

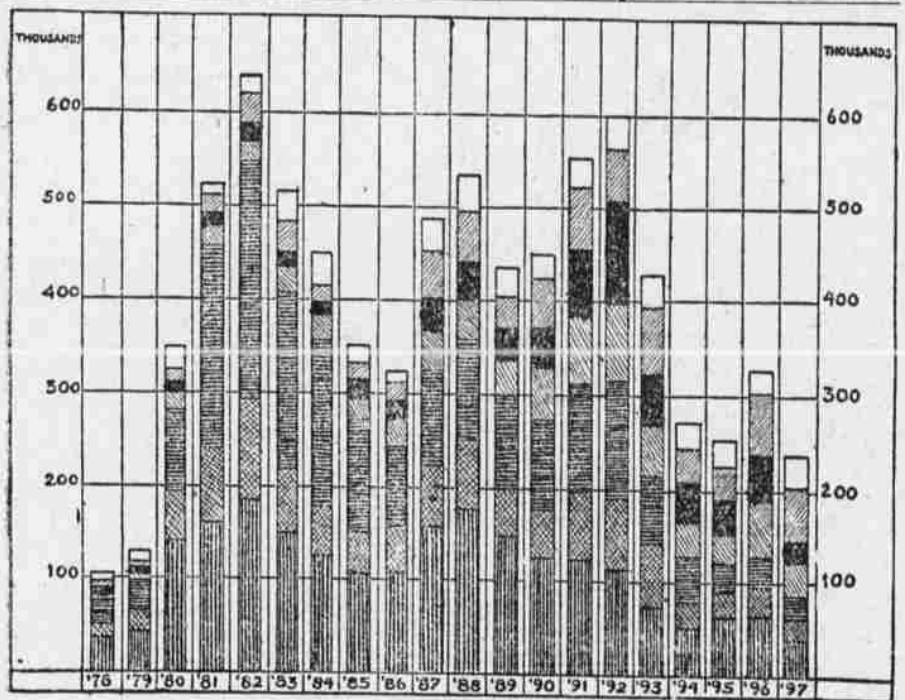
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES
ITALY
RUSSIA AND POLAND
AUSTRIA, HUNGARY
GERMANY
DENMARK, SWEDEN, NORWAY
UNITED KINGDOM

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION

Its Ebbs and Flows Have Left Nearly 20,000,000 Foreigners on Our Shores.

NOT only does immigration into the United States exceed that into any other country in the world, but it is of a character which makes the subject one of the greatest interest and well worth the study of historian and political economist. In ancient times whole nations emigrated and sought new homes, driven from their former ones by oppression and force, or lured from them by the attractions of more fertile fields and more

dominant note of New York. No sooner has one set of varying elements been fused together than another stream has been poured into the crucible." A glance at the chart published here will show how immigration ebbs and flows from time to time. The Commissioner, in his report, says: "The figures in the table of annual arrivals indicate that immigration, like ocean tides, recedes for a while, then rises again. Aside from the civil war period



genial climates of other regions. One of the greatest of these early migrations was the passage of 2,500,000 Israelites out of Egypt into Palestine. But, as is pointed out in the report of the State Board of Labor Statistics, "not since the confusion of tongues at Babel, which led to the scattering of the people 'abroad upon the face of the earth," has there been anything of such a cosmopolitan nature as that which forms the phenomenal immigration to the American States." From the treaty of peace with England in 1783 to June 30, 1898, according to a careful collation of the figures of accepted authorities, there arrived in the States 19,068,556 immigrants, drawn from every nation under the sun. Statistics of immigration were not kept until 1819, "but it is conceded by statistical experts that the number of immigrants arriving in the twenty-six years preceding was 250,000, exclusive of negroes." In the early periods of immigration a whole year did not bring to these shores as many immigrants as land now at the port of New York in a single week. "In 1718 the landing at Boston of five vessels, having on board 750 Irish immigrants, and

and that part of the present decade ending June 30, 1898, the incoming wave of each decennial term rose higher than the one immediately preceding it." Germany has furnished the largest number of immigrants to the United States. Next in order are Ireland, England and Wales, Norway and Sweden, British America, Italy, Austria-

1871, when for ten years there was a falling off. In the succeeding ten years, however, English and Welsh immigrants increased rapidly, outnumbering the Irish, and being second only to the Germans. In the last seven years they again have fallen below the Irish in numbers. Italian immigration was small up to 1870, but since then it has rapidly been increasing, and in the last seven years nearly half a million Italians have arrived here. Prior to 1871 immigration from Russia and Poland was small, but since then it has been increasing fast, and since 1890 over 47,900 immigrants from those countries have arrived. The immigrants arriving in the United States in the four years ending June 30, 1898, brought to this country in cash the sum of \$16,437,429.

ON HIS DIGNITY.

Mr. Williams Has Notice that He Is Beneath Editorial Notice.

Just after we went to press last week, and while on our way to Abraham White's grocery, we met Dan Williams, who owns the livery stable on Violet street. Mr. Williams did not return our bow of recognition, but advancing upon us in a threatening manner said: "Mr. Colwell, you owe me two dollars, and you either hand it over or I will take it out of your hide!" "Mr. Williams," we kindly replied, though much astonished at his abruptness, "we know we owe you two dollars, but we cannot pay it at present. As soon as the money comes in on subscription you shall have it." "This was the best we could do, but so far from letting the matter drop he knocked our hat into the middle of the street. Then he knocked us after the hat. Then he kicked us and called us names. We did not fight back. Our editorial dignity was at stake, and we maintained it. Even when Mr. Williams hit us in the back with an old tin can we did not turn to bandy words with him. We think that an editor should maintain his dignity at all times and under all circumstances, and our wife is highly pleased at our conduct in the affair mentioned.

NORWAY.

In One District Consumption Has Increased Alarmingly.

In writing of the terrible scourge of consumption in Norway, United States Consul Victor E. Nelson, located at Bergen, says: In November of last year Dr. Claus Hansen, of Bergen, de-

FELL FROM A VESSEL.

A THRILLING RESCUE FROM DEATH AT SEA.

Boatswain Who Was Swept Overboard Saved Without Lowering a Boat—Sailors with Buoys and Life-Lines Snatch Him from the Water.

"Notwithstanding their hard lives and their 'closeness,' the larger number of tramp skippers treat their crews with great humanity. They are generally much affected by the loss of any of the ship's company, and they have been known to risk the ship herself to save the lives of their shipmates. Perhaps one of the most stupendous efforts at life-saving ever reported at sea was that performed by Captain William Inness of the freighter British Prince. His boatswain, a hardy Swede named Lastadins, while getting a bucket of fresh water for a timid cook, was picked up by a heavy sea and carried overboard. As he swept along the starboard side of the ship Captain Inness saw him and shouted: "Keep up a stout heart! We will save you if we can." "It was getting very dark and the boatswain was three ship lengths astern before anything could be done aboard the vessel. He gave himself up for lost, but kept on swimming. It was impossible to launch a boat, as the seas were colossal. The captain had just finished his supper when he saw the boatswain swept astern. He ran toward the bridge, shouting as he did so to the engineer: "Stand by to stop those engines." "Then he flew to the bridge and laid his right hand on the telegraph. "Stop and reverse," was flashed to the engine room, and the captain's voice rang out, "All hands to starboard with lines and buoys!" "The captain told me about the event thus: 'Our only hope in saving him lay in picking him up with the ship, for no boat could live in the sea that was running. When I backed the ship down to him I saw him struggling for his life. He had the buoy that the second officer had thrown to him under his arms and his body was well out of water. I determined to save him if he could hold out and I could fetch him alongside. We missed him the first time, and he was carried around the bow to the port side. He kept shouting and we answered back. We were going ahead a bit when he was whirled to starboard. "As the night had well set in, we soon lost him, but I turned on the bridge and got the bearing of his voice by a star. I kept that star in sight, and put the helm hard starboard and bore down in the direction of the star. We had lost his voice altogether, but as we steamed toward the star we heard it faintly. We caught sight of him too late to pick him up as we steamed past, so we came up with the wind again, with the bow's'n on our port hand. We steamed slowly, so that the men ranged along the port rail, each with a lifeline or a buoy, had a chance at him. I knew by the cheer that went up that he was saved. He had caught a line and was hauled aboard. He clung to the rail so tightly, not knowing that he was saved, that the men had to pound his hands to break his grip.'"—Ainslee's Magazine.

come, now, we're a jolly, healthy one! And think how much sadder we might be if we didn't drink tea. But what I was going to say is that there is one drink Americans don't make as well as the French do, and that's chocolate. It's as hard to get in New York as tea—indeed, harder, because there are a few places where one can get tea properly made, by supplying directions, one's own teapot, and stipulating that one be served by the same waiter each time one orders tea. I'm not so fond of chocolate myself, but an American woman I know who has the chocolate habit of the Parisienne has experimented, and she assures me that there are only two places in New York where good chocolate is served—one is an English bakery, presided over by Frenchmen, the other is a French confectioner's. Yes, I will take another cup, please. My fifth? Oh, I assure you, it isn't. You are the exception that proves the rule, you see."

HOTEL RATES FRIGHTENED HIM.

Mississippi Congressman Appalled at the Prospect of Paying \$75 a Day.

Colonel Mann tells this story of Representative John Allen of Mississippi. When Mr. Allen journeyed over to Manhattan several weeks ago to enjoy the dinner of the New York Bankers' Association he arrived Saturday at noon and was taken to the Waldorf-Astoria. There the clerk assigned him to a room and, on going up, he found that it was a great suite of three rooms, magnificently furnished, one mass of gilt and dainty coloring, and with bunches of American beauty roses standing around on costly tables. "Mr. Allen began to grow fearsome," said Colonel Mann, "and saw visions of large bills being presented when he left for Washington. After taking another look at the princely surroundings he concluded that they were too expensive for him and rang for a bell boy. When the boy arrived Mr. Allen gave him a half dollar and quietly instructed him to find out what the rates for the suite for a day were. The boy returned within a few minutes and reported the price per diem as \$75. John Allen saw that he was living too high and after sending his grip down strolled up to the telegraph office and wrote himself a message from a dear friend uptown, who insisted that he come up and stay with his boyhood chum. He then adopted a long face and, going to the hotel office he extended his hand to the clerk and explained the situation. "Very well, Congressman," said the clerk, "but I am sorry you cannot remain with us." "Oh, I would like to," said Mr. Allen, "but I can't disappoint my old friend. Well, good-by; and by the way, what is my bill?" "Here he pulled out his wallet. "Oh, nothing at all, Congressman," said the clerk. "You were to have been the guest of the Bankers' Association at the hotel and your suite has been settled for." "Well, John Allen went out a sadder and a wiser man and hunted up a cheaper hotel."—St. Louis Republic.

Waited for One Cent Change.

"I never felt so cheap in all my life," said Short, "as I did one day in a department store. I bought a book for 99 cents and while I was waiting for it a young woman, whose good opinion I valued, came up and we began to talk. The book was wrapped up and handed to me by the girl at the counter and after a short while the young woman asked: "Are you waiting for your change?" "I replied that I was, but, in fact, I hadn't been thinking of it. I wanted to talk to her and made that an excuse for staying. After the usual delay, when it had passed entirely out of my mind, the girl at the book counter stepped up and said: "Here's your change, sir." "And she held a bright new cent in her open hand so that the other girl saw it. I felt a chill at once and just because it appeared to the young woman that I had been waiting all that time for a cent. I got a reputation for closefistedness that is still sticking to me."—Pittsburg News.

Coxey Gives Food for Work.

Every man who applies at Coxey's quarry near Massillon, Ohio, can get work. All tramps have heard of Coxey and it is a favorite game of theirs to apply to him for work on Saturday afternoon. They are given good meals and comfortable beds, not having to work on Sunday. When Monday comes they make their escape. Two men tried this recently, but Jesse Coxey, a son of the "general," brought the run-aways back at the point of a revolver and made them work out the price of the comforts they had received.

Russia's Four Largest Cities.

The population of the four greatest cities of the Russian empire is given as follows in the figures of the recent census: St. Petersburg, 1,132,677; Moscow, with its two suburbs, 988,614; Odessa, 405,041 (a great increase since 1892), and Warsaw, 626,072. Contrary to what is observed almost universally throughout Europe, the male inhabitants outnumber the female in the three first named communities, while in the last, Warsaw, the proportion of women is but slightly superior to that of men.



THE TRANSPORTATION AGENT.

livered a lecture before the Storting, at Christiania, on the causes of tuberculosis and the fight against it. He stated that during the 30 years of his own experience consumption had increased in the Bergen district 80 per cent. In the year 1866, 54.5 per cent. of all deaths between 15 and 30 years of age were caused by tuberculosis, and statistics show that about 7,000 of the inhabitants of Norway die every year of this disease. In England, he continued, they have succeeded during the last 50 years in reducing one-half the number of tuberculosis cases, and physicians attribute this to the increasing cleanliness in English home life and the erection of consumptive hospitals. The foremost endeavors in fighting tuberculosis should be to agitate for greater cleanliness in general; particularly should efforts be directed against the habit of expectorating.

Statistics of consumptive sanitariums in Germany show that 66 1-3 per cent. of the inmates were able to work the first year after the cure, 60 per cent. after two years, 45 per cent. after three and 35 per cent. after four years. On an average, it is estimated that 50 per cent. of the patients in sanitariums have their ability to work lengthened by one year. The advantages of public sanitariums for consumptives are so great that the German invalid-insurance companies erect these institutions simply for reasons of economy.

Atlantic Fog.

The captain of an Atlantic liner, after many calculations, has come to the conclusion that the general size of a fog in the Atlantic is about thirty miles in diameter.

After a man once reaches the top he never talks about the surplus room up there.

An old bachelor says that widows are the only second-hand articles that sell at par.



EXAMINATION BEFORE THE HEALTH OFFICERS.

In 1729 the arrival at Philadelphia in one week of several small ships containing passengers from Ireland excited much comment; while even toward the close of that century the entry into New York harbor in one day of two vessels laden with Germans created a sensation. During the era of Dutch rule in New Netherlands a couple of ships annually conveyed all the reinforcements to the colony, and in that whole time the immigration consisted of only a few thousand."

From the time when the tide of immigration really began to set toward these shores until now, New York has been the great receiving and distributing point for the seekers of new homes. Of the entire number of immigrants who arrived in the United States from Oct. 1, 1819, to June 30, 1898, nearly 69 per cent. debarked at the port of New York. This has had much to do with keeping New York a cosmopolitan community. Governor Roosevelt, in writing of New York in 1775, says: "New York's population was composed of various races, differing widely in blood, religion and conditions of life. In fact, this diversity has always been the

Hungary, Russia and Poland, France, Scotland, China, Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, the West Indies, Spain and Portugal, Belgium, Asia, exclusive of China; islands of the Atlantic, Mexico, islands of the Pacific, South America, Central America and Africa.

In the first decade the arrivals from Germany numbered only 6,761. Subsequently there was a rapid increase from that country, reaching a maximum from 1851 to 1860. There was a decided decrease in the two succeeding decades, but between 1881 and 1890 the figures rose to more than double the number from any other country, and dropped considerably in the present decade.

From 1820 to 1850, 57 per cent. of all immigration was from the United Kingdom, and a large majority of the immigrants were Irish. Irish immigration increased rapidly until 1860, and then decreased until 1870. Then for ten years it slowly increased again, and between 1881 and 1890 showed a marked increase. Since 1890 Irish immigration has decreased. The immigration of English and Welsh rose steadily until