

Thirteen Millions.

The census bureau is making public by means of occasional bulletins 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 2,511,096. Adding the population of the Territories, including Alaska and Hawall and the Indians on reservations, the grand total is 76,295,220, as against 63,-

The cenaus 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 in- 2 stitutions, an increase in ten years of 150,000 plants. The increase of manufactories in the ? west and south has been re- o markable.

MS 756 in 1890. The total increase, there fore, in inhabitants in the last decade 19 13.225.464.

What this remarkable increase stands for in actual numbers of people may be comprehended by imagining its distributton over a given territory. The com-blued population of the great and populous States of New York and Pennsylvania has been duplicated within a fraction by the increase of ten year. Had Illineis, 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 popu-lation of Porto Rico is not included in the increase and Hawali contributes but 154,000, so that the figures given show

the results of normal growth. The amount of increase is remarkable and wholly unexpected. Says the director of the census, William R. Merriam: The ablest statisticians in the counwere surprised by the population of the country as revealed by the cen-sus. None of us at the bureau dared put the total above 75,000,060. I was surprised myself, as we all were. We reckoned that the decreased immigration for the last decade must work a crease in the percentage of gain for the decade as compared with the decade preceding. Between 1880 and 1890 & vast immigration flowed into our This was much diminished, it Was supposed, during the hard times between 1893 and 1897. Work was so scarce and prosperity so diminished that people of other lands found little to attract them hitherward. enough Consequently we did not dare forecast so large a total population as, it seems, we actually possess.

Ve are getting out the main information first of all, and the details will yw. I cannot now make any quali-

v, analysis of the census. We must of the quantities first of all. s, when it meets in December,

ve the results at hand upon whit to base the new apportionment of seats in the lower house. The whole result will not be published until January, and indeed I see a good year's work be-Iore us

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 use, the mortgages, if any, whether occupied by owner or tenant, all these details and more are embedded to the

there are 19 cities which have 200,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, 19 cities which have between 100,000 and 200,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 increase are not complete in the bulletins issued thus far, but it appears from the table of States that the growth has been general, with the exception of a few States.

00 inhabitants, 40 cities which have 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 decand \$1 cities which have between 25,-000 and 50,000 inhabitants. There were and 81 ade, retains and seems likely long to keep its name of the Empire Common-124 cities in 1890 which had a popula-tion of 25,000 or more, but of these keep its name of the Empire Common-wealth. Its population is not only lar-ger than was that of the whole Union in 1810, but it is larger than was that of England at the time of the Revolu-tionary war. It is considerably larger than that of the kingdom of Belgium, and it is larger than that of the king-dome of Tenmark and the Netherlands 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 hnd 200,000 inhabitants or more, 12 had between 100,000 ioms of Denmark and the Netherlands

put together, so far as their European inhabitants are concerned. Even Penn-sylvania, which now has 6,301,365 in-

2,805,846, a gain of more than become 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 10 2,516,463, and the ninth place to Michl-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 inhabitants. In 1880 there were but 20 citles Georgia, with 2,216,239, is not far be-

*********************** increased to 28 and in 1900 to 38. The census of 1900 shows that the center of population is in

In 1900 there are 78 cities of 50,0000 inhabitants or more as compared with 58 in 1890 and 35 in 1880. The combined population in 1900 of 809 as against a popular 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. miles each decade except from o \$ 1850 to 1860, when it moved west

hind, and her population is increasing

at a slightly greater rate.

Indiana west of Columbus. In

1800 it was 23 miles east of Bal-

timore and bas shifted almost

due west at the rate of 40 to 60

by north S1 miles.

The only State the population of which has actually decreased during the decade is Nevada, which now has only 42,334 inbaltants. Nebraska, 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, Wy-oming, on the other hand, has increas-ed more than 50 ner cont and Montene ed more than 50 per cent and Montana nearly 110 per cent. The most aston-ishing increase, however, is exhibited by the Territory of Oklahoma, which has advanced from 61.834 in 1890 to 288 26. a sein of 550 per cent. Okla-398,245. a gain of 550 per cent.

homa now has more inhabitants than the States of Idaho. Wyoming and Ne-vada put together. The population of the Territory of Arizona also has more than

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 ida has gained 137,000 in spite of the

The combined population of the 159 a combined population in 1900 of 2,709. 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 335 as against a population in 1890 of 2.067.169, which is an equivalent to at increase during the decade of 31 per cent as compared with an increase class respectively. As shown by the above summary 51 per cent during the preceding ten

The SI cities of the fourth class have a combined population in 1900 of 2,776, 940, having gained since 1890 676,381 in number, or 22.2 per cent, as against an increase of 68.7 per cent from 1880 to 1890. 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 rom 1880 to 1890, although the four groups show very even percentages ncrease 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 than two acres of area to each that the term of 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 former-ly 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 ter-ritory now comprised within the present limits of New York was, approximately, 2,500,00 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 juite 1,300,000 inhabitants, hold the sec 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. St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, the next largest cities, have not changed their rank in 1900 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 Bal-timore has occupied the sixth place at each of the three census periods considered.

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 populaand eighth places in point of popula-tion. Pittsburg also shows a large in-crease in population since 1890 and is now the eleventh largest city in the country, 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, which has advanced from the one hundred and fiftieth 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 fortysecond place. Other noticeable changes in rank from 1890 to 1900 are Birmingham, from 154 to 99; Tacoma, from 155 to 103; Spokane, from 157 to 105;

Nevada	411.588	376.530	
New Hampshire	a second second	1.441.983	
New Jersey	1.883,669	5,997,853	4,711
New 10th	7,268,009	1.617.947	3,115
TAULTE CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	1.891,992		4.692 -
North Dakota	319,040	182.719	4,004
Ohio	4,157.545	3,672,316	
Oregon	413,582	313,767	
Pennsylvania	6,301.265	5,258,014	
Rhode Island	428,556	345,506	
South Carolina	1,340,312	1,151,149	
South Dakota	401.559	328,809	10,932
Tennessee	2,022,723	1,767,518	
Texas	3,048,828	2,235,523	-
Utah	276,565	207,905	1,472
Vermont	343,641	332,422	
Virginia	1,854,184	1,655,980	
Washington	517.672	349,390	2,531
West Virginia	958,900	762,794	
Wisconsin	2,068,963	1,686,880	1,657
Wyoming	92,531	60,705	
Wyoning			-
Total for 45 states	74.627.907	62,116,811	44,167
Alaska (estimate)	44,000	\$2,052	-
Arizona	122.212	59,620	24,644
District of Columbia	278,718	230,392	-
	154,001	89,990	1.000
	391,060	180,182	56.033
Indian Territory	193,777	153,593	2,937
New Mexico	398,245	61,834	5,927
Oklahoma	000,440	dation a	
Persons in the service of the United States	84,400		
stationed abroad (estimated)	34,400		
Indians, etc., on Indian reservations, except		145,282	
Indian Territory		140,004	
Total for seven territories	1,667,313	952,945	89,541
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THE WHITE DEATH.

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liar to the Rocky mountain region, none is 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 have never yet had an opportunity of investigating it, because it comes at the most unexpected times and may keep "Of course no time was lost in getaway 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 did 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, Magazine.

"Suddenly one of the women put her hand up to her face and remarked that something had stung her. Then other members of 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 disappearthe 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 no mistake, because within ten minutes a gentle wind began to blow and the air became filled with fine particles of diameter having indicated but 1,147 something that scintillated like dia- years.

"Of all the natural phenomena pecu- 1 mond dust in the sunshine. Still the as much as \$30,000,000 a year might safemond dust in the subshine. Suil the people drove on until they came to a cabin where a man signaled to them to stop. With his head tied up in a bundle of muffiers he rushed out and handed the driver a piece of paper on which was dritten: 'Come into the house quick or the storm will kill all

ting under the cover and putting the horses in the stable. But they were a little late, for in less than an hour the nucle late, for in less than an hour the whole party were sick with violent 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 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 nours without his head covered up he would be sure to die. 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 Me essina

The great trees of California, of which not more than 500 are of remarkable size, are of uncertain age. Estimates as high as 5,000 years seem to meet with eminent approval, these figures signify-ing that the forest monarchs must have begun life before the earliest dawn of Chinese history, and at the time of the Deluge were older than the art of print-ing from types is today. Prof. Charles Bessey, however, contends that even

commerial interests in China than at any time during the trouble. 11 NATIONAL GRANGERS.

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The National Grange, Patrons of 02 Husbandry, which has just concluded a very successful annual convention in Washington, had some vigorous w ords to say about congressional legislation. It endorsed legislation for the construc-tion of the Nicaragua canal by the United States government; for pure food; against trusts; regulating the use of shoddy; the Cullom interstate commerce bill; the construction of a waterway from the great lakes to the 32 72 ocean; the extension of rural free de-livery; the establishment of postal sav-ings banks, and the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. Portland, Me., was chosen as the meeting place of the next con-vention, to assemble on the Wednes-531 57 day following the second Monday of November, 1901. A resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the Pan-American exposition, at Buffalo, 167 and making October 10, 1901, National Grange day. 344

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 wrea-tling with the problem of how best to of the war tax law, which deals with articles in which druggists are partic-ularly interested, is the one that ought to be entirely wheed out, whatever may be denow with the other. The browers be done with the others. The brewers are making a still hunt, with the as-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 reductions amounting to those interests which do not share in them

NATIVES WERE WINNERS.

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Mr. S. M. Ballou, a Harvard man who has been a prominent member of the bar of Honolulu for five years, is in Washington. He said of the recent Washington. He said of the recent election in Hawaii, which resulted in a triumph for the natives, against both Democratic and Republican parties: "The legislature 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 Wilcox, the congressional delegate-elect, fre-quently advocated that, and promised the Kanakas that if he were sent to Washington he would be able to ac-complish net 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 be 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 necessary to replace them with other troops and those other troops can only be ha through the action of Congress.



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which contained more than 100,009 in-habitants, but in 1890 this number had

the 19 citles of the first class is 11,795,-809 as against a population in 1890 of

or 40.6 per cent. The 19 cities of the first class comprise New York, which, with more than

3,000,000 inhabitants, properly stands by itself; two citles, Chicago and Philadel-***********************

The census of 1900 places the United States in the second rank ? among the world's great powers. In 1800 this country stood eighth a and at the bottom of the list in population. The powers are now 2

grouped as follows: Russin 130.896.628 United States 76,295,220 \$ Great Britain 40.559,954 & Spain 18.250,000 \$

phia, each of which has a population in "In 1890 there were some 355,000 children as a population in the Unit-ed States. Now in round numbers there are about 600,000. The increase cd the following: New Hampshire, stationary, has unex-scarolina has gained 137,000 in spite of the carolina control of the control of the control of the carolina control of the

