67; sidewalks, $84,698.37; sprinkling, $94,353.11; and miscellaneous, $175,156.70. Again, this represents over 17 miles of sewers, over 66 miles of grading, over 10 miles of paving, over 41 miles of sidewalks, nine bridges, while nearly 28 miles of new streets have been opened. It represents also that a large number of streets in the business center have been paved, as has Summit avenue. The city has up to date over twenty miles of paved streets, and in this connection the boulevarding of Summit avenue to a width of 200 feet from Lexington avende to the river (over two miles), to meet the proposed boulevard as surveyed by the park commission, which will extend the beautiful drive to Minnehaha park and the Fort Snelling bridge, may be mentioned; also the grading of St. Anthony avenue to the state fair grounds to a width of 100 feet. The grading of Snelling avenue to Como, and thence around the lake is proposed, and this will make a grand accomplishment of the present park system. The "high bridge" across the river at Smith avenue, now under contract, is included in the city improving labor of 1887. It is not necessary to say that these great improvements have placed the city in the front rank and up to modern requirements, that their effect has been felt by every class of business in the increased value of property, the rapid building developments, and the attraction to business capital which a progressive city, wisely governed, offers. One single item, that there are 2,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wires as estimated in the city of St. Paul today, is a straw snowing which way the business of the public is increasing.

HOW BUSINESS INCREASED.

A Wonderful Prosperity Due to the Wise Policy of the Council.

Can any one say that with $2,000,000 expended in improving the city in 1887 the business of the people has suffered, in the face of such facts as that the bank clearances for 1887 amounted to the enormous figure of $205,012,122.78? While permits were issued for $12,939,314 worth of new buildings, the jobbing trade amounted to nearly $110,000,000; the considerations in the year's real estate transactions aggregated nearly $54,000,000, and the manufacturing output jumped up to about $40,000,000! Yes, while the business capital added so St. Paul was several million dollars, the area of the city was extended and exanded to over fifty-four square miles. The population increased probably not lesss than 35 per cent! The industrial parade of the carnival of last January was over seven miles long, and represented but a portion of the larger business institutions of the city, and did it not indicate what the business of the city of St. Paul has grown to be from a few years ago, under the efficient, liberal, sagacious, careful administration of the party which has been in power? Here is a table showing the increase of

Assessed Valuation

of the city since 1880, that will show how the city has developed under the policy of the party in power. It will prove at least that the government of the city has been equal to the demands of the public, the natural advantages of the city and the accrued advantages which the city has enjoyed as a growing business center. It will show that the city government has not neglected any opportunity. It will show this by the applied principle of a rise in values as follows:

Year.	Real Estate.	Exempted Property.	Personal Property.	Total Valuation.
1880......	$ 20,042,699	$2,179,240	$ 6,907,339	$ 26,950,038
1881......	20,198,161		8,759,670	28,957,831
1882......	27,686,706	2,718,485	9,681,705	37,368,411
1883......	31,623,373		11,954,518	43,577,891
1884......	46,498,740	4,131,670	14,263,565	60,762,305
1885......	51,304,006		13,716,624	65,020,630
1886......	68,824,326	5,165,355	14,961,894	83,789,220
1887......	72,479,471		17,296,371	89,775,842
1888......	120,000,000	6,500,000	20,000,000	140,000,000

This shows conclusively what the city has become in less than a decade. Its realty value is six times that of 1880; its personal property valuation is nearly three times, and its total assessed valuation more than five times as great. There has been a constant increase since then except in personal property (apparently) in 1885, but this is explained by the fact that the basis of assessment was lowered that year, although the city got more taxes than ever.

Take the Building Statistics

for four years:

YEARS.	TOTAL COST OF BUILDING.
1884	$6,281,936 75
1885	6,438,812 00
1886	9,753,445 78
1887	12,939.314 00
Grand total	$35,413,508 53

This represents capital permanently invested in the city. In three years the building has doubled itself. Here is a jump of 50 per cent for 1886, and of 33 per cent for 1887. The increase of each of these two years has been practically the same, for the cost of buildings put up in 1887 is 100 per cent over 1885.

WHY CAPITAL COMES HERE.

It Feels Confidence in the Policy of the Administration.

Now what induces capitalists to come to St. Paul to invest large sums of money in building operations? Is it not that they have surest confidence in the policy of the men who handle the affairs of the city and preserve its credit? No sensible man will throw away his money in a city unwisely governed. Here within a few years capital has flowed and it has been invested in realty and magnificent buildings; suburban property has enjoyed a marvelous increase in value incidental to and based upon the development and stability of the city proper; and several new railroads have found their way into the city to share its shipping trade, and a few new banks have been established. These banks, the increase of banking capital, and the number of banking institutions prove in the most conclusive way the confidence of capital in the policy of the men who are in charge of this city's affairs.

IMPERATIVE NECESSITIES.

Good Schools, Health, Water Service, Police and Fire Protection.

There are some other things which appeal to the public sense of every inhabitant. Those are the police protection, the fire protection, the water facilities, the sanitary condition, and the school advantages assured by the city. These are imperative necessities, and the more perfect they become, the better the public will be satisfied. No picayune policy of economy would excuse their imperfections, their inefficiency, in the eyes of the very critical public.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Bringing It Almost to Perfection in a Few Short Years.

The school system, moreover, appeals to the moral sense of every resident. It must, if everything else fails, be as near perfect as possible, for, upon it depends largely the future outlook of St. Paul, as indicated by the proper training of the rising generation. The school property in this city to-day under the control of the board of education, as appraised recently upon the basis of its marketable value, amounts to $1,712,000. There are thirty school buildings, including the High school. Besides this there are two annexes or buildings used temporarily for school purposes, and the board is about to take another. Most of these schools have been built, or added to, within the last three years. Within a year and a half $400,000 have been expended for the schools of the city. Several new school houses and additions have been in one year, an annex to the High school is going up, and some of the oldest and largest schools, the Jefferson, Madison and Lincoln, also the Franklin, and the High school, have been thoroughly rejuvenated. Many of these schools have steam heating and mechanical ventilating plants. There are 210 class rooms containing a total of 16,000 desks. Every modern improvement is taken advantage of by the board; no modern improvement upon the system is overlooked, and no pains spared to make the school system the most efficient, complete and beneficial in the country. There are over 350 teachers employed, and the current expenses in salaries amount to about $27,000 monthly. Only a day or two ago the city paid abont $150,000 worth of contracts out of the proceeds of the sale of school bonds, and this nearly clears the board of all indebtedness. It is imperative that so good a state of things should continue. The new board of education is to be appointed by the new mayor-elect.

POLICE PROTECTION.

How Property Is Guarded and the Safety of the Person Assured.

Police protection means the safety of property and person and security of business. For a good police department much depends upon the personal qualities of the chief who is appointed and the liberality of the city government in maintaining the police system. No one will question the efficiency of the present police department. The only objection is that it is not large enough to meet the increasing demands of the public. The 160 men engaged in police duty cover an area of thirty-six square miles. Chicago has 1,146 men to patrol thirty-seven square miles: Baltimore, 636 men to patrol 14½ square miles, and Detroit, 290 men for 10 square miles. The worst kicker in the city couldn't say the city government was too extravagant in the number of men employed on police duty. The salaries paid to St. Paul patrolmen are lower than those paid in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, N. Y., New Haven, Conn., Worcester, Mass., Cambridge, Mass., Scranton, Pa., Hartford, Conn., Lawrence, Mass., Lynn, Mass., and Denver, Col., while all these cities, except Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Boston and Washington, have a much less area under patrol watch. In the duty performed, however, and the detective service, St. Paul shows up well alongside of any city in the country. The report of the chief has never been questioned. In his annual report he said:

"The large number of strangers brought to the city by the ice palace, state fair and presidential reception, and the

Exceedingly Small Number

of offenses committed by the class of criminals who reap a harvest at such times and on such occasions is a practical illustration of the efficiency of the detective force. With one or two exceptions, the perpetrators of all crimes of a serious nature have been apprehended, and in nearly all cases of robbery the property has been recovered."

That is it exactly—the great work of prevention of crime and restoration of lost property. The vigilance of the comparatively very small force has its weather eye upon every corner of the thirty-six square miles of business and residence property. If a crook comes here he goes either to the police station or outside the city limits. He is spotted as soon as he arrives, and all friendship ceases right there. The four sub-stations, put up in a year, have helped greatly to facilitate the vigilance of the force. The city has been truly fortunate in its selection of the man who is at the head of the force.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Good Work Accomplished by the Efficient Force of Brave Fire Laddies.

The fire department is another capable and efficient branch of the city government. There are seventeen engine houses, some of them double—five of these engine houses were put up last year. There are ten steamers, nine chemicals and seven hook and ladder trucks. Two hundred men are employed, including all branches of the department. The total loss by fire last year was very low compared with other cities and other years. In the five years of its organization the property of the department has reached nearly $5,000,000, while about $1,000,000 has been expended to equip and man it and make it one of the best services in the United States. No sensible man will object to this item.

WATER PRIVILEGES.

The Magnitude of the Present Water Plant of the City.

Water privileges interest everybody. To show what the water department has accomplished it is only necessary to refer to the work done in laying water pipe since 1882, when there were twenty-four miles of pipe already laid. This in six years has increased to over 103 miles as follows; In 1883 nearly 5 miles, in 1884 over 15 miles, in 1885 about 23½ miles, in 1886 18 miles, and in 1887 20 miles, while the estimate for 1888 is 26 miles. Over $170,000 were paid out in contracts last year. There are 868 hydrants scattered over the city. This does not include the 137 street sprinkling hydrants. Within a year the water service has been extended to West St. Paul. There is four and one-half miles of brick aqueduct, and two magnificent reservoirs are now in process of construction. The water rates are exceedingly low, although they produce quite a large revenue to help pay the interest on the city debt. The general water receipts last year amounted to over $135,000, an increase of over $20,000 over the year previous, while the miscellaneous receipts amounted to over $31,000.

A HEALTHY CITY.

St. Paul Heads a List of Twenty-Six of the Most Important Cities.

Not the least important thing in the hands of a city government is the sanitary condition of the city. The mayor appoints the health commissioner, and the health commission is a subordinate branch of the city government. The death rate is the best thing by which a city's sanitary condition may be judged. The annual death rate of this city last year was 12.15. Since 1882 it has fallen from 16.52. It heads a list of twenty-six cities as having the lowest death rate, as follows: St. Paul, 12.15; Denver, Col., 12.78; Syracuse, N. Y., 14.79; Indianapolis, 15.05; Erie, Pa., 15.70; Richmond, Va., 17.32; Wilmington, Del., 18.26; Providence, R. I., 18.32; Cincinnati, 18.37; Milwaukee, 18.43; Hartford, Conn., 18.61; Patterson, N. J., 18.63; St. Louis, 18.70; Chicago, 18.70; Pittsburg, 19; San Francisco, 19; Burlington, Vt., 19.73; Baltimore, 20.38; Detroit, 20.46; Lowell, Mass, 20.60; Brooklyn; 21.59; Boston, 22.40; Newark, N. J., 22.59; District of Columbia, 22.80; New York city, 25.53, and New Orleans, 26.57. This certainly shows up well for St. Paul, and reflects great credit upon the city government and its health department. The retiring health commissioner also showed clearly that the number of deaths from contagious diseases had decreased, notwithstanding the population of the city had increased. At the suggestion of the health department, the city council ordered a large number of drainage improvements in the west portions of the city, and caused a large addition of sewerage facilities in various residence parts of the city.

Such has been the work of the city government. It has been appreciated by the public. This work has been felt in the

Rapid Rise of Values

of property; in the increased building operations, in the business capital added to the city, in the general increase of business, in the general sense of security and feeling of assurance, in the healthfulness of the city and in the happy work of its school system. The men who have carried upward so rapidly the structure of a great city are in the seat of power. By their works they are known. Their work has been attested, too, by the business public, for the increased prosperity of the city has proven, better than all arguments could, the right policy of the city government and its conscientious, zealous and enterprising performance of duty. The city to-day, with its magnificent buildings, its great volume of business and its wonderful street improvements, is grander than the public of three years ago anticipated it would be, even in ten years hence. The work of centuries has been accomplished in decades. The taxpayer of the city cannot afford to jeopardize his business interests, or to injure the credit of the city.

THE EXPENSES VERY LOW.

So They Are Proved by Comparison With Other Cities.

The department expenses of the city amounted to only $734,784 last year. Compare this with $25,804,320.90 for New York city; $10,571,731.56 for Philadelphia; $13,564,212.38 for Brooklyn; $9,684,947.92 for Chicago; $16,157,643.46 for Boston; $7,005,738.41 for St. Louis; $6,105,712.11 for Baltimore; $5,047,858.90 for Cincinnati; $3,401,688.66 for San Francisco; $1,525,567 for New Orleans; $1,913,192 for Pittsburg; $2,678,674.36 for Washington; $4,320,801.66 for Providence: and so on for each of the cities of Newark, Detroit, Milwaukee, Albany Rochester, Richmond, Worcester and Paterson; the department expenses in all these cities running over $1,000,000. In the sight of these figures no one can accuse the city administration of being extravagant, yet the property of the city government has increased from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 in three years, while in the same length of time the jobbing trade has increased about 50 per cent, the manufacturing output nearly 95 per cent, and real estate transactions almost 600 per cent! The figures of the business men themselves—of the taxpayers—will bear out these statements.

The Great Point.

When a city's tax rate is low and well secured; when a city's expenses are kept down; when a city's public debt is held within a low limit and overbalanced by large assets, and still the city improvements keep pace with the times, and the business public enjoys a marvelous prosperity beyond all expectations, then that city has been wisely governed, and the taxpayer shonld be the first to show his appreciation of it.

BROKE FOUR HEARTS.

A Boy in His Teens With Tendencies Toward Mormonism.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 1.—Bright-eyed and rosy-cheeked John J. Cullen, the nineteen-year-old boy who distinguished himself by marrying two girls in one week and engaging himself to two more, was in court yesterday morning to receive sentence for the indulgence of his polygamous propensities. There was no doubt at all in the minds of the jury at the time of the trial that Cullen had married the two girls, although John strenuously insisted that it was "the fellow that looked like him" who was the husband of the alleged Mrs. Cullen No. 2, and even denied acquaintance with his bride of a week. Interest was given to to-day's proceedings before the court by reason of the fact that it was known young Cullen's lawyer was going to make an effort to save his client by claiming that the second marriage was not valid. It was performed by Rev. John J. Sleeper of Camden, the deposed Episcopal clergyman, whose authority to tie the nuptial knot has recently been called into question, and the discussion of which has caused so much flutter in many households. The hundreds of young couples married by Rev. Sleeper during the past year, and who have been so sorely tried by reason of the doubt cast upon the legality of their married relations, had their minds set at rest by Judge Arnold's disposition of the young bigamist's case.

The judge made it pretty plain that Rev. Mr. Sleeper's marriages are as solid, double-ribbed and everlasting as any other, provided the intending husband or wife doesn't happen to be possessed of a life partner when invoking his matrimonial blessing. Cullen's lawyer started in his efforts in behalf of his young client with a futile attempt to secure him a new trial on the ground that he had been unjustly treated in the judge's charge. He was quickly knocked out, and then he essayed his tour de force by challenging the legality of Marriage No. 2 on the ground of Rev. Sleeper's incompetency to perform the ceremony. Judge Arnold interrupted, saying:

"Hold up. I've got something to say about that. This was a marriage in fact; a civil contract by persons having the right to so contract. It is a good marriage. If a man writes to a woman in Ireland saying: 'If you will come to this country I will marry you,' and she comes to this country and the marriage is consummated, it is a valid marriage. There is no need of a clergaman or magistrate to sanctify it. It makes no difference if Rev. Mr. Sleeper is commissioned by a church or not. The marriage is just as valid in a civil court, or in a criminal court. Marriages were begun in paradise, and have been going on ever since. It makes no difference whether the marriage was performed in Camden or Phila delphia. As Judge King said, 'Proof of first marriage is sufficient to found an indictment for bigamy.' Mr. Sleeper had just as much right to perform this marriage as any one else. The man who performs this marriage is merely a certifier and not a party to the contract."

"Does your honor mean," asked Mr. Shields, "that if Mr. Ker performed this marriage it would be a valid one?"

"I do, indeed," said Judge Arnold, "whether he performed it in Philadelphia or whether he performed it in Camden, only if he performed it in Philadelphia he would be fined $100, and that is all there is about it."

"Then I have nothing more to say," concluded Mr. Shields, as he took his seat.

A plea for mercy was made to the court by Mr. Shields, but Judge Arnold said:

"I am here to do my duty, and I'm going to do it. There is no use trying to shut our eyes. This boy married two girls and wanted to marry two more. There is no knowing when he would have stopped; Cullen, stand up," and the pale young prisoner got on on his feet. "Cullen, nine months in the county prison."

Clearing Up Business.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., March 31. — Judge Frances, of the Sixth district, sat in chamber to-day and cleared business that has accumulated during Judge McConnell's absence in Washington.

CAN'T DO IT, YOU KNOW

Phillipps and Barnett Say No American Pugilist Can Win In Europe.

George Godfrey Says He Is Willing to Fight Any Slugger in the World.

The Weir-Havlin Bout at Boston--Kilrain to Meet Ashton.

Miss Annie Oakley, the Great Rifle Shot -- Base Ball News.

LONDON, April 1.—Jack Barnett and Harry P. Phillips, the backers of John L. Sullivan, sailed for New York in the steamer Etruria yesterday. In an interview they declared that it was impossible for an american pugilist to win a fight in Europe, and maintained that Heenan, Kilrain and Sullivan won in spite of the fact that their battles were declared draws.

GODFREY WANTS GORE.

He Is Willing to Fight Anybody in the World.

George Godfrey, the colored champion pugilist, who is a resident of Boston, has found a backer willing to match him against any man in the world. That he has a good chance to win against anybody has been conceded for at least two years, but moneyed sporting men and fighters ignored him on account of his color. Having secured financial support he says:

"I feel sure that if any one makes a bluff that he doesn't want to fight me now solely because of my color it won't go with the public. My challenge is open to any man in the business, and I consider $1,500 a side a big enough stake for anybody to fight for. I don't bar Sullivan, Kilrain, nor any other big fellow. I would be tickled if I could get on a fight with John Sullivan. There's a man whom I don't dread at all, and if I ever met him in a ring I would be confident of whipping him. I don't see what he ever did, anyway, to warrant making all the hullabaloo about him that has been made. Jake Kilrain's a good one, of course, but he hasn't done anything that makes him look big in my eyes. Some one made some talk a little while ago about putting me against Dempsey, and a purse of $1,000 was offered for a fight between us, but Dempsey held off for $1,500. Well, now's his chance."

WEIR VS. HAVLIN.

The "Spider" Pleases the Bostonians Immensely.

In its report of the Havlin benefit the Boston Globe says:

"The Spider, with a cat-like jump, was the first to lead, his left finding a resting place on Havlin's "mug," and this was followed up several times with both left and right. Havlin was not to be trifled with, and he began to rush Ike around, but was stopped nearly every time. He got in a few blows, however, but they seemed to have no effect on the hard flesh of Weir. On one of his rushes Havlin was just going to force his weight upon Ike when the latter bounded back. So quickly was this done that Jack had no time to recover himself, and came very near falling. Toward the close of the round Weir got in a good upper cut and a straight left-handed punch, which drew blood. Weir has never been known to fail to draw blood in the first round, and last night was no exception. After a minute's rest the men got to the center again, when Havlin rushed at Weir like a bull at a gate, but when he got to the place where Weir had stood the latter was not there and Jack got a bang on the neck. Again he rushed, this time meeting with a little better success. The third time he rushed the Spider dodged and Jack went sprawling over him. It was now the Spider's turn to do something, and he planted his left on Havlin's optic, causing that member to blink with alarming rapidity. Then he tried an upper cut, which raised Havlin's chin to an elevated position, and in repeating this operation he did not get near enough to catch Jack's chin, but as his fist came up it encountered Havlin's nose, and the blow tended to make the proboscis more of a pug than ever. Then the Spider rested his left directly in the center of Havlin's stomach. He got a return for this, however, Havlin giving him a good hard poke. To pay him back Ike upper-cutted him twice. When time was called Weir made a bluff to kick Havlin as he was going to his corner. This was done in such a comical manner that it brought down the house.

It would be impossible to describe all of the bluff moves made by the "Spider." First he would throw his hip out of joint; then his shoulder; then his chest would go out, making his back form almost half a circle. He would swing his right arm round and round, as if trying to get a motion for a good upper cut. All of these antics served to amuse the spectators greatly. Once Havlin thought to take advantage while the Spider was swinging his arm to rush in. He reached Ike just in time to get an upper-cut which nearly lifted him off his feet. Although Weir was bluffing and fooling all the time he kept one eye to business, and succeeding in marking Havlin up pretty well before the six rounds were over.

KILRAIN AND ASHTON.

The Latter Asks for a Match and the Former Accepts.

Ed Holske, writing to the Boston Herald from Liverpool, says: For a year past more or less ill feeling has existed between Jake Kilrain and Jack Ashton, and it now looks as though these worthies will do battle on American soil before many months pass. They met in London the other night, when, through Phillips, they settled for a time their differences and shook hands. Ashton asked for a match, and in response Kilrain said:

"If you get home ahead of me, post a forfeit and I'll cover it and make a match. Should I return first, I'll post a deposit for you to cover, and we'll fight for the amount you name."

This Jack agreed to do, and they shook hands over it. Ashton has improved a great deal lately, so the fight should be a very interesting one, and a great deal of money will, no doubt, depend on the result. Both men want a fair field and no favor, and, as each is confident of victory, no stone will be left unturned to bring the match, when once made, to a successful termination.

The renowned Dominick McCaffrey is in London, and from his actions I should judge he will make an effort to arrange to fight with Jem Smith or Charley Mitchell, in "the old style," for £1,000 a side. He has a wealthy gentleman behind him, so that, should he come to an agreement for a battle, he will go to the ringside well backed. Mac was a firm supporter of the champion last Saturday, and expressed deep regret over the misfortune which befel John L.

Toff Wall Is Coming.

It is pretty definitely settled that Toff Wall, the English pugilist, intends coming to this country to meet Jack Dempsey. It is stated that Dominick McCaffrey and his backer are behind the scheme to bring the Englishman and the "Nonpareil" together. Nothing would please Dempsey better than to learn that Dominick and his backer were on the seas homeward bound, with Wall in their company. They propose to hire the big rink in Jersey City, and to have Wall and Dempsey box ten rounds there. What a picnic for the Nonpareil, and how grateful he ought feel to Dominick and his wealthy friend for their kindness in providing him with soft things. They couldn't work harder for his interests were they in his pay. Pat Sheedy thinks that Wall is no cleverer than the Marine, and that no short-armed, bull-necked, sawed-off, has any chance with Master Dempsey, particularly in a ten-round contest, but there is big money in such a go, especially for Dempsey, who is sure to demand half the receipts.

MISS ANNIE OAKLEY.

The Woman Who Is Doing Such Wonderful Rifle Shooting.

Miss Annie Oakley, the champion woman rifle shot, is now engaged in shooting matches at Merchantville, N. J., and is adding to her laurels by the records she is making there, says the New York Sun. She is short and small, weighing only 110 pounds, and extremely youthful in appearance. Her frank and quiet manners add to this impression, and very few would believe that she has appeared in public for more than five years.

She was born on Aug. 13, 1866, at Woodland, Darke county, Ohio, and remained there until her phenomenal shooting attracted the attention of Richard K. Fox, and he brought her out as the champion woman shot of the world in 1883. At the age of ten she would go into the woods with a light gun belonging to her brother, and come home with her game bag well filled. Several years later she had won a local reputation as a fine shot. At all the shooting matches she was among the leaders.

ANNIE OAKLEY.

When she entered the professional lists she began doing some wonderfully fancy shooting. While not always successful in her contests with other professionals, she has never been far behind them. At one of her exhibitions in St. Paul, Sitting Bull, the Indian chief, was an interested spectator. He became so enthusiastic over her success that he afterward adopted her into his tribe under the name of "Watanya Cicila," or "Little Sureshot."

The first two years of her public exhibitions she devoted to rifle and pistol shooting, and, besides accomplishing the usual feats, she ventured upon many that were novel. At Tiffin, O., she tried a daring shot. An attendant stood thirty feet from her, holding up a silver dime between his thumb and forefinger. At the first shot the coin was knocked from his fingers without the slightest injury to the man.

In April, 1884, she made an attempt to beat the best record in shooting at balls thrown into the air. She used a 22-caliber rifle. Dr. Ruth's record of 979 out of a 1,000 stood highest. Miss Oakley made 943, although she was at a disadvantage in being compelled to use so light a weapon. A great crowd witnessed her effort in Cincinnati in February, 1885, to shoot at 5,000 glass balls in one day, she loading the guns herself. The weapons were three 16-gauge hammer guns. She fired at fifteen yards rise, the balls being thrown straight away from three traps, and broke 4,772 of the 5,000. In this she surpassed the best 1,000-ball record on the second thousand, of which she missed only sixteen. She finished the 5,000 in less than nine hours.

She has shot in over thirty professional matches and tournaments, and has twenty-five prizes to show for them. Besides these, her collection of firearms, all won or received as presents from admirers, is considered the finest in America. She has won praise for her style and position at the trap from the best critics. To the amateur they appear perfect.

She never gets flustered. In shooting clay pigeons she has a record of 96 out of 100. At live pigeons her best record was 23 out of 25, but this was surpassed by her in the shooting match at Merchantville on Washington's birthday, when she killed 47 out of 50. This is the highest score ever made with a gun of the small caliber used by her.

Miss Oakley was with the Wild West show in New York and Staten Island, and accompanied Buffalo Bill and his cowboys to England, where she won praise from the Prince of Wales and his august mother. Since her return she has distinguished herself at the Long Branch tournament, where she won two of the three matches from William Graham, the English champion. Besides her skill in shooting, Miss Oakley is an accomplished rider, and has won many races.

Among her tricks in quick and fancy shooting is one in which she throws two glass balls over her head with one hand, and, wheeling about, shoots them both before they land. In another she runs twenty feet, picks up her gun, and hits two clay pigeons, one to the right and one to the left, without pausing.

Her real name is Butler, she being married to a man of that name, who is her manager.

ASSOCIATION COWBOY CLUB.

Has It a Secret Special Agreement With the Association?

Harry Welden, who had the avantage over other newspaper men of being admitted to the association meeting as Cincinnati's delegate, in the Cincinnati Enquirer, sheds a little light on the Kansas City's relation towards the association. He says:

"It seems to be the aim of a few writers and followers of the league to create the impression that the Kansas City men are badly dissatisfied with a limited franchise, and would on that account enter the field in a half-hearted manner. These enemies of the association and the new team argue that Kansas City capital and enterprise cannot be enlisted in support of a club whose franchise can be declared forfeited at the close of the season; that business men will not put their money in such an uncertain venture. These writers do not understand the case. It is true that the association reserved the right to drop Kansas City at the close of the season, but the men at the head of the new team are not working blindly. There is more behind this reservation than appears on the surface, and the Kansas City men know just exactly where they stand and what will be expected of them. They have positive assurance from the association, or at least part of it, that just as long as Kansas City shows itself a profitable member to the other teams they will be retained. The great wealth and enterprise which has always been characteristic of the great Western city will be enlisted in support of the new team, and not a member of the association will have occasion to regret that Kansas City was taken in."

Detroit Defeats New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—New Orleans out-batted Detroit yesterday, but the latter club won by superior fielding. The visitors would not have scored at all but for inexcusable errors of the locals, supplemented by a hit by Brouthers which scored him a home run owing to bad fielding. The pitchers for Detroit were Conway and Getzein, who were well supported by Broughton. The local battery was Moolic and Webber. The score:

Detroit	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	*	—2
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Pete Browning Signs.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—Peter Browning, center fielder of the Louisville club, came to terms with the management yesterday and signed a contract calling for $2,200. At an exhibition game Zach Phelps, ex-president of the Louisville club, was presented with a handsome sterling silver water service, valued at $250. It was presented by Manager Kelley and seventeen Louisville players.

THREE OR FOUR.

A Warm Defender of the Three Strike Rule.

Nine-tenths of the matter on strikes has been written by scribes who have not yet had an opportunity to test either the practicability or impracticability of the rule's workings, says Ren Mulford, Jr., in the Sporting Life. The writers have pitched their voices away up in the key of sorrow, and a lot of ball players who see their chances to make as fat batting averages as they did last year fast waning, join in the pitiful chorus. "The public wants to see more batting" is the text of all their sermons, and the text is a falsehood. I've sat through many a game when base hits were made by the dozen, and runs were as common as bugs in June. And the "dear public" that it is now claimed wants "more batting"—through its representatives in the stands—were wont to denominate these contests "rotten," "yellow," "very bum" and "decidedly of an old-gold nature." When the scores ran up 10 to 7, 13 to 4, 9 to 3 and so on as they did during all last year, the public got pretty tired of batting that so often seemed jug-handled—all on one side. My knowledge of the workings of the new rules is limited, but I did manage to endure a few games in New Orleans, and the best in the lot was a 3 to 1 contest, where every hit was worth a gold mine and runs were as scarce as hens' teeth. The entire assembly was on edge, and whenever a man reached first they let off some of their surplus enthusiasm by cheering. I tell you it is close and exciting games, won by one run, that people talk over for weeks. Perhaps it would have been wiser to restore the low and high ball distinction, but for all practical purposes three strikes will serve as well as four.

BASE BALL BRIEFS.

Tips for Those Who Seek News of the Diamond.

It is said that Stagg, the great pitcher of the Yale team, passes his Sunday afternoons in a little up-stairs room on the Bowery, New York, as an exhorter in the mission meeting held there. Rev. Donnelly says that Stagg is a consistent Christian on all occasions. That he prays most earnestly for victory before entering upon a game of ball, and as he has been instrumental in winning the championship for his team for the past two years, the reverend gentleman holds that prayer isn't a bad thing for a base ball player.

In one game at Hot Springs, Ark., Baldwin and Sprague each struck out seventeen men. Anson struck out three times and Tebeau four times. Willamson said, after this game: "Wait until the league season is pretty well along, and you will see Sweeney's record of nineteen beaten under this rule of five balls and three strikes. Some pitcher will strike out twenty men." Pfeffer added: "I think that's right. I wouldn't be surprised if in some game the record would go up to twenty-five. The pitcher has everything under the rules as they are now."

As usual, these eccentric Boston base ball reporters have determined to score in their regulation go-as-you-please fashion, and have agreed to substitute the total base column for the stolen base column, to put the stolen bases in the summary, to reject bases on balls as factors in scoring earned runs, and to put the "unaccepted" chance on the shelf. At least that is what the Boston Herald says. The Globe, however, contradicts it.—Sporting Life.

Harry Wright is with the Philadelphia players at Cape May. It is said he routs them out of bed at 6 o'clock in the morning. They take salt water baths, rub down, walk thirty minutes on the beach and after breakfast are given work with dumbbells, Indian clubs, etc. They are kept at exercise all afternoon and every lad is put to bed at 10 o'clock. Harry has his eyeglasses on the pennant.

Manager Phillips surprised several of the Pittsburg players recently by telling them that the new club rules will rigidly prevent any player from borrowing money from the manager or from drawing any salary in advance. The object of this, he says, is to induce the players to take care of their money when they get it.

The veteran catcher Snyder said of Tebeau, the Chicago third baseman, whom he saw play at the Springs: "The way he goes down for a ground ball reminds me of George Wright when the latter was at his best. I tell you that boy Tebeau won't be laid off many games this season."

Jackson, the big fellow who played first base for Indianapolis awhile last season, and who proved to be a promising amateur, and who will be given another trial by the club, doesn't have to play for a living. He pays taxes on $100,000 of real estate at Unionville, Ind.

The Pittsburg club expects to sell about 100,000 score cards this season, and calculates to clear about $3,500 thereon. Horace Phillips says that Pittsburg, though not among the largest League cities, buys more score cards than either Boston, Philadelphia or New York.

Manager Barnes left last night for Cincinnati. Part of his team will join him in Chicago, others going directly to Cincinnati. The first game will be played with the Reds on Wednesday afternoon.

A NEW CRAZE.

The Roller Toboggan Shoot at Minneapolis.

The roller toboggan shoot which has been fitted up at the Washington rink, Minneapolis, was given its first test Saturday. Mayor Ames and a party of friends were present by the invitation of Archie A. Niblock, who is responsible for the introduction of the latest craze, which, according to reports, has driven Eastern pleasure-seekers daft with enthusiasm. The slide or run starts from the roof, and the toboggans get their impetus from the shoot, called "the Niagara Falls," a fall of nearly ten feet, which sends them flying along the track at lightning speed, making three circuits of the rink in fifty-five seconds. The toboggans resemble the bodies of Portland sleighs, and are handsomely upholstered so a party of four can sit in them comfortably, and as the ride ends up on an elevator, which pulls the toboggan to the rope again, there is no necessity of walking up an incline to make the slide again. The mayor was delighted, and remarked that when the shoot is entirely ready for use he would give his certificate that the exercise is one which he can conscientiously recommend as a healthful and pleasurable exercise.

Died in Colorado.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., March 21.—John Lorentz, of this city, received a telegram to-day announcing the death at Denver, Col., of his brother, Ambrose Lorentz, who was a former resident and property holder of this city.

DYSPEPSIA

Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Mrs. Bosworth, of Amherst, N. H., after trying many "sure cures" without benefit, found that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

hit the nail on the head and restored her to health. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularity of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, &c., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds, it will cure you if you give it a fair chance.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & Co.

Gentlemen—I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla for my wife, who has been troubled with indigestion and debility for several years, which had really rendered her feeble. * * * Before she had taken the first bottle her health commenced to improve. She is now taking the fourth bottle, and her health has steadily and permanently improved, and I firmly believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is entitled to the credit. GEO. W. BOSWORTH, Amherst, N. H.

Prepared by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1.00, six for $5.00. Sold by Druggists.