

Thirteen Millions.

The census bureau is making public ; in numbers of plants will be shown by means of occasional builtetins the results of its labors the past few months. The population of the 45 States of the Union is 74,627,907, as against 62,116,811 in 1890, an increase of 511,096. Adding the population of the ferritories, including Alaska and Hawail and the Indians on reservations, the grand total is 76,295,220, as against 63,-

************* The census of 1900 shows that there are in round numbers 5.800.000 separate farms in the United States and territories and about 600,000 manufacturing institutions, an increase in ten years of 150,000 plants. The increase of manufactories in the west and south has been remarkable.

569.756 in 1890. The total increase, therefore, in inhabitants in the last decade 18 13,225,464,

What this remarkable increase stands for in actual numbers of people may be toprehended by imagining its distri-tion over a given territory. The comblacd population of the great and pop-ulous States of New York and Pennsylvania has been duplicated within a fraction by the increase of ten year. Had Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Texas. which stand next to New York and Pennsylvania in point of population, not contained a soul in 1890 and received the increase of the decade, they would be as populous as they are today. Leaving out the State of Texas, the population of the States and territories west of the Mississippi is about the same as the increase of the whole country as shown by the census. The popution of Porto Rico is not included in the increase and Hawall contributes but 154,000, so that the figures given show the results of normal growth.

amount of Increase is remarkable and wholly unexpected. Says the direc-tor of the census. William R. Merriam: "The ablest statisticians in the country were surprised by the population of the country as revealed by the census. None of us at the bureau dared put the total above 75,000,000. I was surprised inyself, as we all were. We reckoned that the decreased immigra-tion for the last decade must work a decrease in the percentage of gain for the decade as compared with the decade preceding. Between 1880 and 1890 a vast immigration flowed into our This was much diminished, i Was supposed, during the hard times between 1893 and 1897. Work was so scorce and prosperity so diminished that people of other lands found little enough to attract them hitherward. Consequently we did not dare forecast so large a total population as, it seems,

we actually possess. "We are getting out the main infor-mation first of all, and the details will follow. I cannot now make any qualitative analysis of the census. We must dispose of the quantities first of all. marcas, when it meets in December, have the results at hand apon which to base the new apportionment of seats in the lower house. The whole re-sult will not be published until January. and indeed I see a good year's work be-

The number of farms in the United States proves to be about 5,800,000. When complete, the census will show all about each farm. The stock on each, the acres cultivated, the tools in use, the mortgages, if any, whether occupied by owner or tenant, all these

to be very great in the West, especially in and about Chicago. The South also has added to its manufactures. Whether the increase in the West and South is additional to or at the expense of the manufactories of the East I do not yet know."

SHOWING OF THE STATES.

Details of the distribution of the inrease are not complete in the bulletins ssued thus far, but it appears from the able of States that the growth has seen general, with the exception of a few States.

The State of New York, with its between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants 7.268,009 inhabitants, which means a gain of more than 1.270,000 in a decade, retains and seems likely long to keep its name of the Empire Commonwealth. Its population is not only larger than was that of the whole Union in 1810, but it is larger than was that of England at the time of the Revolutionary war. It is considerably larger than that of the kingdom of Belgium, and it is larger than that of the king-doms of Denmark and the Netherlands

put together, so far as their European inhabitants are concerned, Even Penn-sylvania, which now has 6,301,365 inhabitants, is larger than Belgium, and Illinois, with its 4,821,550, outnumbers the Netherlands.

Ohio, with 4,157,545, holds the fourth place in our list of States, as it did ten years ago, and the fifth place still belongs to Missouri, with 3,107,117, but Texas, which already has 3,048,828, will, if the present rate of progress be maintained, have outstripped Missouri in 1910 and will have passed Ohio a decade later. Massachusetts, which held the sixth place in 1890, now has 2,805,346, a gain of more than 566,000 in ten years, but it has nevertheless been outstripped by Texas and sinks into the seventh place. The eighth place belongs to Indiana, which has 2,516,463, and the ninth place to Michi-gan, which has 2,419,782, but Michigan

is gaining faster and will have over-taken Indiana before 1910. Iowa occu-pies the tenth place, with 2,251,829, but Georgia, with 2,216,239, is not far be-************

The census of 1900 shows that T the center of population is in Indiana west of Columbus. In 1800 it was 23 miles east of Baltimore and bas shifted almost due west at the rate of 40 to 60 whiles each decade except from \$ 1850 to 1860, when it moved west by north S1 miles.

hind, and her population is increasing at a slightly greater rate. The only State the population of

which has actually decreased during the decade is Nevada, which now has only 42,334 inbaltants. Nebraska, however, has gained less than 10,000, Vermont only about 11,000, Delaware but about 16,000, Maine less than 34.-000 and Kansas less than 43,000, Wyoming, on the other hand, has increas-ed more than 50 per cent and Montana nearly 110 per cent. The most astonishing increase, however, is exhibited

by the Territory of Oklahoma, which has advanced from 61,834 in 1890 to 398,245, a gain of 550 per cent. Oklahoma now has more inhabitants than the States of Idaho, Wyoming and Nethe States of Idano, wyoning and Ae-vada put together. The population of the Territory of Arizona also has more than doubled, having moved forward from 59,620 in 1890 to 122,212 in the

from 59.620 in 1890 to 122,212 in the present year. Among other curlosities of the present censis may be mention-ed the following: New Hampshire, which was long stationary, has unex-pectedly gained some 35,000; South Carolina has gained 189,000, and Flor-

against 49.5 from 1880 to 1890. The combined population of the 159 cities at each of the three census periods is distributed in table 1 by classified sizes, giving, in addition, the number of cities included under each

class respectively. As shown by the above summary there are 19 cities which have 200,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, 19 cities which have between 100,000 and 200,-

********************** The census of 1900 shows that \$ but a triffe less than one-fourth but a triffe less than one-fourth of the population of the whole country dwell in 159 cities, hav- \$

ging 25,000 inhabitants or over. ****** 00 inhabitants, 40 cities which have

and \$1 cities which have between 25,-000 and 50,000 inhabitants. There were 124 cities in 1890 which had a population of 25,000 or more, but of these cities Brooklyn and Long Island City now form a part of New York city, showing a net gain of 37 cities in 1900 as compared with 1890. Of the 124 cities in 1890, 16 had 200,000 inhabitants or more, 12 had between 100,000

and 200,000 inhabitants, 30 had be-tween 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants and 66 had between 25,000 and 50,000

inhabitants. In 1880 there were but 20 cities which contained more than 100,000 in-habitants, but in 1890 this number had

58 in 1850 and 35 in 1880. The combined population in 1900 of the 19 cities of the first class is 11,795.-\$09 as against a population in 1890 of 8,875,105, representing an increase dur-ing the ten years of 2,916,704, or 32.8 per cent. The same cities showed an increase from 1880 to 1890 of 2,567,452.

or 40.6 per cent. The 19 cities of the first class comorise New York, which, with more than 000.000 inhabitants, properly stands by itself; two cities, Chicago and Philadel-

********************** The censor of 1900 places the Cuited States in the second rank

among the world's great powers. In 1800 this country stood eighth o and at the bottom of the list in o population. The powers are now grouped as follows: Russia 130,896,628 United States 76,205,220 \$

Great Britain 40,559,954 & • Spain 18,250,000 • *************************

rease of 79.2 per cent fro The 40 cities of the third class have a combined population in 1900 of 2,709.-338 as against a population in 1890 of 1,067.169, which is an equivalent to an increase during the decade of 31 per cent as compared with an increase of per cent during the preceding ten

The S1 citles of the fourth class have a combined population in 1900 of 2,776,-940, having gained since 1890 676,381 in number, or 32.2 per cent, as against an nerease of 68.7 per cent from 1880 to The 19 cities of the first class are the only group of cities which show a larger numerical increase during the ast decade than during the ten years from 1880 to 1890, although the four groups show very even percentages of increase from 1890 to 1900, varying from 31.0 to 33.3 per cent, the percentage of

**************** The census of 1900 shows that

in Rhode Island there are less than two acres of area to each a inhubitant and in New York and Pennsylvania about four acres to each inhabitant. Nevada, with an area more than twice as large New York or Pennsylvania, has 1,600 acres to one inhabitant.

increase for the 159 cities combined being 32.5.

New York, under the act of consolidation which became effective Jan. 1. 1898, has grown to be a city of very nearly 3,500,000 inhabitants in 1900 as compared with a population for what was formerly New York city of a little more than 1.500.000 in 1900 and of substantially 1,-200,000 in 1880. The population of the territory now comprised within the present limits of New York was, approximately, 2,500,000 in 1890, and 1,900,000 in 1880. It is the premier city of the country in point of population, a position which it has uniformly held at each decennial census since and including 1790.

Chicago, with practically 1,700,000 inhabitants, and Philadelphia, with not quite 1,300,000 inhabitants, hold the second and third places in 1900, the same as in 1890, although at the census of 1880 their positions were reversed, Phil-adelphia then having very nearly 850,-000 inhabitants as compared with not much more than 500,000 for Chicago. habitants, but in 1900 to 38, increased to 28 and in 1900 to 38, In 1900 there are 78 cities of 50,0000 inhabitants or more as compared with inhabitants or more as compared with 1890, and each of these three cities now has a population somewhat in ex-cess of half a million. Boston was the fourth city in rank in 1880, but was passed by St. Louis in 1890, while Baltimore has occupied the sixth place at each of the three census periods consldered.

Cleveland and Buffalo have both increased materially in population during the last ten years and now take precedence over San Francisco and Cincin-nati, which in 1890 were the seventh and eighth places in point of popula-tion. Pittsburg also shows a large increase in population since 1890 and is now the eleventh largest city in the ountry, having exchanged places with New Orleans.

Among the most notable changes in the rank of cities which have taken place in 1900 as compared with 1880 may be mentioned that of Seattle, mentioned that of Seattle, which has advanced from the one hundred and fiftleth to the forty-eighth place; that of Los Angeles, from the one hundred and thirty-fifth to the thirty-sixth place; that of Duluth, from the one hundred and fifty-sixth to the seventy-second place; that of Kansas City, Kan., from the one hundred and fifty-third to the seventy-sixth place, and that of Portland Ore., from the one hundred and sixth to the forty-second place. Other noticeable changes details and more are embodied in the census. In 1890 there were some 355,000 manufacturing institutions in the Unit-ed States. Now in round numbers there are about 600,000. The increase

Nevada	42.834	45,761	1,665
New Hampshire	411,588	376,530	
New Jersey	1.883.669	1,444,933	1.1.1.1
New York	7,268,009	5,997,853	4,711
North Carolina	1.891.992	1,617,947	
North Dakota		182,719	4,692
Ohio	4,157.545	3,672,316	1.1
Oregon	413,532	313,767	10.00
Pennsylvanla	6,301,265	5,258,014	
Rhode Island	428,556	345,506	- 14
South Carolina	1.340.312	1,151,149	1.114
South Dakota	401,559	328,808	10,932
Tennessee	2,022,723	1,767,518	
Texas	3.048.828	2,235,523	1.04
Utah	276.565	207,905	1.472
Vermont	343.641	332,422	
	1.854.184	1,655,980	
Virginia	517.672	349,390	2,531
West Virginia	958,909	762,794	
Wisconsin	A 10 A 11 11 A 10	1,686,880	1,657
	92,531	60,705	
Wyoming	02,001	00,100	-
Total for 45 states	74,627,907	62,116,811	44,167
Alaska (estimate)		82,052	
Arizona		59,620	24,644
District of Columbia	278,718	230,392	-
Hawaii	154.001	89,990	1.00
Indian Territory	391.060	180,182	56,033
New Mexico	193,777	153.593	2.937
Oklahoma	308,245	61,834	5,927
Persons in the service of the United States			
stationed abroad (estimated)	84,400		10.44
Indians, etc., on Indian reservations, except			1.10
Indian Territory		145,282	-
	1 007 010	050.045	89,541
Total for seven territories	1,667,313	952,945	00,041

THE WHITE DEATH.

liar to the Rocky mountain region, none iz more strange or terrible than the mysterious storm known to the Indians as "The White Death." Scientific men have never yet had an opportunity of investigating it, because it comes at the most unexpected times and may keep away from a certain locality for years. Well-read men who have been through It say that it is really a frozen fog. But where the fog comes from is mores than any one can say. This phenomenon occurs most frequently in the northern part of Colorado, in Wyoming, and oc-

casionally in Montana. 'About two years ago a party of three

women and two men were crossing North Park in a wagon in the month of February. The air was bitterly cold, but dry as a bone and motionless. The sun shone with almost startling brilliancy. As the five people drove along over the crisp snow they d'd not experience the least cold, but really felt most comfortable, and rather enjoyed the trip. Mountain peaks fifty miles away could be seen as distinctly as the pine trees by the roadside,

"Suddenly cas of the women put her hand up to her face and remarked that something had stung her. Then other

"Of all the natural phenomena pecu-iar to the Rocky mountain region, none more strange or terrible than the cabin where a man signaled to them to stop. With his head tied up in a bundle of mufflers he rushed out and handed the driver a piece of paper on which was driver a piece of paper on of you. Don't talk outside here.

"Of course no time was lost in get-ting under the cover and putting the horses in the stable. But they were a little late, for in less than an hour the whole party were sick with violent coughs and fever. Before the next coughs and fever. Before the next morning one of the women died with all the symptoms of pneumonia. The oth-ers were violently ill of it, but managed to pull through after long sickness. "I seen you people driving along the road long before you got to my house, and I knowed you didn't know what you were drivin' through,' said the man, as soon as the surviving members of

as soon as the surviving members of the party were able to talk. That stuff ye seen in the air is small pieces of ice, froze so cold it goes clear down into your lungs without melting. If any man stayed out a few hours without man stayed out a tew hours without his head covered up he would be sure to dia. One winter, about eight years ago, it cleaned out a whole Indian tribe across the Wyoming line. They are more afraid of it than they are of rattlesnakes. That's the reason they call it the "white death."""—American Magazine.

Magazine, The great trees of California, of which not more than 500 are of remarkable size, are of uncertain age. Estimates as members o' the party did the same thing, although not a sign of an insect could be seen. All marveled greatly at this. A moment later they noticed that the distant mountains were disappear-ing behind a cloud of mist. Mist in Colorado in February! Surely there must be some mistake. But there was no mistake, because within ten minutes a genthe wind began to blow and the air became filled with fine particles of something that scintillated like dia-

ed as more threatening to American commerial interests in China than at any time during the trouble. NATIONAL GRANGERS, The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, which has just concluded a very successful annual convention in Washington, had some vigorous words to say about congressional legislation. It endorsed legislation for the construc-tion of the Nicaragua canal by the United States government; for 1 food; against trusts; regulating for pure use of shoddy; the Cullom interstate commerce bill; the construction of a 0

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waterway from the great lakes to the ocean; the extension of rural free delivery; the establishment of postal sav-ings banks, and the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. Fortland, Me., was chosen as the meeting place of the next convention, to assemble on the Wednes-day following the second Monday of November, 1901. A resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and making October 10, 1901, National

Grange day, WHERE TO CUT TAXES.

A delegation of druggists are in Washington, prepared to try to con-vince the members of the House ways and means committee, which is wrestiling with the problem of how best to reduce the war taxes, that schedule B of the war tax law, which deals with articles in which druggists are particularly interested, is the one that ought to be entirely wiped out, whatever may be done with the others. The brewers are making a still hunt, with the us-sistance of shrewd and high priced lobbyists, for the reduction of the beer tax. The majority members of the ways and means committee have held consultations with the President, the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue, to get ideas about how the bill should be drawn. The minority members will not participate in the committee meetings until the bill has been agreed upon by the majority. Secretary Gage told the committee that redutions amounting to bill, but the trouble lies in deciding where to make the reduction. It is not It is not an enviable task, as no matter how they are made, a howl will be made by which was dritten: 'Come into the they are made, a how! will be made by house quick, or the storm will kill all those interests which do not share in them.

NATIVES WERE WINNERS.

Mr. S. M. Ballou, a Harvard man who has been a prominent member of the bar of Honoluly for five years, is in Washington. He said of the recent election in Hawaii, which resulted in a triumph for the natives, against both Democratic and Republican parties: "The logislature in both branches has a majority of natives. Fortunately, they have not two-thirds, and will be unable to do any great damage, as the governor, through his power of veto, can checkmate them. Otherwise, one might expect to see such things as an effort to restore ex-Queen Lilluokalani to the throne. Indeed, Robert WI the congressional delegate-elect, Indeed, Robert Wilcox, frequently advocated that, and promised the Kanakas that if he were sent to Washington he would be able to ac-complish not only that, but that he would stop the segregation of lepers."

ABOUT THE ARMY.

To judge from the various opinions that are being expressed by prominent members of both branches of Congress as to how much of a standing army we ought to have, it is not going to an easy job to agree on the army bill, which everybody admits must be passed at this session of Congress. The war department has officially announced that every volunteer in the Philippines will be brought to the United States before their term of enlistment expires -July 1, 1901, and it is now pretty generally known that it will be neces-sary to replace them with other troops and those other troops can only be he through the action of Congress.

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