# PORTLAND, OREGON.

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1816.

### DR. WILSON ON EDUCATION.

Dr. J. R. Wilson made a suggestive remark on Sunday night at the Unitarian Church when he said that the long Summer vacation for unem-ployed and undirected children is not an unmixed good." The spectacle of boys by the bundred pervading the city streets seeking whom or what they may devour and expending their surplus energy on all sorts of mischief is not edifying. In a perfect world no boy and not many girls would be permitted to pass the Summer months in town. They would be sent out to abide with the meadow larks and pick daistes on the sheep-trimmed hillsides. Better still, they would be set to work in the dairy. the hayfield or the orchard, as the case might require.

Child labor laws made by intelligent persons have no reference to work in the country. There is nothng better for a human being in his tender years than to perform the humble but wholesome tasks of the farm. To curry the horse, to milk the cow, even to exercise with the antiquated bucksaw, all these things tend to make muscle and expand the brain pan. The most capacious intellects that America has produced thus far spent the morning of their years on farms. The city is a fine place for a man to employ his wits in but it is no place to upbuild them. Unhappily, the world is far from perfect and it is impossible to transport the youth of the town to the fragrant fields in any large numbers. their long vacation innocuous even though it is passed on pavements. Dr. Wilson hints that a desirable substilute for the diversions of the farm is a good, large playground. The

time has passed when any person of sound sense speaks lightly of the city playground. Most of us have come to conclusion that if we are to have a country in the future we must have ablebodied and intelligent citizens to run it, and the only way to procure them is to give the boy and girl a chance to develop normally. This requires play. The human race, beginning with

the prehistoric inhabitants of the woods who passed their days in hunting for food and their nights dreaming among the boughs, has educated itself by play more than by either toll or books. To take only one excomple where there are hundreds at hand, the child learns to speak his nother tengue in play. Later in life he tries to learn Latin and Greek by strenuous toil. It is instructive to But playgrounds for children provide something more, though nothing better, than space for games. They give access to fresh air and sunshine The ordinary human being stands in mortal terror of fresh air. If he is traveling in the cars he seals up every window and battens the door in order that he may breathe the same poisonladen atmosphere throughout Journey. At the end of it he wonders why he caught cold. At the lodge every possible avenue for air to come in is closed. It is the same at church, The dwelling of the average family is as carefully defended against the life-giving air of heaven as against typhold fever and tuberculosis. infinitely more carefully, for when the air is shut out, these diseases are

De Quincy tells a horrible tale in one of his books about a murderer who slipped into a house one night intending to slay the entire family. His first step was to lock every door and window so that nobody could es-Then he lelsurely proceeded with his task. By excluding the atmosphere from our houses we gave the germs of disease the same advantage which De Quincy's murderer obtained by imprisoning the inmates whom he wished to butcher. The fact of the matter is that play and playgrounds are intimately connected with the fundamental problem of the National health, just as education lies at the root of the National welfare.

In approving trade schools Dr.

son astutely distinguished between "earning a living" and "living." They are two very different things. Some people live to eat. Some eat to live. After all, living is the aim of life, and if in the atruggle to earn a living we neglect to live, what does it profit us? Jesus raised the same question long before Dr. Wilson. "What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Thus he put the inquiry. Foolish exegetics makes this question refer to losing a soul in tophet, but it means nothing of what Dr. Wilson did. Of what use is it to spend a whole life earning a living, or making a fortune, if one finds at the end that he has not had time it is well not to forget that a trade is a means to an end. It is not the first thing in life, though it to no doubt the most important second thing. A trade is a good horse to ride, but it is a horse. The genuine human being has a sanctum where

he does not admit it. The great majority of boys and girls cannot go to college. Those who can will get the cultured part of educaand they may thank their stars if they get anything else. The real problem of education lies in finding a way to teach young people who must earn their living how to do it without making dull blockheads of It is senseless to think teaching Latin and Greek in the schools for the people. The glory and the dream must come through some other medium; but we must find the medium. The common man toil-

ury and brutal bloodlust. Dr. Wilson is becoming pregnant.

#### RECOMMENDED.

In many counties of Oregon reports are that the assembly has come to be accepted as a correct rule of action for Republicans. In some counties no candidates have appeared against the assembly candidates; and in other counties the opposition is scattering and obviously weak. The opposition has its inspiration solely, in such countles, in the ambitions of individuals who have been disappointed through failure to get assembly recommendations or through knowledge that the assembly would not recommend them. Where the assembly has been representative, as it should have been, there is satisfaction with its work; where there has been a great multitude of candidates, and an immense variety of conflicting interests, as in Multnomah, here is a contest.

But the assembly has newhere made by conventions. These candidates are merely "recommended." Under the primary law the assembly cannot do otherwise. It is not desired or intended to do otherwise. Should the fact that any candidate has been recommended for nomination by a large number of Republicans, acting in concert, not be to his advantage? The primary and the primary alone will decide. The whole question of Republican candidates is now before it

#### THE SUPREME COURT JOB.

for its judgment.

The people should rule, of course; but do they? Take the organization of the State Supreme Court, for ex-Long there was effort to increase the Supreme Court from three to five by one device or another; but the constitution-always troublesome when the self-anointed friends of the people have some scheme to work or intrigue to promote-stood in the way. Finally the happy suggestion was made that the people, always to be trusted, would gladly make two more places on the bench for tried and true tribunes, like Judges King and Slater, and an initiative amendment was pre-pared and submitted in 1908, when those two eminent non-partisan judges were mere "commissioners." But the people, sad to tell, had other ideas about the Supreme Court. They voted down the benevolent scheme of making five judicial jobs out of three, overwhelmingly. To be exact, the vote on the constitutional amendment was: Yes, 20,242; no, 50,091.

An adverse majority of over 20,000, it would seem, ought ordinarily to have been taken as a sufficiently explicit declaration of the people's will. But of course here was an instance where the siderable saving in freight. people had been misled as to what was wanted by their special guardians and champions and place-makers. So a bill was hurriedly prepared and jammed through the Legislature, in the interest of those two non-partisan judges thus heartlessly left out in the cold by the people, and, being promptly signed by the Governor, was made law. An emergency clause having been thoughtfully added to the law, it became effective at once, and Governor Chamberlain, friend of the people, consummated this pretty political deal by appointing King and Slater as members of the Supreme Court.

Do the people rule? What have our friends who are shouting themselves into bronchitis about the sovereign people to say about this illuscompare the results of the two meth- tration of the way the people are peritted to rule, when their desires hap pen to be in conflict with the particular game the Democratic bosses and their Republican allies are playing?

The history of Oregon shows no better illustration of systematic evasion of the people's will than in this notorious case. Slater and King had to be provided for at any cost, and they were provided for through political intrigue and manipulation; and ow they are to be looked after further by more skillful maneuvering through the buncombe play of "nonpartisanship."

# CHANCE FOR THE SETTLERS.

There is a gleam of hope for the any honest settlers who have been denied the right to secure homes on Government lands which have needlessly and wrongfully been included in forest reserves. According to Washington dispatches, Secretaries Ballinger and Wilson have been working on a plan for the restoration to entry of a large amount of land which has been included in the hurriedly-made forest reserves and which can never be of value for any other purpose than for home-building for bona fide settlers. Scattered through the West in the numerous reserves which were created at the beheat of Mr. Pinchot are millions of acres of land that are not valuable for their timber or as protection to the water supply. Had these forest reserves been created after Pinchot and Roosevelt had secured definite knowledge of the character of the lands, it is hardly probable that even those enthusiastic conservationists would have locked up such large areas of this agricultural land and thus deprive settlers of the

opportunity of securing homes An effort will now be made by the present Administration to restore to entry these lands that have been needlessly withdrawn, and they will be made available for settlement. In order that the rights of bona fide settlers may be protected, homesteaders are to have a thirty-day option on these lands, no corporation being permitted to file scrip on them until the actual settlers have had a month in which to make their filing if they in tend doing so. Included in some of these hastily-made reserves are number of homes which settlers began building years before the Pinchotining of the West began. Quite naturally the rights of these squatters who went into the wilderness and suffered hardship and privation in making their homes will be protected. Restoration of these lands will be followed by a rush from all parts of the country, for while there is still con siderable unoccupied Government land outside of the reserves, it does not compare favorably in quality with that which will be released by the

the reserves. Very likely a howl will go up from the Pinchots over this restoration to entry of lands which have been locked up in reserves. In this clamor, the five the director will use when he corporations controlling large areas of makes the official announcement for ing at his humdrum trade must have land will join. Enormously wealthy six big Pacific Coast cities, including

Cire Oregonian his eyes open to the light that never syndicates holding large tracts of Portland, that have been "going some" was on land or sea or this country Western lands of all description canwill sink, as Rome did, in soltish lux-ury and brutal bloodlust. Dr. Wilson ernment is willing to sell homes to does well to speak with an eye on actual settlers for the entry fee and Rome. In some respects the parallel an insignificant price per acre. Every additional quarter section of land added to a forest reserve adds a certain amount to the value of the holdings of the big syndicates, for it reduces to that extent the available supply. There will be regret felt by the Pinchots and Weyerhaeusers, but not by the bona fide settlers when the forest reserve fake is thoroughly understood and lands wrongfully included in the reserves are restored for entry.

TODAY IN WASHINGTON. There is insurgency of a pronounced type in Washington. It is to be made manifest today through its effort at the Republican primary to nominate Poindexter to be Representative United States Senator. If he shall be successful, his victory will be halled everywhere as a progressive or insurgent triumph. The real contributing causes will be ignored. They are chiefly that Poindexter is faced sought to "nominate" candidates as by a divided opposition and that his nominations have heretofore been own support will come in no small own support will come in no small part from many thousands of Democrats and from voters of no party will enter the Republican primary for the express purposa of make ing Poindexter Republican Senatorial

It is an exciting contest and it will entous consequences. One of them will be that it will be made obvious that the Republican party must leave to electors of all parties or of no parties the selection of its nominees and the direction of its

If any one is disposed to think that the Democrats of Washington, as of Oregon, will be content to mind their own business and leave Republicans o their own concerns, let him watch the course of today's primaries. He will discover that the very targe vote east for President Taft in 1968 will have been exceeded by the aggregate vote of the Republican Senatorial candidates and he will likewise note that there is an enormous falling off from the vote cast for Bryan. He may then draw his own conclusions as to what has happened to the Republican party in Washington, and how it hap-

### HOW COMMERCE GROWS.

Portland importers are bringing in apanese oak by the shipload. timber is sawed into merchantable shape in this city and meets with a ready sale for finishing purposes. Yesterday a steamship which brought a full cargo of Japanese oak to Portland cleared for China with a full outward cargo of Oregon fir. By securing timber cargoes for both inward and outward voyages there is a con-

A few years ago the Middle West had great forests of oak timber which were cleared away to make room for farms, towns and cities. It is now easy to see that, had Pinchot lived cariler, this timber would still be standing. As the hardy frontlersmen pushed their way out from New York and Ohio, they might have been permitted to cut some of it into sawlogs and ship it to the Pacific Coast, thu insuring return loads for the cars that come West to get the matchless Oregon fir. Unfortunately a policy that kind would have left the West without any settlers or cities to supply a market for Oregon fir, and there would have been no railroad; to haul it, if there had been a market

# A CANADIAN VICTORY

In the halcyon days of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company it was the custom to carry light freight by meas prement which was computed on an exceedingly liberal scale. For example, a wagon was measured from the end of the tongue to the tail gate and was then "squared" on the base of its highest and widest part. making the fisheries award last week, the Hague tribunal seems to have been guided by a similar sys-tem of measurement. For more than century the United States has claimed the right to fish anywhere beyond the three-mile limit, including pays, estuaries and other indentation that are wider than that limit. The fecision last week has denied this right and the tribunal sustains Great Britain's contention that the threemile limit must be computed from lines drawn from headland to head-

This decision is a notable triumph for the Canadians, as it will drive the Americans out of a great many vored fishing grounds along the Nowfoundland Coast. These grounds must be abandoned without anything being received in return, for there are bays, etc., on the American side of the line from which we can exclude the Canadians. The verdict of the Hague tribunal was not all one way, however, for it was decided that the United States had the right to purchase balt on the same terms as the Canadians and people of Newfoundland, and were also exempt from the heavy Canadian tonnage dues and other charges which have caused so much trouble in the past. Great Britain is upheld in her claims to the right to make rules and regulation regarding the fleet entering Canadian ports for balt, etc., but it is provided that these rules and regulations must not be onerous or unfair. The United States seems to have got the worst of the bargain in this decision, but the question is one that has caused so much trouble in the past and has frequently caused bloodshed, that the final decision will probably be ac

# cepted without much parley

GROWTH OF CITIES. In another column there is presented the official count of twenty-five cities which in 1900 had a population of more than 100,000, together with returns from thirty cities which had less than 100,000 ten years ago. The percentages of increase, taken in the aggregate, are slightly larger than for the decade from 1890 to 1900. absolute increase in the twenty-five larger cities, officially counted, in the past ten years was 2,769,018, while the crease in the same cities from 1890 to 1900 was 2,059,899.

So far as announced, Atlanta, Ga. segregation of these lands which shows the most striking acceleration should never have been included in of growth, the gain being 72.3 per Detroit is next with 63 per c The census department in its official circular refers to these two cities as "remarkable." Wonder what adjec-

able, what will he say to 150 or 200

per cent? If one may judge by figures that have "leaked out," Los Angeles will show the greatest percentage and the greatest absolute gain of any Pacific Coast city. Seattle will probably be second. Ten years ago the Puget Sound city had 10,000 less population than Portland, while now the two cities are nearly equal. If since the census of 1900 Portland had annexed "everything in sight," as did Los Angeles and Seattle, no doubt this city would show the greatest absolute increase as well as the highest percentage west of the Rocky Mountains.

And there are two other cities having less than 40,000 in 1900 that will make the census officers take notice These are Tacoma and Spokane, each expected to show well above the 100,-000 mark, while Oakland, Cal., with 67,000 ten years ago, is credited with a gain of nearly if not quite 200 per ent. These census returns are going o be mighty fine publicity stuff for the entire Pacific Coast. And Uncle Sam pays the bills.

The Peninsula school building is either safe or it is unsafe. The matter is one that any competent, disinterested architect or builder should be able to decide. If the reports of the unsafe condition of the building are founded upon nothing more substantial than parental hysteria, which may be justifiable in the circumstances, the opinion of a competent inspector given after due investigation, should and no doubt would be sufficient to dispel alarm. According to report, the structure is unsafe owing to the use of mortar of inferior quality in laying the bricks. This charge, if true, is a serious one that fully justifies the anxiety of parents whose children attend the Peninsula School. The defect is one through which it might be demonstrated to the horror of the ommunity that wood is not the only unsafe material that is used in the onstruction of schoolhouses.

The public schools of district No. 1 opened yesterday with a full corps of teachers and more than an over-full omplement of pupils. Refreshed by their vacation of over two months. brown and merry, the children came trooping in, literally in platoons. They were received by smiling teachers in clean and airy schoolrooms, their census forms filled out, and, as far as ossible, their seats assigned. The irst week of school is one almost entirely of organization, though many of the well-trained teachers will have the work well in hand and be seitled down to routine business by the middle of the week. In another week all vill be moving like clockwork and the vacation period will already have be-come a dim and unsubstantial mem-

The United States, which is now upposed to be nearing the height of the wheat-shipping season, for the week ending last Friday, contributed 1,511,000 bushels to the world's shipments. Russia and the Danube, which a few years ago were minor factors in supplying the demands of the world, ast week shipped 11,496,000 bushels, and in the week previous 10,160,000 pushels. In the face of such enormous hipments from an unexpected quarter, it is surprising that the markets can be maintained at anywhere near the prices that have prevailed since the opening of the season. Either Russia must let up on these enormous shipments or wheat prices the world ver, will weaken,

It is said that Lina Cavalieri, the famous opera singer, and her rich Winthrop Chanler, after a very brief season of wedded bliss, have quarreled and parted forever, she taking his fortune for her dowry. Bob has been duped," say his pitying friends of the Paris American colony, to which common sense, taking a wide-range view, adds: "Poor Bob, to be so easily taken in and sadly done." A man who looks for a wife in a profession in which wives are not bred, and, after persistent pursuit, persuader himself that he has caught one, may excite the pity of his friends, but the cold, calculating world has nothing but contempt for his folly

Yesterday's fine weather helped to swell the total; still, a gain of 1836 per cent in the school attendance over pening day last year confirms the general estimate of Portland's growth the past twelvemonth. School registration never lies; the children are

When the Livestock Show pays exenses, there is small danger that it will be abandoned. This year's results furnish firm foundation for the hope that it will be a permanent Portand institution.

Yakima peachgrowers have so large crop they can barely give away the Yet this will not stop growth of the industry. ear for marketing a prime article.

A local high school boy is held for

insanity, said to be due to excessive deter other misguided youth Registration to date indicates that to fewer than 10,000 male adults in

Multnomah don't give a rap for the right of suffrage. It is easier for a camel to go through in eye of a needle than for a Portand bridge contractor to finish his

job on time. So bad is the reputation of that Illinois Legislature that nothing Roosevelt could say would make it

There is danger that all the spellbinders will wear out before the actual work of the campaign begins.

nibited in a saloon window at Sumpter. The sight is reassuring Appleton, Wis., will display a 4000ound cheese at Chicago. Now bring

A number of live snakes are ex-

on your mice. The way to get a thirty-foot channel o the sea is to dig it; the sooner the better.

ows political are gathering at Oyster "Maine went"-but what's the use?

Fair weather for Fair week.

Oddfellows fraternal and odd fel-

MR. MULKEY'S INSURGENCY.

One Constituent Throws Doubt Upon Its Genuine Quality. GRANTS PASS, Or., Sept. 10,-(To the Editor.) -Although an insurgent or propressive Republican myself, I am opsed to the nomination of B. F. Mul-y, the spineless wonder of Jacksonville, for Representative in Congress over Mr. Hawley, the present incumbent. Mr. Mulkey is a flerce insurgent now, to hear him tell it. He just naturally insurges and splurges continually. He is so anxious to do something for his country, and of course, in his indigment, the heat things the very heat possible

country, and of course, in his indement, the best thing—the very best possible thing he could do—would be to replace Mr. Hawley in Congress.

I am not so sure of Mr. Mulkey's brand of insurgency, however, I don't know where he got it. It appears to be all right on the surface, but when it is stirred around a little with a stick it doesn't seem to hold out clear to the bottom of the barrel, and one is forced to the conclusion that what appears to o the conclusion that what appears to e insurgency on top is only a little insurgency on top is only a little um of political something or nother, I not the real article at all.

For instance, no one knows exactly when Mulkey began to insurge. It probably crept into his system and was eating at his vitals before he fully realized what ailed him. There be those, however, so uncharitable as to insin-uate that he, noticing how much at-tention the big insurgents like La Foiette and Cummins were attracting by ndustriously pawing the dust up their backs and bellowing around their backs and bellowing around the halls of Congress, and catching the irifi of the sentiment of the Middle West, he took the bir in his teeth and, with full up and nostrils dilated, came flown the road on the dead run, a wildwyed, full-fledged insurgent.

Let us now proceed to examine the insurgents of Mr. Mulkey and determine if nossible if it is the real article.

point Mr. Hawley at Washington. In the first place, one can get a sort of tail hold on the future by squinting tack over the past, and to get such a technique on this peorless insurgent to line on this peerless insurgent by that method, we will remember that out of the fullness of their bearts and the weakness of their judgment the trusting proletarist of the First Judicial District disfigured the District Attorney's office by electing our insurging Mulkey to it. His election to that impose the contraction of the district action. portant position gave bim the appoint-ment of an assistant prosecuting at-torney for Josephine County, and whom did this howling insurgent appoint Another insurgent like himself? No not any. He appointed A. C. Hough, regular, an assembly man, a man who an insurgent. It so happened, how ever, that the little puttering work of the position was of such a nature that Mr. Hough could not afford to devote his time to it, and it was passed on to a younger man, J. N. Johnston. Here was a second choice by Mr. Mulkey, and you would think that his system

as so permeated with insurgency that e would select an insurgent this time. No, not Mulkey. Mr. Johnston is an as-sembly man. A regular. True, he is a capable officer, and has filled the poattion with credit to himself, but that isn't the point here. It is a fact, political and otherwise, that birds of a feather flock together, and the only flocking our dear Mulkey has done so far in his electric career has been with egulars and assembly men. Now to work in that tail hold on the future. If we send this noble boy to Congress in place of Mr. Hawtey, what assurance have we that he won't do some more flocking with the regular old air-tight bunch there? We haven't

any. Judging by the past, it is very likely that he would flock around there with any old thing or any old body lust so said flocking boosted Mr. Muljust so said flocking boosted Mr. Mul-key a little further into the public corn-crib. Don't be deceived, my insurgent friends, in this matter. Mr. Hawley may be a regular party man. He has a right to his opinions in that respect. ention to our little orator if we should tention to our little orator, if we should send him to Washington? No, they couldn't afford to. Time is too val-uable there. A man has to potter around Congress a good deal before he is in very much demand. Strange as it may seem, the old Government seems to slide along from day to day without going on the rocks, while a large num-her of little flounders like our insurg-ing Mulkey are learning their business. her of little flounders flac our insurg-ing Muikey are learning their business. Don't do it, my friends. Mulkey could de us no good during the next term, except possibly to count as one more insurgent, and his brand of insurgency doesn't suit me at all. Judging by the past, he could slip out of it at a monent's notice if the change seemed to

The people of this judicial district conferred a high honor upon Mulkey when they elected him their Prosecut ng Attorney. It must be said that he with glory in that position. About the bighest compliment that can be paid him is that he is better than no Dis-trict Attorney at all. It is a safe guess triet Attorney at all. It is a safe guess that he will not be pressed to stand for the office again. Yet he has the assurance to ask for this vastly more important place. What would you think of a careless, commonplace clerk in your store who, without showing my special qualifications for or interest in his work, should suddenly demand that you make him your general manager? Would you do it? Well, hardly. It wouldn't be good business. Well, now, my friends, good politics is always good business, and I submit that it would not be good politics or good business to send this verbose little man to Congress in the place of our well-trained gress in the place of our well-trained and capable Mr. Hawley. OLIVER S. BROWN.

# Ed Howe's Philosophy.

Atchison Globe.

Anybody can remonstrate, but only a few can fix the trouble.

What has become of the old-fashloned woman who went "calling"?

Some men are so good looking they can keep it up after becoming bald. No woman has such a record for personal pulchritude.

A man sometimes imagines he is won-

A man sometimes imagines he is won-terfully popular, when he is really only useful to those who seem attracted. "Treat a family horse well, and he will impose on you in a perfectly bruial manner. Everything and every-body seems to need the whip occasion ally, everything and everybody seems impose on those who are kind to

bolls, and who said nothing to his mother about them. We're not that way; when we have a boll we want our friends to make a fuse about it, and wonder when it will break, and say it's a marvel we can work at all, suffering

# Moral Dramas.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Charles Frohman is to make an at-empt to secure plays of "moral value" for Sunday night production in New York. This will probably mean a dramatization of the Ten Commandments.

Washington Post.

All shades of public opinion being agreed on the question of conserving our natural resources, no reasons exist except mischlevous ones why the matter should not be allowed to drop out

# Growth of Cities From 1900 to 1910

Percentage of Increase in Population Nearly Same as From 1890 to 1900.

The following statement comprises all Census Bureau aunouscements up to and including September I, in regard to the cities in the United States which had in 1900 a population of 25,900 and more each, and shows, for com-

parison, the population in 1990 and 1890. The cities are divided into two groups, namely, "Cities of ever 103,000 population in 1990" and "cities from 25,000 to 104,000 population in 1900."

### Cities of Over 100,000 Population in 1900.

	- Poputation			17.61 of Inc		
CITIES— Allegheny, Pa. Buffala, N. Y Craclanati, Ohio Columbus, Ohio Columbus, Ohio Columbus, Ohio Detroit, Michigan Indianapolis, Indiana Jersey City, N. S. Kansas City, Missouri Milwankie, Wiscouri Milwankie, Wiscouri Milwankie, Wiscouri Milwankie, New Jersey New Haven Connecticul New York, N. Y Fasterson, New Jersey Pittshug, Pennsylvania Providence, Risode Island St. Louis, Missouri St. Louis, Missouri St. Faul, Minneseta Seranton, Pennsylvania Washington, D. U	125,600 303,905 224,326 687,029	125,992 125,568 133,859	1800. 100.287 207.661 208.008 208.150 108.150 108.271 205.808 162.007 201.408 201.4	1900-1910 2012-1416 4416-1517-1517-1517-1517-1517-1517-1517-15	1 日本	

a—Combined with Pittsburg, consus of 1910.

\*—Estimated population in 1990 of the area of present New York. The population of New York as it existed in 1890 was 1,313,301.

‡—Combined with figures for Allegheny.

#### Cities 25,000 to 100,000 in 1900.

	1000		P.C. of Lan		
CITIES—  Ready New York  Ready New York  Ready Penns Ivania  clanias Georgia  asy City Michigani  ayente. New Jorses  ridgeport. Connection  anden New Jerses  ravemper. Iowa  last St. Louis Ullinois  limits. New York  yunsville Indiana  fort Wagne Inshina  cort Wagne Inshina  rand Rapids Michigan  lastford. Connection  lastford. Connection  tamad Rapids Michigan  fort Wagne Inshina  cort Wagne Inshina  cort Wagne Inshina  cort Hands persey  jevston. Texas  actson, Michigan  lobiden, New Jersey  jevston, Texas  actson, Michigan  lotile, Alabuma  mwincket, Bhode Island  swein, Hinois  verill, Colorado (Inshina  connectady, New York  soux City Iowa  outh Bend, Indiana  chenectady, New York  soux City Iowa  outh Bend, Indiana  vinnington, Delaware,  Vilmington, Delaware,  Voonsecket, Rhode Island  onkers, New York	101.0 60.007 100.253 51.015	1960. 42.728 94.151 94.151 95.416 86.872 27.628 32.7606 15.560 15	1890. 27,601 27,601 20,222 20,223 20,223 20,223 20,223 20,223 20,223 20,223 20,223 20,223 20,223 21,233 21,	12000-12010-	1800- 1900- 1900- 1904-
u Theoryman.					

#### Great Marvel Has Been Wrought by Modern Engineering.

Baltimore American. Thursday of the current week marks the tenth anniversary of that territo gulf storm that swept the City of Galveston from its foundation and destroyed the lives of 7000 people. And today this beautiful Texas seaport represents one of the greatest marvels that has ever heen wrought by modern engineering. For not only the buildings that were left by the 1900 flood have been jucked up. by the 1900 flood have been jacked up, so to speak, to a higher level ranging from two to 14 feet, but what is more remarkable, many of the fine old trees, the flower gardens, and in one instance, an entire city park, have been lifted from the original foundations to the new level that is believed to be above the high-tide storm lovel. More than 500 city blocks were filled to an average depth of the feet and the pouses and other fix-

sug feet, and the houses and other fix-tures were gradually raised to conform to the new level.

The filling in was by sand pumped from the gulf. A canal was built from the gulf to the very center of the city, and by the use of large suction dredges sand was obtained from ex miles out in may be a regular party man. He has a sand was conducted to the conduction of the con of Representative in Congress is one of vast importance and responsibility. Mr. 17 feet high, and upon the top is a 18 feet high, and upon the top is a 19 feet We need him there now to carry on the work he has been so ably doing. Do you suppose any one would pay any atwas about \$2,200,000. The cost upon the whole has been enormous for a city of less than 90.00 population, but every-body who has viewed the results believes that what has been done is well worth

While portions of the trees and some of the garden plots were raised, thousands of trees and hundreds of acres of shrubbery were destroyed. But the work of tree planting and garden-making has been begun with enthusiastic energy at the new artificial level. The guilf sand has been topoed with the good soil and the new artificial level. The guilf sand has been topped with the good soll and in another decade there will be a finer tree life and a more luxurious semirepical bloomery than ever there was n the old Galveston that flourished be-fore the winds and the floods brought

# The Future American

Giasgow Herald. It is, in the meantime, probably It is, in the meantime, proceeds
more interesting question to inquire
what is to be the outcome of the racisi
intermixture for which the United
States provide the environment. We
commented the other day on the significant fall of the birth rate in this
country. The fall is probably even ficant fall of the birth rate in this country. The fall is probably even more pronounced in America. The New England stock, it is asserted, is disappearing, while a decline in the rate of reproduction is visible among the incomers of German and Irish extraction. On the other hand, the fertility of immigrants of Latin origin is remarkable. What is to be the outcome? Is the Anglo-Saxon stock to be superseded, leaving only its language and its laws aving only its language and its law which Americans are not indifferent.

# "Shoe Day" for Chicago Youngsters.

Chicago Post.
The two hundred inmates of the Hor of the Friendless are anticipating the loys which will be realized soon when the annual "shoe day" will be celebrated

at the institution.
Several days ago three employes of
Marshall Field & Co. visited the home
and measured the feet of all the children.

The shoes are purchased from a fund left for that purpose nearly thirty ago by Mrs. Mancel Talcott. a w Chicago woman who did much for charl ty. The shoes became the persons property of the children, and if any o em leave the home they take the shoe

# Dend Game.

Louisville Courier-Journal. This is a drugstore, eh?"

"Can't you see it is?"
"I didn't feel sure. You seem to carry igars, candy, gum, brushes, paints, erfumery, oil, glass, wall paper, every-hing except drugs." "Til put in drugs, too, if I have any call for 'em," retorted the proprietor

### with spirit. Altered Ingredients.

Kansas City Journal. "This section is much more prosper-ous," declared the Western farmer. "Twenty years ago the ingredients of a yclone consisted of rag carpets, tir ans and dog houses."

"And now?"
"Now the cyclones are fairly crowd ed with grand pinnos, Persian rugs and

#### GALVESTON-TEN YEARS AFTER THE POWER OF NATIONAL MUSIC Fighting Sougs of Nations Have Done Much to Win Victories.

Cleveland Leader. The French government glows a deep knowledge of human mature when it calls upon its poets and composers to devise new goings for the army; songs that are clean and spirited, which have a martial,

marching appeal to them.

The fighting rougs of all nations have much to win them victories; cer-y they have given the soldiers a

musclest puts courage in their hearts and steels them to all dangers. It is custom, perhaps, which works this alchemy. The Irish regiment which could not go into action unless the band played "Garryowen" had an imitator in

big purposa with ours. And as "Dixie" it held the South together

rescued and held by hymns than by the

Mary Proctor in Chicago Tribune. Winding in and our between the stars of the Great and Little Dipper is constellation of the Dragon. The tip the tail lies between the pole star the Little Dipper and the pointers in the Great Dipper, but much nearer the latter and only a few degrees below the latter and only a few degrees below the pointers. The rest of the constellation, outlined with faint stars, curves downward and around the Little Dipper, when, with a final coil, it terminates with the two bright stars. Gamma and Beisz, which mark the head of the Dragon, er, in fact, its eyes. Aratus, in describing the constellations, speaks of the Dragon as "with eyes oblique retorted, that askant cast gleaming fire." Its leading star, Alpha, near the tail of the Dragon and half way between Mizar (the middle star in the handle of the Great Dipper) and the lowest star in the bowl of the Little Dipper. Is known by the name of Thuhan. Four thousand years ago it was the pole thousand years ago it was the pole

# Girl Thinks "Teddy" Is Honor Title.

Denver Cor. New York World. While Colonel Roosevelt was Cheyenne he stopped at the Inter-Ocean Hotel. His meals were served to him n his rooms, and as servitor he Swedish girl, who has been in this country but a short time.

Whenever he asked the girl a ques-tion she auswered "No. Teddy," or Yes. Teddy," to the amazement of the

ocent of intentional disrespect. Finally e made inquiries and the mystery was

The girl thought that "Teddy," which she heard so frequently, was "some sort of title, such as King."

He laughed heartily when he heard the explanation.

# Europe After Pay-as-You Enter Cars. New York Herald. Several Continental cities, including Paris, soon will be following New

York's example in the use of pay-as-you-enter cars, if Duncan McDonald succeeds in his mission.

Mr. McDonald has been invited by the European Tramway Congress, which meets at Brussels from Septem-

which meets at Brussels from September 7 to September 11, to exhibit a car of this type and give it a practical demonstration on the streets of that city. Delegates from Paris will attend the congress for the especial purpose of seeing this car and possibly to ask that it be given a trial in Paris One-of the type of pay-as-you-enter cars used on the Third-avenue line in this city will be shipped to Brussels on board the Chicago, of the French line.

# Who Is the Corporal?

Washington Post.
"Can it be that the 'old guard' is only a corporal's guard?" inquires the New York Post. Perhaps—but who is the corporal?