

SAID BY A RAILROAD MAN.

George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, recently delivered an address before the New York Press Association. Among other notable things, he said:

Four years ago I predicted that active efforts toward the extension of American commerce by commercial bodies, supported by a liberal and broad-minded policy on the part of our government, would undoubtedly secure to the United States the blessings that come from a great and varied commerce, and I said that the New York Press Association, and similar associations all over the country, could stimulate a public spirit that would insure the important results outlined.

At that time we had no idea that a war between one of the old nations of the earth and our young republic would be fought; at that time we had no idea that American manufacturers would be furnishing locomotives to the English railroads, as well as Japanese, and no one thought four years ago that American bridge builders would go into the open market and successfully compete for the building of a great steel bridge in Egypt; nor that in so brief a time American engineers would be building railroads into the interior of China from the most important seaports and furnishing locomotives by the score to nearly every country on the globe. In a letter from a friend in Tokio, Japan, written only a short time ago there was this significant sentence: "You will be interested in knowing that I have hanging on the wall of my office a framed picture of your 'Empire State Express,' and we expect in the near future to be hauling a Japanese 'Empire Express,' with an American locomotive." They have now in Japan nearly 100 locomotives that were built in the United States. In Russia they have over 400 of our locomotives, and nearly every railroad in Great Britain has ordered locomotives from this country since the beginning of the war with Spain.

In this connection it will be interesting to note in passing that the second American locomotive was built at the West Point Foundry, near Cold Spring, on the Hudson river, and was called the "Best Friend," and from that day to this the locomotive has been one of the best friends of all our people. But it is not alone our locomotives that have attracted the attention of foreigners who have visited our shores, our railway equipment generally has commanded admiration and is now receiving the highest compliment, namely, imitation by many of our sister nations. Prince Michel Hilko, Imperial Minister of Railways of Russia, has since his visit to the United States a few years ago, constructed a train on much the same lines as the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited. Only a short time ago, at the request of one of the Imperial Commissions of Germany, the New York Central sent to Berlin photographs of the interior and exterior of our finest cars and other data in relation to the operation of American railroads. Several other countries have asked for similar information and there is a general waking up of foreign nations on the subject of transportation, brought about mainly by the wonderful achievements of American railroads.

The admiration of foreign nations for us is not by any means confined to railroads. One incident that startled the entire world, and riveted the attention of thinking people everywhere to American achievements in machinery, was that of the United States battleship "Oregon," built at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco, and which steamed a distance of more than half round the globe, without loosening a bolt or starting a rivet, and arrived at her post off the island of Cuba prepared to perform any service required of her; and then having given a most satisfactory account of herself on that memorable 3d of July, 1898, off Santiago, she steamed back to the Pacific, and without unnecessary delay crossed that great ocean to join Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. On her arrival there the Secretary of the Navy received one of those condensed messages, for which the admiral—who has shed undying luster upon the name of the American navy—is so noted, which read as follows: "Manila, March 13, 1899.—The Oregon and Iris arrived here today. The Oregon is in fit condition for any duty. Dewey."

These demonstrations of what American shipbuilders can accomplish, created a desire on the part of every naval power in the world for ships of the character of the Oregon, and the logical conclusion of thinking people was that if we could build ships like the Oregon, anything else that we built

must be of a superior quality, and the demand for American manufacturers began to increase and is increasing with each day, until hundreds of our factories are now running night and day, and business in the United States was never in a more prosperous condition than it is on the 21st day of June, 1899.

It has been said by a great American writer that "trade follows the flag." Our war with Spain has placed our flag upon the islands of the Pacific, directly in the natural track between the Pacific coast of the United States and Japan and China, and as we contemplate our growing commerce with these old nations we are reminded of the prophetic statement made at the completion of the first continuous line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the joining of the Union and Central Pacific railroads, more than thirty years ago, by that prophet of his time, Thomas H. Benton, who, standing on the summit of the Rocky Mountains and pointing toward the Pacific ocean, said: "There is the East; there is India." Mr. President, since the meeting at Lake George, four years ago, the fortunes of war have placed the United States in the front rank among the powers of the world, and we can no more shirk the responsibility which these events have brought on us as a nation, than we can shirk our responsibility as private citizens.

There are some who seem to think that we might get along without trade with China, and that it is a new fangled notion that Chinese trade can especially benefit the United States. Commerce with China is much older than many suppose, for it began 115 years ago, the first vessel sailing from New York on Washington's birthday, in the year 1774. This vessel returned to New York May 11, 1775. The success of the venture was such as to warrant its repetition, and from that day to this, trade between the United States and China has continued without material interruption, until it is now greater in importance and value than that of any other nation trading with China, with the single exception of Great Britain. If we are to continue as one of the great nations of the world, we can hardly afford to ignore a country that comprises one-twelfth of the land area and nearly one-fourth of the population of the globe.

The influence of the press, particularly in this country, is immense, and it is growing year by year, and with reasonable co-operation and reciprocity between the press, the transportation companies and the commercial and industrial interests of the country, there can be no doubt about our supremacy.

At times there have been periods of legislation adverse to the great transportation interests of the country, almost invariably the result of a misunderstanding of the real situation, and the hasty legislation of such times has usually been repealed upon the sober second thought of the people, for in the language of our great Lincoln: "You can fool all the people some of the time, some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." There are still some people who fear that consolidations, especially of transportation companies, will result disastrously to the general interests of the country. There is one example to which I wish to call your attention, and which, I think, each of you will appreciate. Forty-seven years ago, there was issued an annual pass over the Central Line of Railroads, between Buffalo and Boston, and by the People's Line of Steamboats to New York; this pass bearing the following signatures on the back thereof: Ezekiel C. McIntosh, President, Albany and Schenectady R. R. Co.; Erastus Corning, President, Utica and Schenectady R. R. Co.; John Wilkinson, President, Syracuse and Utica R. R. Co.; Henry B. Gibson, President, Rochester and Syracuse R. R. Co.; Joseph Field, President, Buffalo and Rochester R. R. Co.; William H. Swift, President, Western R. R. Co.; Isaac Newton, People's Line Steamboats; Job Collamer, Watertown & Rome R. R. Co.

Mr. E. D. Worcester, Secretary of the New York Central, says he rode on a ticket of this kind from Albany to Boston in the summer of 1852, and he remembers distinctly the signature of each of these Presidents. What would you think if in preparing to attend your annual meeting you had to write to eight different persons to secure transportation from New York to Niagara Falls? I am sure you appreciate the fact that it does not require eight letters to secure such transportation, nor does it require seven changes of cars to make the journey as it did in 1852.

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AFFAIRS OF STATE

EVENTS OF INTEREST TO AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Timely Mention of the Doings of the National Congress, Departmental and Executive Official Actions, and Movements of Army and Navy.

Thursday, July 20.

Secretary Alger yesterday tendered to the president his resignation of the war portfolio. The resignation will become effective August 1, though it was tendered "at the pleasure of the president."

The navy department has received the first half of an order for 100 machine guns of a new type, the most powerful in the possession of any government. They are one-pounders, carrying an explosive shell, and can fire 350 shots a minute.

The swift auxiliary cruiser Patriota, of the Spanish navy, formerly the Hamburg-American liner Columbia, has been bought back from the Spanish government by the Hamburg-American Packet company. The vessel arrived at Hamburg yesterday for delivery to the purchasers.

Special Pleasentary Hasson, for the United States, and Secretary and Charge Tower, for Great Britain, today signed at the state department the reciprocity treaty made under section 4 of the Dingley tariff act with British Guiana. The treaties governing Jamaica and Bermuda went over, but the formal execution is expected to take place within a few days.

Friday, July 21.

Secretary Alger has approved the plans for a building for the refrigerator plant at Manila.

The Franco-American reciprocity negotiations may not materialize. But three more days remain to complete the negotiations.

General Otis thinks the worst of the floods in the Philippines are over. He says the barometer is rising, indicating improved weather conditions.

The president has heard the plans of Commissioner General Peck relative to the government exhibit at the Paris exposition and has signified his hearty approval.

Brigadier-General Thomas M. Anderson, now in this country, thinks the war could have been finished with his own division, had he been allowed to push forward.

A battle is reported at Bobong between 450 Habalones and seventy Americans. The enemy's loss was 115 killed, many wounded and one captured. The Americans lost one killed and one wounded.

Senator Fairbanks has new ideas of the Alaskan boundary question and extended conferences have been held with Secretary Hay and the president, and dispatches exchanged between the British and Canadian authorities and those at Washington.

The war department today made public a telegram from the president to General Otis, thanking the men in the Philippines for their patriotism in remaining in service after the ratification of the treaty of peace. The message is dated July 1.

An order has been issued in the Philippines relating to practice before the courts and substituting the American for the Spanish system. Members of the bar must be citizens of the island. Americans are eligible to practice at the bar. Citizens of foreign governments are ineligible.

Saturday, July 22.

Troop I, Third U. S. cavalry, now stationed at Ft. Sheridan, has been ordered to the Philippines.

Wm. A. Bowman, John H. Eich and Axel Waage, mail carriers at Omaha, have been promoted from \$800 to \$1,000.

The United States transport Indiana arrived at San Francisco from Manila with 385 sick and wounded soldiers on board.

The deportation of eighteen Hungarians, who recently landed in this country and went immediately to Rathbun, Ia., to work in the coal mines, has been ordered.

Nebraska postmasters appointed today: Coleridge, Cedar county, Owen G. Ritchie, vice T. B. Wilson, removed; Gering, Scotts Bluff county, Asa B. Wood, vice F. Wright, removed.

Sunday, July 23.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has returned from an inspection of engine work on Fox river, Wis.

Hon. Elihu Root, who is to succeed Secretary Alger, will confer with the president respecting the duties of his new office.

Dewey gave a banquet on board the Olympia to United States Minister to Austria Addison C. Harris. Dewey is still at Trieste.

Italy is satisfied that the United States will prosecute rigorously all who were concerned in the lynching of Italians at Tallula, Ia.

The president has tendered the war portfolio to Elihu Root, a New York lawyer. It is understood Root will accept and that Meiklejohn will be retained as assistant.

The president has issued his proclamation declaring the terms of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Spain. Under this convention Portugal secures reductions on wines and spirits, while the United States secures concessions in duties on cereals, flour, lard, etc.

Tuesday, July 25.

Miss Mary Morgan, teacher at the Fond du Lac Indian school, Wisconsin, has been transferred to the Santee school, Nebraska.

In answer to an appeal for more nurses in the Philippines, nine trained nurses will leave at once for the Philippines.

General Anderson says he was misquoted yesterday. He says no one could tell how long predatory warfare would last.

It is well known that the treasury officials at Washington favor the Lloyd-Lonn site for the public building at Hastings.

The committee in charge of the reception of Admiral Dewey is free to proceed, having received a cablegram from the admiral stating his approval of the reception.

An organization is being formed by Spaniards of Havana, with a view to securing American citizenship.

Superintending Architect Taylor yesterday made the formal announcement of the selection of the Lloyd-Lonn property as the site for the public building at Hastings, Neb.

The French reciprocity treaty has been signed. The opposition to the treaty continued to the last, but in the end there was a spirit of conciliation on both sides. The feeling is general that the treaty will encourage commerce between the two countries.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has presented an invitation to the president to be present at the reception to be given to the First Nebraska volunteers at Lincoln on September 24, upon their return from the Philippines. The president promised to accept in case he could make his contemplated western trip.

Secretary Alger returned to Washington yesterday and was in his office early. Soon after his arrival Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn joined him and they had a consultation regarding matters in the department and the turning over of the department to Gen. Alger's successor. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn will be in charge until Mr. Root qualifies on August 1. Secretary Alger expects to be absent in the interval.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has had charge of the insular affairs and he finds upon his return the subject of the census of Cuba quite a prominent matter. It is expected that the men appointed by General Brooke to begin the work of taking the census will come to Washington and receive instructions. They will be referred to Director Merriam, who will have the supervision of the census in Cuba to such an extent as it comes under the civil authorities.

Wednesday, July 26.

Clarence F. Lambert has been appointed a substitute clerk in the post-office at Kearney, Neb.

Contract for carrying the mail from Encampment to Battle, Wyo., has been awarded to H. Tisdale, and from Washler to Frank, S. D., to Gardner Cowles.

It is stated the president has no intention of relieving General Otis from the military in the Philippines. He had at one time, it is stated, seriously thought of assigning an officer of high rank to command the forces in the field, leaving Otis to perform the administrative duties of governor-general, but he has abandoned the idea.

General Wilson, chief of engineers, has been receiving reports from the engineer officers upon the fortification work accomplished during the last fiscal year. The reports show gratifying results and cover works upon the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and Gulf of Mexico. The coast defense of the United States is now in such a state as to make the country well protected.

Reports regarding the resignation of President Paul Kruger of the South African republic are conflicting, but according to the best information he actually resigned his office conditionally. The volksraad, while maintaining its opposition to President Kruger's views on the dynamite concession, has given its assurance that it still has the utmost confidence in President Kruger, and it is believed he has withdrawn his resignation.

The abstract of the condition of the national banks of Nebraska, exclusive of Omaha and Lincoln, at the close of business on June 30, as reported to the comptroller of the currency, shows the average reserve to have been 40.33 per cent against 29.17 per cent on April 3. Loans and discounts increased from \$14,074,350 to \$14,387,555; stocks and securities from \$515,048 to \$523,627; gold coin from \$694,527 to \$682,332; total specie from \$773,860 to \$887,658; lawful money reserve from \$1,094,484 to \$1,272,922; individual deposits from \$14,039,944 to \$16,640,201.

Mexican Indians in Revolt.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 25.—General Juan Ybarri of Mexico, who is in this city, has received a telegram from Guaymas, Mexico, stating that Carlos Hic, son of the late American consul at that port, has been murdered by the Yaqui Indians. It is further stated that the Yaquis again are in revolt and that they have plundered haciendas in the state of Sonora. The Mexican forces, commanded by General Lorenz Torres, defeated the Indians yesterday near Cocorit, ninety miles from Guaymas, and forced them to retreat to the mountains. The cousin of General Torres was killed during the battle.

Accused of Double Murder.

MUSCOGEE, Ind. Ter., July 26.—Deputy United States Marshals Lee and Rogers have arrived here with Clay Young, whom they have arrested as the supposed murderer of two men whose bodies were found Friday evening, near Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter. The two murdered men were named Rector and were from Benton county, Missouri. They were prospecting in the Indian territory, with a view to making it their home. Young is in jail.

A Tornado in Indiana.

LAPORTE, Ind., July 26.—A tornado in the eastern portion of this town last night wrecked the boot and shoe store of Butterworth & Co. and leveled other buildings to the east of the city. It is feared that the families of Jacob Morton and William Steele, on the Kankakee marsh have been killed. Their houses have been wrecked, but it is not known whether they were in the buildings when the storm struck them.

Paper Horsehoes.

A comparatively resilient shoe for horses has been constructed from compressed paper. The invention has received some attention in Germany, where several successful experiments in connection with it have been carried out. The matter is now coming into prominence in this country. It is claimed that such shoes are cheaper and in every way better for the horse than are iron ones; needing no nailing to the hoof, being fixed there, in fact, with a strong glue; costing less and wearing nearly as long.

ROOT GIVEN ALGER'S PLACE

Acceptance of the War Portfolio by the New York Man.

HE IS A WELL KNOWN LAWYER.

His Counsel Has Frequently Been Sought by His Party—Drew Up the New York Franchise Tax Bill—Attorney for Hamilton and Tweed.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Elihu Root of New York has accepted the War portfolio in President McKinley's cabinet. The tender of the War portfolio was made to Mr. Root last night after the conference at the White house.

It is not expected that the acceptance will make any change in the plans of Secretary Alger, and he will remain on duty here until the end of the present month, assisted by Mr. Meiklejohn, who is expected to reach Washington this afternoon.

Secretary Alger had confidently expected the appointment of Mr. Root and was very much pleased at the President's choice. This was evidenced in the following letter which Secretary Alger addressed to his successor:

"WASHINGTON, July 21, 1899.—My Dear Mr. Root: All I know is what the newspapers say that you are to succeed me as Secretary of War. Should it come to you I most urgently urge you to make the sacrifice and accept the position. With your knowledge of law and your excellent health you can serve the country in a way given to few men. Sincerely yours—R. A. Alger."

Elihu Root is one of the best known lawyers of New York, and his counsel has frequently been sought by his party. When Governor Roosevelt was preparing an amended bill for a tax on franchises he summoned Elihu Root to Albany to draw up a bill that should stand every legal test. It was Elihu Root who was called on to draft the New York police bill which the recent legislature barely defeated. It was on the opinion of Elihu Root that the Republican leaders decided there was no legal obstacle to Roosevelt's becoming governor of New York.

The new secretary is 54 years old. His father was professor of mathematics in Hamilton college, and the son taught school and paid his own way through that college. After he was graduated in law at the University Law school, New York, he entered a law office in the city. His connection with municipal reform began in 1871, and eight years later he polled a large vote as Republican candidate for judge of the court of common pleas, but was defeated. He was chairman of the Republican county committee for two years, and under President Arthur served as United States district attorney for the Southern district of New York.

Mr. Root has been counsel in many famous trials. He was counsel for Tweed in the famous ring frauds; for Judge Hilton in the Stewart will contest; for the executors in the Havermeyer will contest, and for the city of New York in the aqueduct litigation. He is counsel for several banks and railroads, and has been chief counsel for the Metropolitan line in New York. He is also attorney for several large private corporations.

NEW YORK'S STRIKE AT AN END

Street Car Men Loose in Brooklyn and Manhattan.

New York, July 24.—The street railway strike in Brooklyn is ended. The time schedules of the various surface railroads are practically restored and maintained throughout the city and suburbs. The strike in Manhattan borough is also practically at an end. Cars are running on regular schedules and there are no longer disturbances of order.

General Master Workman Parsons admitted last night that the strike in Manhattan and Brooklyn were over when he said, after the Grand Central palace meeting:

"No more men will be called out for the reason that it would be unwise to ask them to quit work when we have not sufficient money to give them for the living expenses of themselves and families."

Master Workman Pines, who is in charge of the strike in Brooklyn, said: "This has ceased to be a strike and has become a political fight."

Aside from greased rails and the occasional explosion of a torpedo, which had been placed upon the tracks in the hope to frighten new motormen, nothing hindered the general operation of the roads last night. The police still guard the cars on lines passing through neighborhoods where interference might occur.

Tons of Poems.

Queen Victoria cheerfully bears, among other burdens of her exalted position, the inflictions of a crowd of minor poets who send their verses to her in honor of every conceivable occasion. It is said that at the birth of the Prince of Wales no less than half a ton of "poetry" was delivered at Windsor castle.

Terrible Death of Negroes.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 24.—Governor Decatur was advised by the sheriff of Decatur county that two negroes last night entered the house of William Ogletree, a farmer near Bainbridge, and outraged Mrs. Ogletree. The farmer was robbed by the negroes, who held revolvers at his head and forced him to bear witness to the assault on his wife. The negroes escaped. The sheriff requests the governor to offer the largest reward in his power. A large posse is searching the vicinity for some trace of the negroes.

OUR POPULATION IN 1900.

A Washington Estimate Places it at 75,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Preparations are already considerably advanced for the enumeration of the population of the United States. In advance of the actual count, which will occur during June, 1900, there is much speculation as to the actual increase during the decade now closing, and among people especially characterized by a sever-reverberating national pride there is a popular tendency to overstate the present and immediately prospective population. It is not uncommon to hear or read the phrase "eighty million people;" a newspaper on January 1, 1899, made principally by governors of states, which aggregated 77,893,241, and, in spite of the marked decline in immigration during the present as compared with the decade immediately preceding, the impression that the twelfth census will show a population aggregating not less than 77,000,000 or 75,000,000 is almost universal.

An estimate prepared by the government actuary of the treasury department, published by the bureau of statistics of that department and made the basis of several important calculations in the latter office, gives support to the popular expectation. This estimate places the population on June 1, 1898, at 74,359,000, thus assuming an increase of 11,766,750, or 18.79 per cent since the census of 1893. A very rough calculation involving a minimum of mathematical knowledge, yet one that would not be widely inaccurate for so short a period if the original premises were correct, shows that this estimate involves an average annual increase of 1,471,000, which, if carried to the end of the decade, would give a total population at that time of 77,332,000. A more careful study of the Treasurer's estimates, taking into consideration those published for each year since 1893, indicates that the actuary assumes that the movement of population conforms to what is known as an algebraic curve of the third degree. Such a curve may be prolonged indefinitely, and it involves but a comparatively simple calculation to find that the Treasury estimate of population for the year 1900 must, unless the present method is radically modified, be between 77,075,000 and 77,990,000.

Taking the mean of these figures the increase from 1890 to 1900 would be 24.01 per cent, which is to be compared with 24.86 per cent from 1880 to 1890 and 20.94 per cent from 1860 to 1870. With all necessary allowances, however, it seems safer to predict that the population of the United States in June, 1900, will not exceed 74,460,000; that it is even more likely to fall somewhat below that figure. Emigration having been treated as negligible, such as has taken place, will tend to secure this result. Whatever errors appear to have been made in estimating in the foregoing, the aggregate of particular elements of population will, in very large measure, balance each other.

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THOUSANDS IN HOSPITALS.

Otis Disapproves of Chief Surgeon's Recommendation for More Doctors.

MANILA, via Hong Kong, July 24.—Chief Surgeon Woodhull considers that the increase in the military force in the Philippine islands will necessitate the employment of forty additional surgeons, but his recommendation to that effect has been disapproved by Major General Otis, commanding the United States forces.

There are nearly 3,000 soldiers in hospitals. The official report last week showed 1,600 in hospital at Manila and there are several hundred at San Fernando and other garrisons. There are also 275 sick in quarters in Manila. The regimental surgeons report that a large number of soldiers on duty are unfit for service.

ENGLISH ATHLETES AHEAD.

Americans Defeated in the Inter-University Contest.

LONDON, July 24.—The American athletes have lost the international contest to the English university men. Of the eight events the Americans won three. The climate handicapped the Americans and the Englishmen won the events involving endurance. Those requiring skill, science and agility were won by the Harvard-Yale team. The Americans were game to the end.

The announcement in the newspapers that the Prince of Wales, on account of the extreme heat, would not wear a frock coat or top hat caused many to follow the prince's example and the grounds bore a purely holiday appearance.

THERE WILL BE NO WAR.

Trouble Between Great Britain and the Transvaal Will Be Fixed Up.

CAPE TOWN, July 24.—In the course of his reply to an address of welcome at Claremont, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, formerly premier of Cape Colony, declared that there was not the slightest chance of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal republic breaking out.

Joe Choyssaki Won.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Joe Choyssaki of California got the decision over Jack McCormack, the Philadelphia heavy-weight, here at the end of a six round contest. Choyssaki was knocked down in the sixth round, but from that round to the sixth he had a decided advantage.

The President's Vacation.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President and Mrs. McKinley will leave here this coming week for their vacation at Hotel Champlain, three miles from Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Few Know It.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is a recognized authority on the subject of love. Speaking of it she says: "Very few people really love. I dare say not one-third of the human family ever experienced the passion in its height, depth, length and breadth. Scores, yes, hundreds of people go to their graves believing that they have known love, when they have only encountered its pale shadow—a warm friendship, or a tender affection, or a good comradeship."

She Dared.

"Your teacher whipped you?" roared Gayboy. "How dared she?" "Well," blubbered the boy, "she said she also liked you when you were in her class, and she guessed she'd risk it."

Continues.

Mrs. Scuttalmond (watching her sleeping child)—How true it is that "heaven lies about us in our infancy!" Her Cold-Blooded Husband—Yes, and somebody else keeps it up afterward.