



FROM CUSTOMS \$286,113,230



FROM CONSULAR FEES \$5,222,994.93



FROM TOBACCO \$49,862,752

WASHINGTON.—In view of the fact that every year there has been struggling with the question of raising millions of dollars of additional revenue for the next fiscal year so that when June 30, 1919, rolls around there will be no staggering deficit of \$80,000,000, more or less, to meet such as will have to be met at the end of the present fiscal year two months hence, a resume of just exactly what it costs to run the United States government in one year, together with some facts concerning the existing sources of revenue is interesting.

The only basis of such information, if detailed and accurate figures are to be given, is obviously to be found in the reports covering the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1908. In that year the receipts and disbursements of the government were as follows:

Receipts from all sources (exclusive of postal) \$991,128,118.53

Disbursements (exclusive of postal) \$629,196,319.68

The two great sources of income are, of course, the customs duties and the internal revenue taxes. For that fiscal year the government received \$288,113,130.29 in customs duties and \$251,711,126.70 in internal revenue taxes. Thus more than five-sixths of the total revenue is received from these two sources.

An analysis of the internal revenue receipts shows that \$140,158,807 was received from the tax on spirits; \$49,862,754 from the tax on tobacco, and \$59,807,617 from the tax on fermented liquors. The tax on oleomargarine

# INCOME AND OUTGO

## How Revenues of the Nation Are Collected and Spent

### IMMENSE SUM EXPENDED YEARLY

#### It Takes an Enormous Sum to Run the United States Government for One Year--War and Navy Departments Are Especially Costly to Taxpayers--Some Figures

netted \$954,304, and the small tax of two cents a pack on playing cards brought in \$459,659.

**Other Sources of Revenue.**  
The other sources of governmental revenue are of great number and infinite variety, although the amounts derived are comparatively small.

In the last fiscal year the sale of public lands netted \$9,731,560, and the profits on coinage, bullion deposits, etc., amounted to \$11,223,336.62. These are the two large items of income after customs duties and internal revenue taxes.

The District of Columbia turned into the United States treasury the sum of \$5,062,970.96, which represents one-half of the amount appropriated by congress for the maintenance of the District government. Under the system which prevails the United States pays one-half of the cost of the District government. The amount paid by the District includes all amounts raised from taxation, license fees, etc.

Fees of all sorts, including consular, letters patent, etc., brought into the treasury the sum of \$5,222,994.92. There was received from the immigration fund the sum of \$3,388,894.57. The Central Pacific railroad indebtedness was partly liquidated by the payment of \$5,098,227.41, and the federal tax on national banks brought in \$2,888,721.19.

There were numerous other items which were classed under the general head of "miscellaneous receipts." They included \$1,177,552.70, which was a payment of interest by the Pacific railways; \$1,329,791, received from the sales of government property; \$871,979, received from judicial fees, fines, etc., in the federal courts; \$607,094, received from customs fees, fines, penalties, etc., and a host of other items, running down to one for \$12.864, which was the amount received from the proceeds of town sites in the reclamation service.

**How the Money is Paid Out.**

The disbursements of the government for the last fiscal year may be bulked under the following general headings:

Civil establishment \$175,420,408  
Military establishment including Panama canal \$175,846,432  
Naval establishment \$18,837,067  
Pensions \$13,892,467  
Indian service \$14,379,756  
Interest on the public debt \$1,420,128

The general heading "civil establishment" covers the cost of maintaining the three great branches of the government, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

During the last fiscal year there was disbursed for the maintenance of the legislative branch of the government the sum of \$13,788,886. This includes the salaries and mileage of senators and representatives, the general salary account of both the lower and upper houses, the cost of maintaining the library of congress, the botanic garden, and the capitol, and the maintenance and cost of operating the government printing office.

This last item is about one-half of the general appropriation, the amount

## Tomb of Ancient Engineer

The Italian Egyptologist, M. Shaparelli, in the course of recent excavations in the Valley of the Queens, discovered intact the tomb of the engineer Kha, architect of the mighty buildings at Thebes, and of his wife, Merit. The tomb contained two huge sarcophagi, with a mummy in each, and also a large number of objects of domestic use, buried, according to Egyptian custom, with the dead, including furniture, utensils, tools, clothes, boxes of linen, jewelry, etc.

From an inscription on a papyrus, over 16 yards long, found in the tomb, it appeared that husband and wife had been buried together. Among the most interesting objects in the tomb were the numerous boxes containing

the wardrobe and articles of toilette of the young wife. Merit had carried with her to the grave a dozen boxes, some of which contained clothing, of the finest material, carefully folded; others had in them combs, powder boxes, vases and necklaces.—Scientific American.

**Handing in His Decision.**  
"Well, Sir," began the budding novelist, who had come to see about his manuscript. "I suppose you have by this time finished my latest effort, and—"

"Pardon me, young man," broke in the editor. "I confess I have not. I commenced it, but it was such an effort I couldn't finish it."

product grown on the farm, and while not entirely useless as stock food, millions of acres are allowed to go entirely to waste every year.

Paper-making wood is becoming somewhat scarce, although there is no such famine in the northern woods as some alarmists would have us believe. It is, however, the government succeeds in making good paper out of cornstalks, the wood will not be advanced to a point where its use would necessarily be restricted.

The government has done many great things for the benefit of the farmers, but if the cornstalk experiment went into successful, this achievement will rank among the most beneficial.

It will be a great day when the farmer has a new crop of stalks grown for his own good.

**Old Man, Lifer, and Facts.**  
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## INSISTED SANKEY WAS DEAD

Traveler Had Seen Announcement in the Papers, and That Settled It with Him.

An interesting anthology could be made, composed solely of stories about persons whose deaths were supposed to have taken place when they were really well and alive. In "Sankey's Story of His Own Life" there is an incident of this kind. On one occasion, on a train, Mr. Sankey fell into conversation with a man who shared his seat. After discussing the weather and politics, they entered upon the subject of religion.

He seemed much interested, and asked: "What kind of folks are they?" "Oh, they are just common folks, like you and me," I replied.

"His daughter, he said had a cabinet organ, and they were all very fond of the 'Gospel Hymns,'" and he was sorry that he had not had the opportunity of hearing Sankey sing "The Ninety and Nine" before the author of the hymn had died.

"I told him I was much surprised," and asked him what proof he had of



FOR AGRICULTURE COST \$13,460,764



FOR THE NAVY \$118,037,097



FOR U.S. COURTS \$909,384.6

of the government are really included in the disbursements for this department.

**Military Establishment.**  
The more important items of expense which go to make up the \$175,846,432 expended on the military establishment during the year were as follows: Pay department, \$32,982,606; quartermaster's department, \$33,671,038; Panama canal, \$38,993,425; improving rivers, \$19,512,889; improving harbors, \$19,643,768; ordinance department, \$11,456,861; subsistence department, \$6,409,915; engineer department, \$4,568,593; National Home for Disabled Soldiers, \$3,315,998; Military academy, \$1,602,185; military posts, \$1,912,635; medical department, \$1,458,816; encampment and maneuvers army and militia, \$1,011,196.

The principal items included in the naval establishment disbursements of \$118,037,097 were: increase of the navy, \$27,468,655; pay of the navy, \$25,492,613; bureau of equipment, \$10,851,929; bureau of construction and works, \$8,617,939; bureau of supplies and accounts, \$8,617,939; bureau of construction and repair, \$7,192,521; bureau of yards and docks, \$5,772,547; bureau of steam engineering, \$5,549,156; marine corps, \$5,596,251; bureau of navigation, \$2,742,246; Naval academy, \$980,628.

The following detailed items will give some general idea of the principal expenditures made for the Indian service, the total amount for the year being \$4,113,549, fulfilling treaty obligations, \$2,153,399; trust funds, \$2,498,897; current and contingent expenses, \$845,686; miscellaneous expenses, \$2,498,897.

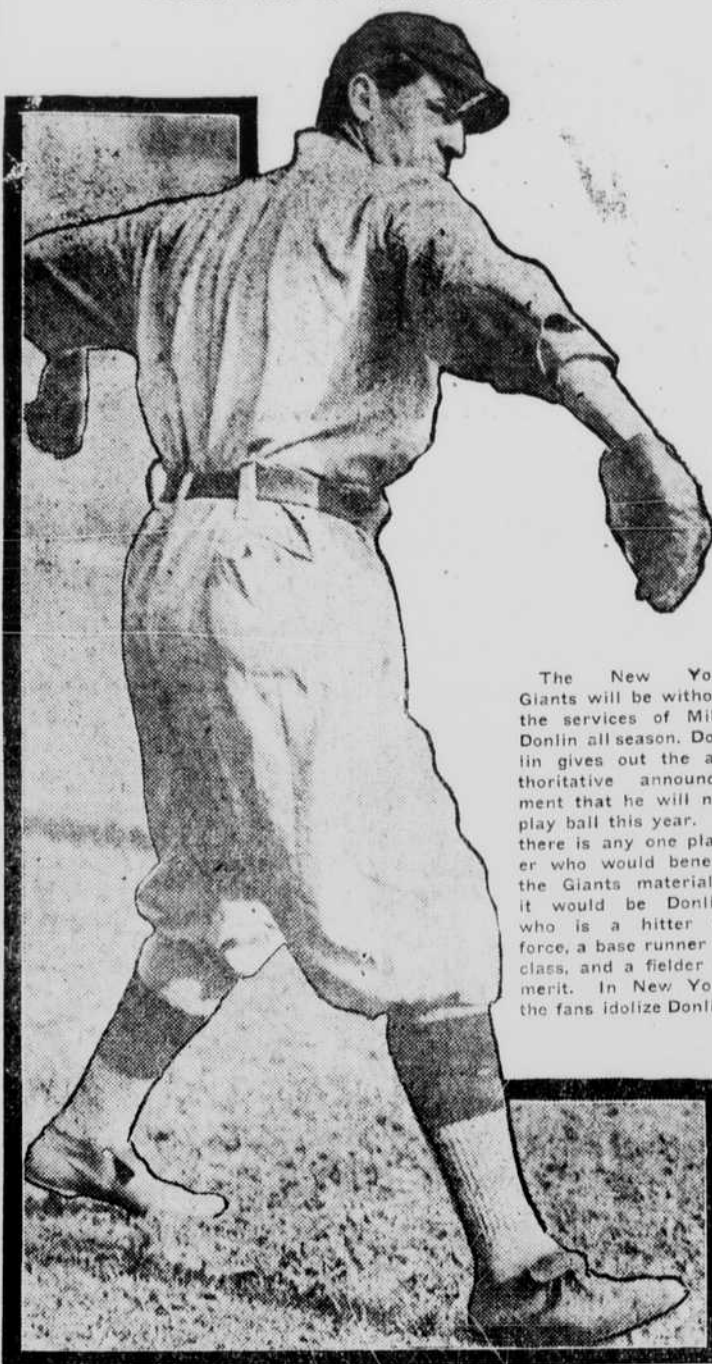
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DONLIN OUT OF GAME FOR SEASON.



The New York Giants will be without the services of Mike Donlin all season. Donlin gives out the authoritative announcement that he will not play ball this year. If there is any one player who would benefit the Giants materially it would be Donlin, who is a hitter of force, a base runner of class, and a fielder of merit. In New York the fans idolize Donlin.

## PLAY THAT DISHEARTENS THE MAJORITY OF CLUBS

Having Men Caught Off Bases Takes Life Out of Team—Important Part of the Game.

There is probably nothing in baseball that so quickly takes the life out of a club as to have a man or two caught off the bases. With this fact in view every club tries to perfect itself in this department of the game. To the spectator there usually appear but two men who are directly connected with the play, when in reality the pitcher has as much, if not more, to do with it than any of the other players. This is especially true where the catcher throws to one of the bases to catch a man napping. The infielder usually gives the catcher the sign that he is going to attempt the play, but often the backstop signals the baseman to this effect. The pitcher is not tipped off on what is coming, and, knowing what is expected, he must pitch the ball where it will be easy for the catcher to handle and at the same time such a distance away from the batter that it is impossible for him to hit the ball.

It can readily be seen that if the pitcher does not keep the ball out or away from the hitter what a swell chance the man at the bat has to not only break up the attempted play, but at the same time to hit through the spot vacated by the infielder. The infielder must start for the base as soon as the pitcher starts to deliver the ball, and consequently this spot is left open. Brown, Kling and Tinker pulled off the play on Sam Crawford in the fourth game of the world's series at Detroit, when they picked the Tigers' slugger off second. It was a swell play all around and, while most of the glory of the play went to Kling and Tinker, Brown must not be overlooked, as he made the play a success by the manner in which he handed the ball to Kling. In that memorable 17-inning game between the Athletics and Detroit, Donovan, Payne and O'Leary caught Hartsel the same way, and but for Topsy being nailed, which lost at least one run in that inning, the White Elephants would have been a winner that day, and which would have won for them the championship last year.

## BROWN'S SECOND BASEMAN.



Jack Williams, Second Baseman of the St. Louis American League Team.

**Big Offer for Battery.**  
It is not generally known, but a short time ago Stallings made a mighty effort to get hold of Washington's star twirler, Johnson, and his running mate behind the bat, Street. An offer was made by Stallings and Frank Farroh, which approximated \$30,000 for the pitcher and catcher, but it was promptly turned down by Cantillon. The Washington manager said at the time that he might just as well sell his whole team as part with those two men. While the \$30,000 offer was for Johnson and Street, Stallings would give almost as much for the catcher alone.

**Seybold New Toledo Manager.**  
Burr Seybold, right fielder of the Toledo American association team, has taken charge of the team, succeeding Fred Abbott, who resigned, about half a century ago.

**Saved by Brass Helmet.**  
Brass helmets worn by English fire fighters occasionally prove useful. At a recent fire 14 tons of glass fell on one man's head and completely buried him and when he had been dug out down to his shoulders another shower of glass came down and buried him again. He was in a hospital for four months and glass was coming out of different parts of his body for six months afterwards, but he is still one of the best men of his company.

**Whalebone Becoming Scarcer.**  
Whalebone cost only 35 cents a pound half a century ago. Today it costs about five dollars a pound. The total product landed from the American fisheries during the nineteenth century exceeded 90,000,000 pounds. A single whale may yield up to 4,000 pounds.

**Old Paintings Found in Berlin.**  
In Saarbrücken some workmen were tearing down an old house found a number of valuable historical paintings. They were found in a secret recess of an old wall, which was not revealed until the entire structure had been destroyed by blasting. The pictures represent two important historical events—the destruction of the old Saarbrücken bridge by the Swedes in 1674, and the burning of the neighboring castle in 1794. Both are an important contribution to the story of the times, and are also supposed to be of no mean artistic value.

## PRINCE PRECOCIOUS

### Heir to Throne of Russia Amuses His Sisters.

#### Lad Who Some Day Will Be Czar a Sturdy Little Fellow—Education of Royal Children Once Far Stricter.

St. Petersburg.—The handsome, sturdy little fellow who will one day be czar of all the Russias, has not yet apparently entered upon the more serious side of his educational career, and at present he and the other imperial children lead as much as possible an outdoor life, with plenty of wholesome exercise.

It has long been the custom with the Russian court that the early years of education should be conducted largely on English lines, and English is a language which the imperial children begin to learn when quite young. The precocious sayings and doings of the little prince, now nearly five years old, have been a constant source of merriment to his elder sisters, who are spoken of as being bright, high-spirited children.

Miss M. Eager, who for some time was in charge of the imperial nursery, once told a delightful anecdote of the two older daughters of the czar, the grand duchesses Olga and Tatiana, at the time when their education began in earnest.

They usually lunched with their parents, but were told that when they were unruly and not polite to their tutor they would have to lunch in the nursery.

"For a while things went smoothly, but one day Olga was naughty, and got a bad mark. She turned to her master and said humbly: 'I am truly sorry I gave you so much trouble.' Then she shook hands with him and turned to the door, trying unsuccessfully to prevent herself from crying.

"The tutor was surprised to see the light-hearted child so troubled over a bad mark till I explained the situation to him. He then weakly offered



Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaievitch.

to give her a better mark, but she only sobbed out, 'Thank you, mon sieur, but really I have not deserved it. I have deserved only the bad mark, and I must stay in the nursery today.' Tatiana came in at this moment greatly concerned. When she heard what had happened she cried: 'Oh, this is terrible. But tell me what you did, and I'll do the same that we may be punished together.'"

Her little sister, however, did not allow her to make the sacrifice. "No, Tatty," she said, "you must be very good, and let mamma see she has one obedient daughter."

It would appear that nowadays the education of children at the Russian court is not so severe as it was in the earlier part of last century. The regime under which Alexander II. was brought up, for instance, was certainly stringent, if simple.

Braxley Hodgkiss has summarized the young Alexander's day's work as follows: "He and his comrades, Viogorski and Patkul, had to get up at six, and, after prayers and breakfast, began their lessons at seven. These were continued till noon, with an interval between nine and ten for recreation.

"After a two hours' walk they had dinner at two, after which they played or rested until five, when lessons were resumed until seven; then they were allowed to play or do gymnastics for an hour. At eight supper was served. The evening was devoted to a review of the day's achievements and to posting the diary. At ten they went to bed.

"On Sundays and holidays the hours devoted to lessons were taken up partly with improving reading, partly with some handicraft and gymnastics. "Notwithstanding the ability exhibited by Alexander, it seems that he was wanting in steady application. He was brilliant, but no plodder. In order to make him work Capt. Moserder hit upon an ingenious plan. He started a poor box, to which the children were not allowed to contribute unless they had earned the right to enjoy benefits on others by having worked assiduously themselves. And this plan seems to have been successful."

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