

NEW YORK'S BUDGET FOR CIVIC ADMINISTRATION COMPARED WITH OTHER LARGE CITIES.

CITY.	Population.	Annual Cost of Government.	Cost Per Capita.	Mayor's Salary.	—Police Department— No. of Men. Annual Expense.	—Municipal Legislature— Members. Compensation.	Department of Education.	Street Cleaning.
NEW YORK.....	3,389,753	\$138,000,000	\$47.10	\$15,000	5,100 \$11,000,000	88 \$132,000	\$11,000,000	\$3,950,000
PARIS.....	2,511,629	72,700,000	28.94	No salary.	8,100 5,600,000	80 64,000	5,000,000	1,700,000
LONDON.....	6,291,697	65,000,000	10.33	\$50,000 for expenses.	16,000 8,000,000	138 No salaries.	17,000,000	—
BERLIN.....	1,726,098	21,450,000	12.42	7,500	4,500 785,000	126 No salaries.	3,500,000	550,000
VIENNA.....	1,423,000	11,850,000	8.32	—	2,800 —	138 No salaries.	—	690,000
CHICAGO.....	1,098,576	32,400,000	20.39	10,000	3,385 3,225,000	—	5,600,000	570,000
PHILADELPHIA.....	1,044,894	23,000,000	22.01	12,000	2,600 2,350,000	—	3,500,000	845,000
BOSTON.....	446,507	10,640,000	23.82	10,000	1,123 1,360,000	—	2,260,000	780,000

One hundred and thirty-eight million dollars, one-fifth of the entire cost of maintaining the United States Government for a year, is the tremendous sum the taxpayers of New York had to pay for being governed during 1898, says the New York Herald:

Seventy millions of dollars was the sum which it is estimated would meet the city's obligations for the twelve months ending on December 31.

Ninety-three and one-half million dollars, it now is estimated, will tide the city over until 1900.

If the difference between estimates and actual disbursements during 1899 is as great as it was during 1898, New York will be able to balance its ledger on January 1, 1900, only after having expended \$161,000,000 during the second twelve months of the greater city's existence.

Not a very pleasing outlook, surely, is the one before the taxpayers of the metropolis. In population the second largest in the world, New York is first in the expenditure of money for its government. It is, in fact, in a class by itself, London and Paris combined not requiring so much money for municipal administration, although in population they are nearly three times as great. Berlin, half as large as New York, meets its city

expenses with little more than one-seventh the amount of money paid out here last year.

It costs more proportionately to govern the leading American cities than the greatest cities of Europe, but it also costs more proportionately to govern New York than it does to govern Chicago, Philadelphia or Boston, which cities spend more money every year than do any other American cities aside from New York.

And now, with these disquieting facts staring them in the face, the taxpayers of New York are informed that the assessed value of property in this city is to be increased by \$300,000,000 in order that the bonded indebtedness of the city may be increased \$30,000,000.

Politicians and city officials greet every proposition for a needed public improvement with the statement that "economy" must be practised. "Economy" blocked the building of the school houses during their year of Mayor Van Wyck's term. "Economy" killed the plan for tunnel rapid transit, unless it be furnished by public capital. "Economy" checked the opening of new parks, the building of new docks, the cleaning of the streets and the building of bridges. "Economy" delayed work on the Hall of Records and has tied up, temporarily at

least, the building of the New York Public Library.

Despite so much "economy" millions of dollars are being spent for salaries, nearly \$4,000,000 is devoted to cleaning streets which are never made clean, and more places are being found for political "heelers" every day. There is "economy" everywhere but on the salary list, an amount of money is being spent for government in New York, so great that it would overwhelm the city officials of London, Paris, Berlin or Vienna.

It costs \$65,000,000 a year to meet the expenses of governing London. If the English metropolis paid bills as does New York her annual expenditures would be \$100,000,000 a year.

Paved Streets.

London.....	1,818 miles
New York.....	1,002 miles
Paris.....	604 miles
Berlin.....	500 miles

more than they are. London, Berlin and Vienna combined spend \$30,000,000 a year less for city government than does New York alone. Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston could spend twice as much as they do each year and still require less money all together than does New York alone.

Everything connected with the city administration seems to cost more here in New York than in any other great city in the world. More money is spent for salaries, more for street cleaning, more for police, more for the municipal legislature, and more per capita for all purposes than in any other city in the world.

And yet despite this enormous outlay of money, writers on municipal administration do not point to New York as a model city. They do not even accord it the distinction of being the best governed municipality in

Sewers.

London.....	2,500 miles
New York.....	1,156 miles
Paris.....	599 miles
Berlin.....	465 miles

the United States. In London, Paris, Berlin and Glasgow, and in several smaller American cities, the authorities on this subject point to lessons which the New York authorities could study with profit. They find that the streets of foreign cities are better cleaned than are those of New York, that foreign cities have fully as efficient police, that their educational advantages are fully as good

as, and in many instances better than those of New York, and that in the matter of parks, paved streets, good sanitary conditions and imposing public buildings the leading cities of the continent are far ahead of New York.

No parallel is found in London, Paris or Berlin to the lavish salaries

Parks.

Paris.....	172,000 acres
London.....	22,000 acres
Vienna.....	8,000 acres
New York.....	6,000 acres
Berlin.....	5,000 acres
Philadelphia.....	3,000 acres
Chicago.....	2,100 acres

paid to officials in New York. With the exception of the Lord Mayor of London, whose position demands the expenditure of large sums, there are no officials in the leading European cities receiving salaries of \$10,000 a year. New York is running over with such officials. Beginning with judges of the Supreme Court, who receive \$17,500 a year, the list includes the Mayor at \$15,000; the Corporation Counsel at \$15,000; Surrogates, \$15,000; County Clerk, \$15,000; Chamberlain, District Attorney, Sheriff and Registrar, \$12,000 each, and so on. With the exception of the President of the United States no officials in

the federal government receive salaries such as are paid to New York's leading officials. The Vice-President is not so well paid, members of Cabinet are not, and Governor of the various States all receive smaller salaries.

Oddly enough, despite this liberality in the matter of salaries authorities do not concede to New York the possession of the best executive, administrative and legislative officials. On the contrary they agree that a better class of officials, obtaining more practical results for the cities they govern, hold public station in foreign cities and perform their work, in a great many instances, with no comparison at all.

Some of the Salaries New Yorkers Pay for Being Governed.

Mayor.....	\$15,000
Corporation Counsel.....	15,000
Supreme Court Judges.....	17,500
Surrogates.....	15,000
County Clerk.....	15,000
District Attorney.....	15,000
Register.....	12,000
Sheriff (not including fees).....	12,000
Controller.....	10,000
City Court Judges.....	10,000
Special Sessions Judges.....	9,000
City Magistrates.....	7,000
President Board of Public Improvements.....	9,000
President Department of Taxes.....	9,000

WHAT THE IRISH DID FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The following interesting article from the pen of the Hon. W. J. Onahan, appears in the Chicago Tribune:

It would seem rather late in the day to challenge and bring in question the prominent part the Irish took in the cause of American independence. Their part in it is acknowledged by so many witnesses, is testified to in the records of the revolutionary war, and is supported by so many striking examples in the history of that memorable struggle we may well marvel at the presumption of now calling it in question. And first I will deal with the early Irish emigration to America. The cruel campaign of Oliver Cromwell in Ireland resulted in the transportation "beyond the seas" of some 40,000 to 50,000 Irish. Many of these found refuge in France and Spain, but many thousands, men, women, and children, were sold to the West India planters. These were shipped to the Barbadoes, whence many escaped to the more welcome shores of America.

It was following the revolution of 1688 and during the reign of William of Orange that the most notable emigration from Ireland took place. This was the result of the hostile legislation designed to discourage the Irish manufacturing interests—especially the linen industry, which then flourished in Ireland. By this unfriendly policy it has been estimated that 100,000 operatives were practically driven away from Ireland. The greater number of these, it is believed made their way to America.

Irish colonies were early established in Pennsylvania. That these were not exclusively Presbyterian is shown by the complaint made by William Penn, the Quaker, who, in a letter written in London in 1708, warns his friend, James Logan an Irishman, that "there is a complaint against your government, that you suffer public mass in a scandalous manner. Pray send the matter of fact, for ill use is made of it against us here. In the nomenclature of different townships in Pennsylvania as early as 1730 we find Derry, Donegal, Tyrone, and Coleraine. Moreover, the arrivals at the port of Philadelphia for the year ending December, 1729, are set down as follows:

English and Welsh.....	267
Scotch.....	43
Palatines (Germans).....	343
Irish.....	5,655

The term "Scotch-Irish" seems not then to have been invented. The Irish settlements in Virginia and the Carolinas occurred between 1710 and 1750. Familiar Irish names in these colonies sufficiently attest the influence, if not the predominance, of the early Irish settlers.

I need not refer to Maryland nor to the causes which led to the original Catholic settlements there. The facts are sufficiently well known. Delaware also became the home of numbers of Irish families, as attested by the names found recorded in its early annals. I do not need to quote the lists, since I presume the statement will not be challenged. That the Irish had early found shelter even in the Colony of Massachusetts as demonstrated somewhat strikingly by the fact that in 1737 forty "gentlemen of the Irish nation" residing in Boston formed an association then and ever since known as the "Irish Charitable Society." The preamble, or original declaration of the purpose of the organization, is worth quoting:

"Whereas, several gentlemen, merchants and others of the Irish nation, residing in Boston, in New England, from an affectionate and compassionate concern for their countrymen in these parts, who may be reduced by sickness, shipwreck, or old age, and other infirmities and unforeseen accidents, have thought fit to form themselves into a charitable society for the relief of such of their poor, indigent countrymen, without any design of not contributing towards the provision for the town poor in general as usual."

The general and praiseworthy solicitude thus shown is honorable testimony of the public spirit and charitable motives of the founders.

The original founders of this Boston Irish Society were chiefly Protestants, as is made evident by a clause in the constitution which declares that none but Protestants could be eligible to its offices or committees. Of course Catholics were then under the ban at home and in the colonies.

Irish settlements were formed early in the eighteenth century in Vermont, New Hampshire, and in Maine.

Among these settlements in Maine was an Irish schoolmaster named Sullivan from Limerick, who on his voyage is said to have courted a female fellow-passenger (the girl was a

native of Cork), to whom he was married shortly after his arrival in America. Two sons, the issue of this marriage, afterwards became famous in the civil and military history of the country—General John Sullivan and Governor James Sullivan.

The former was a leader in the first act of armed hostility to England committed in the colonies. In company with John Langdon he led a force against Fort William and Mary near Portsmouth, capturing there 100 barrels of powder, fifteen cannon, together with arms and stores. The powder was afterwards of important use at Bunker Hill.

John Sullivan was a member of the first Continental Congress, and in 1775 was appointed a Brigadier-general. He was employed in the army sent to invade Canada and conducted the retreat of the American forces from that province.

It would require a separate sketch to even briefly outline the important services of General Sullivan in the revolutionary struggle and subsequently in the adoption and ratification of the federal constitution.

In the internal troubles and disorders prevailing in New Hampshire after the war it is acknowledged that he saved the State from anarchy by his "intrepidity and good management."

In like manner his brother James was equally conspicuous in the cause of independence and in the service of his adopted State, Massachusetts. He represented Boston several times in Congress, was elected Judge of the Superior Court, Attorney General of the State, and finally, in 1807 chosen Governor.

Appropos of the Sullivans I must introduce here an anecdote I find at hand:

When Mrs. Sullivan, the mother of the two distinguished characters referred to, was once asked, "Why did you come to America?" she answered: "To raise Governors for them," little dreaming at the same time that she would live to see one of her sons Governor of New Hampshire and another Governor of Massachusetts.

There was still a third son, who however, was no great honor to the family. He was known as "Devil Jim."

This capital story is related of the "Mother of the Sullivans." Soon after John Sullivan was chosen he determined to give a grand dinner to a number of distinguished guests.

His mother at the time was a member of his family on a visit. Dreading that she would not be equal to the local requirements and dignity of the occasion the Governor concluded it would be best to arrange for her ab-

sence for the dinner.

He broached the matter to the old lady as delicately and diplomatically as he could, but the quick-witted dame instantly understood the real purpose, and soon convinced her son that he had miscalculated the maternal pride of the mother of the Sullivans. "Rising in all the majesty of her Irish wrath—"John Sullivan," she exclaimed, "I have hoed potatoes in the field with the Governor of New Hampshire at my breast, the Governor of Massachusetts at my side, and the devil tugging at my skirts, but never yet have I allowed one of my sons to be ashamed of me. Order 'the chaise and send me home.'"

Apologies or remonstrances were of no avail, and home went Governor Sullivan's mother in all the wrath and majesty of her offended dignity and righteous indignation.

But I have permitted my pen to digress from the purpose and aim I set out to accomplish. That purpose and aim is to demonstrate that the Irish had a considerable—nay, an important—part in the revolutionary struggles, and aided materially in gaining the coveted independence of the American colonies. Of course it would require a volume to deal with the question authoritatively.

I can only offer in a hurried paper like this the briefest reference to authorities and testimony. I do not regard it as material to my present design to show that these Irish champions in the cause of American independence were Protestant or Catholic. "The Tribune" implies that they were principally Presbyterian. I have no objection if the facts justify the conclusion. The question is on the statement put forward by the correspondent of the New York Sun, that the Irish had little or no part in the struggle. It is with this assertion I take issue.

The muster rolls of five companies of the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania line was published a few years ago in the American Historical Register. I regret I cannot at this moment give the exact issue, although I can find it if necessary. Of the 375 men in the ranks 187 were born in Ireland, 117 in America, 33 in England, 27 in Germany, and 11 in Scotland. This is one example. A writer whose books are well known, especially to Chicago readers, Professor William Matthews, in his attractive volume, "Yours with Men and Book," says:

"When our forefathers threw off the British yoke the Irish formed a sixth or a seventh of the whole population, and one-fourth of all the commissioned officers in the army and navy were of Irish descent. The first general of-

ficer killed in battle, the first officer of artillery appointed, the first commodore commissioned, the first victor to whom the British flag was struck at sea, and the first officer who surprised a fort by land were Irishmen, and with such enthusiasm did the emigrants from the 'Green Isle' espouse the cause of liberty that Lord Mountjoy declared in parliament, 'You lost America by the Irish.' And the writer adds: "Who were the Carrolls, the Rutledges, the Fitzsimmonses, and the McKeanes of the revolution?"

Yes, and he might have added the Reeds, the Thompsons, the Corcorans the Morgans, the Knoxes, the Waynes the Maxwells and innumerable others whose names are ready to my pen and whose Irish birth or lineage is acknowledged. The glorious names of Montgomery, of Moylan, of Barry—"Saucy Jack Barry"—the Sullivans, the O'Briens—these names are indissolubly linked with the war for American independence.

Their services and the important part their countrymen had in the struggle cannot be successfully ignored or minimized.

Washington himself gave public testimony to the value of the services rendered by Catholics in the revolutionary war, as shown in his reply to an address presented to him in the name of the Catholics of the United States, signed by John Carroll, Archbishop of Baltimore; Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; Daniel Carroll, Dominick Lynch, Thomas Fitzsimmons.

In his reply to the address Washington said: "I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and patriotism. And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution and the establishment of their government—or the important assistance they received from a nation, in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed." The last observation leads me to refer to the large Irish contingent in the French expedition dispatched to aid and co-operate with the American forces.

In the fleet and army under the command of the Count d'Estaing which made an attack upon the city of Savannah, then held by the British, there was a division under the command of Count Arthur Dillon. The American army, which was to co-operate in the assault was led by General Lincoln.

Owing to delay and the lack of necessary concert of action between the French and the American assaulting columns, the attack was repulsed with fearful loss to the allied forces.

the French leaving upwards of 800 killed and wounded and the Americans over 300. The renowned Sergeant Jasper, an Irishman, was killed in the assault on Savannah.

The especially interesting feature of the part the Irish brigade had in this and subsequent operations in aid of America is in the fact that these French-Irish soldiers were sent to America at their own request. At the breaking out of hostilities between France and England the Irish brigades in the French army presented a petition to the War Office asking that they "be sent to America to fight the British who were their hereditary enemies."

Dillon's regiment increased to 1000 men, and afterwards 1,400 was first sent out, followed subsequently by the regiments of Walsh and Fernoy.

It would be interesting to trace the career and fortune of these "Irish Volunteers" in the cause of America, but time and a due regard for the other demands on your columns restrain my pen.

The material resources in further illustration of my theme are abundant, but I am confident enough has been presented in this hurried sketch to show that the Irish, far from being an insignificant factor in the struggle for American independence, were, on the contrary, a material and powerful contingent.

I might allude to the significant sympathy with the cause of the colonies shown in Ireland—a fact to which Benjamin Franklin bears testimony, but this communication has already passed much beyond the limits I had originally contemplated.

Your true woodsman needs not to follow the dusty highway through the forest nor search for any path, but goes straight from glade to glade as if upon an open way, having some privy understanding with the taller trees, some compass in his senses. So there is a subtle craft in finding ways for the mind, too. Keep but your eyes alert and your ears quick, as you move among men and among books, and you shall find yourself possessed at least of a new sense, the sense of the pathfinder.

Whoever you may be, whatever station of life you occupy, however adverse may be your surroundings you can earn a right to God's approval. Not every one can have riches, because riches depend, largely on laws which man has made; but every one can have heaven. The present time is short, but the future is long. To-day you must work; but do your work well and to-morrow your toil will be rewarded.

A man's character must be founded on truth, and he must have God's Word engrafted on his heart. No matter how devoted he may be in other respects, if he is wanting in truth disaster awaits him.