

habitants being now estimated at considerably over 500,000. Bulwer aptly describes it as "Italy of Italy." Here may be seen in perfection those brilliant-colored costumes, those gay manners, and strange admixture of customs which characterize this people of Southern Europe. Occasionally as one passes by a Turkish coffee-house and sees the red turbaned inmates or jostles upon the crowded street the natives of Tunis or Morocco, he is reminded that Naples is one of the great gateways between Europe, Asia and Africa.

For many years Naples has been considered as one of the most unhealthy of European cities, and perhaps justly so, as it is the spot where cholera and the plague have so often entered Europe. Since the great cholera year of 1884 it was determined to overhaul the whole interior of the city, where the people are more closely packed together than in any other city of the world. In the older parts of the city many new streets have been cut through, where were formerly miserable tenements and narrow, filthy alleys. New quarters have been built for the inhabitants and things in general turned "inside out." But perhaps the greatest improvement has been the bringing of pure water from the magnificent springs that rise in the hills north of the city. The inauguration of this new system of waterworks was very appropriately celebrated during the past week by a series of magnificent fetes, perhaps the greatest that Naples ever saw. The vast city seemed given up to rejoicing. Civic processions and military pageants by day, and in the evening fireworks from the shipping in the harbor and beautiful illuminations of the buildings on shore make a scene far easier to imagine than to describe. Along the shore of the Bay of Naples from the old Villa Reale to the extreme point of picturesque Posilipo, every warehouse and building and villa was lighted up with gas, electricity and lanterns, while Bengal lights blazed out at certain points, throwing their fairy-like colors over land and water. Who can describe such a sight? Tens, aye hundreds, of thousands gazed on the fantastic scene, while from the hundreds of boats that floated by came the sweet notes of the guitar and the melodious songs of Southern Italy.

And well may the people of Naples rejoice. At other times they have seen many a royal procession and military triumph, with glittering armor, and nodding plumes, and booming cannon. Now they rejoice in a physical change which will no doubt lead to social, moral and commercial progress. When the improvements are completed 17,000 old dwellings will have been destroyed, 62 dilapidated churches swept away, and hundreds of narrow, crooked, filthy streets obliterated. Instead of these will arise comfortable dwellings, with pipes conveying pure water to them, and broad commodious thoroughfares where pure air and sunshine can come.

The Italian government and the

Vatican resemble in some respects an ill-assorted couple who seem ever on the point of separating, but never do so. During the last few days a rumor has been in circulation that the Pope has positively resolved to quit Rome and instal his spiritual sovereignty in Barcelona, in Spain. It is said the Spanish government is somewhat embarrassed at the prospect of receiving the holy father as a perpetual guest. On the other side it would seem that the people of Barcelona are not insensible to the profit that would come to them by reason of the Pope selecting that city as his residence. It is generally considered, however, that neither the Spanish government or Barcelona need take matters too seriously. The head of the Catholic Church cannot quit Rome without inflicting on Catholicism the greatest blow it has ever yet received. Leo XIII. has always shown himself more statesman than priest and is quite aware that the Papacy without Rome is the Papacy decapitated, and he is not likely to sanction such a step without something more serious than a shout over Glordono Bruno's monument or an outburst of ill-humor on the part of Signor Crispi.

Prince Bismarck does not usually let the world into his state secrets, and people are asking themselves why he should have suddenly sprung upon them, in the columns of the *Reichsanzeiger*, the three dispatches that he addressed to Herr von Bulow, German minister at Berne, in connection with the Wohlgemuth incident. A statesman with the ability and determination of Bismarck can scarcely be supposed to care much about public opinion abroad; although in this case the sympathy of the nations was undoubtedly on the side of Switzerland. The Wohlgemuth incident, although now thrown aside, has served its end in enabling Germany to set up one of its long-nurtured projects, viz., the exercise of compulsory authority over Switzerland in regard to the right of asylum for political exiles. Germany declares that she would even now be justified in regarding the treaty, settling the condition of Switzerland as a neutral power, as null and void. She does not admit a right of asylum for anybody not provided with those legal passports or papers mentioned in the treaty; and demands the institution of a tribunal to compel the observance of regulations in accordance with the imperial chancellor's views. If, therefore, the cabinet of Berne declines to settle the question in harmony with the demand of Germany, it must be prepared for a series of vexatious frontier regulations on the part of its northern neighbors. The question is how far does the imperial chancellor mean to interfere with the internal administration of the Swiss Republic. It is evident that the whole affair has entered upon a new and unexpected phase. The *Zurich Post*, one of the most influential Swiss journals, admits that the liberty of Switzerland is in greater danger than at any time since the days of Napoleon I.

The Fourth of July in Paris was ushered in by a ceremony unique in the history of the gay metropolis. At ten o'clock the leading representatives of the American colony, headed by the United States minister to France, went in procession to the little park by the side of the Rue Piepus, where lie the mortal remains of La Fayette, and covered his tomb with flowers. The company of American marines, now in Paris, assisted at the ceremony, and fired three volleys over the hero's grave. This is perhaps the first time in history that such a tribute has been paid to the memory of the great Frenchman. It was a ceremony that will not be easily forgotten. The two great republics of the earth there represented again cemented that friendship which has lasted now more than a century. On the afternoon of the 4th of July a bronze model of Bartholdi's statue, "Liberty enlightening the world," similar to the colossal statue in the harbor of New York, in all respects except in its dimensions, was unveiled on the Ile des Cygnes. The ceremony was attended by the President of the Republic, the American Minister, representatives of the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies and a vast concourse of American and French citizens. Patriotic and friendly speeches from both sides were the order of the day.

The rush to the Exposition continues. Last Friday no less than one hundred and thirty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-two persons paid for admission, besides the vast number of officials, attendants etc., who are entitled, to free admission. Already the total number of tickets sold amounts to more than six million. The enthusiasm of some of those persons who ascend the Eiffel Tower seems to have no bound. When they arrive at the top, or "Third platform," as it is called, they get their hats, cuffs and shirts stamped with their names and dates as a souvenir of the event. It is lucky that the "clampion monument" is made of iron, otherwise it would, long ago, have been whittled to pieces and carried away as relics. The architect of the tower, M. Eiffel, is the hero of the day, and whenever he appears he is besieged for his autography. Persons who cannot afford to pay two dollars to ascend the tower and obtain a certificate of ascension, can buy a sham one for a small sum. Such is modern enterprise. J. H. WARD.

EUROPE, July 12, 1889.

THE COLORADO UTES.

AS WE have published several articles on the subject of the removal of the Utes from Colorado into Utah in which both sides of the controversy have been represented, we give place to the annexed communication to the *Rocky Mountain News* which still further agitates this important question:

Richardson, Utah, July 25.—The letter of your Durango correspondent, printed in the *News* of July 14, contains three facts: First, the Durango people will be benefited by