

POPULATION OF NEW YORK.

CENSUS bulletin, 116, gives the population of the State of New York in detail, by counties, towns, etc., as taken June 1, 1890.

In 1890 New York State had a population of 5,082,871; in 1880, 5,997,863, thus showing an increase of 18 per cent for the decade.

In urban population there has been a very large increase. In 1880 there were sixty cities and villages having a population each of 4,000 or more. They had an aggregate of 2,743,632. Under the present census there are 84 cities and towns having a population each of 4,000 or more, with an aggregate of 3,805,577. This shows that population tends to centre in large cities and towns.

New York City has 1,515,301, Brooklyn 806,343, Buffalo, 255,664 and Rochester 133,896. There are only these four cities which go each over the 100,000 mark, and they show for the decade an increased percentage of 20, 42, 65 and 50 respectively.

Twenty-three counties show a decrease, while only one town shows a diminution. That is the village of Matteawan in Dutchess county. The county also shows a decrease.

CHILEAN AFFAIRS STILL COMPLICATED.

THE situation in Chile is not by any means reassuring so far as the United States government is concerned. The *London Times* says the outrage on American seamen was entirely unprovoked and unjustifiable. From the report of Captain Schley, of the "Baltimore," it appears that one sailor was killed, six were wounded, and thirty-five others arrested by the Chilean authorities. The latter were examined, but no proof was shown that they had misconducted themselves, therefore they were discharged.

Dispatches from Washington state that Secretary Tracey regards the cowardly attack on United States seamen as a deliberate insult to the flag of this country. And for this insult the President will insist, it is said, on a proper redress. If it be not given, the United States Minister to Chile will be recalled, and diplomatic relations suspended.

Evidence from another quarter seems also forthcoming to show that the Chileans do not like Americans. W. F. Burns, an ex-secret service man of Balmaceda's government is now in Chicago, and has been telling a little of what he knows. Burns is a native of San Francisco, but when he visited Chile about fourteen months ago

had letters of introduction to Balmaceda. After his arrival there, the revolution commenced. He was given a position in the secret service. Subsequently he was sent to Germany to purchase arms for the Balmacedans. He was in Berlin when the government fell, and knowing that the Balmacedans had \$80,000 on deposit in a Berlin bank, Burns drew this and placed it to his own credit. The Junta influenced the Berlin authorities to arrest him, but no case could be made, because Burns was an American. However, he thinks that the Chileans and Germany have something like a secret understanding.

Burns says the Chileans are so conceited they really think they could beat the United States in a short time. He heard a prominent Chilean remark once, that Germany had a great army, and England a great navy, but that Chile had both. Burns has business with the authorities at Washington, and showed a letter from Mr. Wharton of the State Department telling him to be reticent about international matters for the present. Burns is reported to have said that Balmaceda is still alive, but he would not give any reasons for saying so.

A LOST OBJECT LESSON.

THE "Liberal" organ published in this city is unhappy in pointing to what it inaptly regards as an object lesson, illustrative of "Mormon" insincerity. The conclusion is based on an assertion to the effect that although the People's party has divided on national lines, they still vote together with unbroken unanimity.

Among the leading questions that have been presented for action in the Council since the former People's party men obtained, after a long wait, the seats which were stolen from them by the "Liberal" party in the first place, are, according to our recollection, the following: The appropriation for water mains for the northern part of the North Bench; the extension of the foundation of the joint city and county building; the reduction of the excessive tax levy on real estate and improvements; the abolition of the office of Captain of Police. The ex-People's party members have voted pretty solidly on these questions. They were, however, divided on one—the enlargement of the foundation of the joint building. As to the general correctness of the positions they have taken, there is not much division of opinion among the people of this city. In view of the large public revenue derived from the sale of the lots to be covered by the

proposed extension of mains on the northern line of the city, many people disagreed with the view taken by the members referred to on that question. As a rule, however, their action on measures has been unquestionably sound. Some of the "Liberal" Councilmen have acted with sufficient consistency, in line with the demand of the public weal, to vote on the same side of subjects that have arisen.

Now, the comparative unanimity of the ex-members of the late People's party is pointed at as an evidence that "Mormons" always vote one way, notwithstanding their profession of having divided on national lines. The "object lesson" in that regard is lost in the fog of inapplicability. The fact is that all that class of members of the Council belong to one political party. They are, without exception, Democrats. It is also a noticeable fact that the other members are not entitled to be called either Democrats or Republicans, being opposed to division on national lines—they are "Liberals." If there be an exception to this rule, it is Mr. James, and his position is only a matter of conjecture. Besides, he has not been present at a session of the Council for months, having been detained, so we understand, on account of ill health. Our unhappy cotemporary should introduce a modicum of logic into its attempts to keep up the old antagonisms it has delighted to incite, foster and perpetuate.

QUITE CLEAR.

To a level-headed observer, the merits of the subject which has been ventilated before Judge Loofbourow during this week, seems perfectly clear. In a nutshell, the question involved is this: Are there any purposes in unison with the intent of the donors and lawful in their character, to which the escheated personal property of the Church can be applied? The affirmative of this interrogatory has been plainly and incontrovertibly proved on the part of the contributors of the fund. The support of the poor and building of places of worship are in direct line with the original objects of the donors of the means in question. All efforts to show that there was ever the remotest purpose on the part of those who created the fund by their contributions to make objects of charity of the non-"Mormon" people of Utah is absurd on its face. The question of public policy enters into the question of the advisability of thus humiliating them, by diverting the fund to the use and benefit of public schools.

The raisin crop in California will run short this year about 2,000,000 boxes.