

AMERICAN CITIES.

A Census Bulletin that Shows Their Growth.

There are 159 Cities with More than 25,000 Population and 38 Have Upwards of 100,000—Remarkable Increase Shown by Some Places in the Far West.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The census bureau in a bulletin issued Thursday summarizes the returns of population of cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, the individual census of each of these cities having been officially announced heretofore. There are 159 of these and the bulletin shows that the percentage of increase in the population from 1890 to 1900 was 32.5, as against 49.5 for the same cities in the previous decade. The absolute increase in the population of these cities from 1890 to 1900 was 4,539,126, or 82,426 less than the absolute increase from 1880 to 1890, when it was 4,921,562. The 159 cities combined have a population in 1900 of 19,644,625, against 14,855,485 in 1890 and 9,933,927 in 1880. Of these 159 cities, divided into four classes, 19 had 200,000 and over, 19 had 100,000 and under 200,000, 40 had 50,000 and under 100,000, and 81 had 25,000 and under 50,000.

In 1880 there were but 29 cities which contained more than 100,000 inhabitants, but in 1890 this number had increased to 28, and in 1890 to 38. The combined population in 1900 of the 19 cities of the first class is 11,795,809, as against a population in 1890 of 8,879,705, representing an increase during the ten years of 2,916,704, or 32.5 per cent. The same cities showed an increase from 1880 to 1890 of 2,567,452, or 40.6 per cent.

The 19 cities of the first class comprise New York, which, with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, properly stands by itself; two cities, Chicago and Philadelphia, each of which has a population in excess of a million; three cities, St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, which have a population of 500,000 each; five cities, Cleveland, Buffalo, San Francisco, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, which have a population of between 300,000 and 400,000 each; and eight cities, New Orleans, Detroit, Milwaukee, Washington, Newark, N. J., Jersey City, Louisville and Minneapolis, which have a population of between 200,000 and 300,000 each.

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

Chicago, with 1,700,000 inhabitants, and Philadelphia, with not quite 1,200,000 inhabitants, hold the second and third places in 1900, the same as in 1890, although at the census of 1880 their positions were reversed, Philadelphia then having very nearly 850,000 inhabitants, as compared with not much over 500,000 for Chicago.

St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, the next largest cities, have not changed their relative rank in 1900. Cleveland and Buffalo have both increased materially in population during the last ten years and now take precedence over San Francisco and Cincinnati, which in 1890 were the seventh and eighth places in point of population. Pittsburgh also shows a large increase in population since 1890 and is now the eleventh largest city in the country.

Among the most notable changes in the rank of cities which have taken place in 1900 as compared with 1890 may be mentioned that of Seattle, which has advanced from the 150th to the 48th place; Los Angeles from the 135th to the 39th place; Duluth from the 156th to the 72d place; Kansas City, Kan., from the 153d to the 70th place, and Portland, Ore., from the 106th to the 42d place. Other noticeable changes in rank from 1880 to 1900 are Birmingham, Ala., from 134th to 99th; Tacoma from 155th to 104th; Spokane from 157th to 105th; Dallas from 136th to 88th; and Saginaw, from 139th to 89th.

The following named states and territories in 1900 do not contain any city with a population of 25,000 or more: Arizona, Idaho, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

Of the whole number of cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, 70 are found in the North Atlantic division, 48 in the north central division, 18 in the south central division, 12 in the western division, and 11 in the south Atlantic division. Massachusetts has the largest number of such cities, namely, 20, and is followed by Pennsylvania with 18 and New York with 12. The most significant growth of cities is that of the three cities in the state of Washington, namely, Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma. These three cities combined had only 4,811 inhabitants in 1880, but their population had increased to 38,763 in 1890, and to 155,233 in 1900.

Mutineers Will Sue for Damages. Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 26.—Representatives of mutinous sailors who it is alleged were coerced on board the steamer South Portland at Skagway at the point of the bayonet by United States troops acting under orders from Judge Schibreto, are here collecting evidence to be used in a suit in the United States for damages. The seven mutinous sailors are suing for \$20,000 each and H. Sibbel, a resident of the city, will testify that he heard the order given to the troops and witnessed the prodding of the mutineers with bayonets.

THE END OF LIFE.

John Sherman, the Veteran Statesman, Dead.

For More Than Half a Century He Was Prominent in the Affairs of This Country—Twice a Member of the Cabinet.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Hon. John Sherman, who for 40 years occupied a prominent place in the legislative and administrative branches of public affairs in the United States, died here Monday morning, of brain exhaustion.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, O., March 10, 1823. His parents, a few months after their marriage, moved to Ohio from Norfolk, Conn. Charles Sherman, his father, was an



EX-SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN.

eminent attorney and at one time a judge of the supreme court of Ohio. He began the study of law with his brother Charles at Mansfield, O., and was admitted to the bar when 21 years of age.

Mr. Sherman was elected to congress in 1854. Mr. Sherman's ability as a forcible speaker soon brought him into prominence as a leader. On the slavery question he stood squarely by the doctrines of the whig party. N. P. Banks, then speaker of the house, made him one of the committee of three to investigate the border troubles in Kansas.

During his first term in congress John Sherman began his career as a great financial statesman. He was soon a recognized authority on finance. He was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth congress. At the end of this term he was again elected and was the republican candidate for speaker. A deadlock resulted, and to end it he withdrew his candidacy. However, he was given the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, thereby becoming the leader of the house. As chairman of this committee he helped to frame the Morrill tariff bill, which was the first protective tariff law enacted by the republicans.

He took his seat in the senate March 23, 1861, and continued to hold it until his appointment in March, 1877, as secretary of the treasury by President Hayes.

Upon becoming a senator Mr. Sherman was made chairman of the committee on finance. As such, in December, 1862, he introduced the national banking bill.

In 1875 he reported the bill for the resumption of specie payments that became a law in 1876, and as secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Hayes he put it into force. He served as secretary of the treasury during the term of President Hayes and when, in 1881, Garfield resigned from the senate to become president, Mr. Sherman was elected as his successor, and was re-elected in the senate until he resigned to enter the cabinet of President McKinley.

During the closing years of his service in congress Mr. Sherman was the author of two measures of general interest to the country. One was the anti-trust law which bears his name and the other the Sherman silver purchase act, passed by congress in 1890, and which was repealed four years later.

In 1880 Mr. Sherman was a candidate for president before the convention in Chicago. His name was presented by James A. Garfield, who subsequently received the nomination, after the long-drawn-out contest between the forces of Sherman and Grant. Again in 1884 and in 1888 he was a candidate for the presidency. In the convention of 1888 he was the leading candidate until Harrison was nominated.

Mansfield, O., Oct. 26.—In a picturesque little cemetery where generations of Mansfield's builders sleep, lie the remains of John Sherman, Ohio's senator and the nation's statesman. There yesterday all that is mortal of the former secretary of state was laid to rest with ceremonies that were impressive, yet eloquently simple. All Ohio contributed laurels to the illustrious dead and representing the nation were President McKinley, Elihu Root, secretary of war, and other Washington officials who arrived on the special train which brought the remains from the capital where Mr. Sherman died. The city was draped in mourning. Every business house closed at 2 o'clock and all the schools were dismissed that the pupils might attend the funeral services at Grace Episcopal church, where half a century ago John Sherman first worshipped and where for years he was a vestryman.

Foraker Originated the Idea. Columbus, Oct. 26.—All republican campaign work was at a standstill yesterday out of respect to the memory of Sherman. All of the state offices closed at noon. Gov. Nash, Chairman Dick and about 50 state officials went to Mansfield to attend the funeral. It develops that the first suggestion that the republican party of Ohio dedicate Thursday to Sherman's memory came from Senator Foraker, the old-time political rival of the sage of Mansfield. Foraker cancelled his engagements for Thursday and the committee followed suit.

THE DAWSON OF TO-DAY.

Consul McCook Describes the Changes Wrought in the Klondike Metropolis During Two Years.

Washington, Oct. 25.—An interesting report upon conditions in Dawson City and the Yukon district of Alaska has been furnished the state department by United States Consul McCook. "The Dawson of to-day," he says, "presents a marked contrast to the Dawson of 1898. Then no one except possibly the judges on the bench wore a white shirt. The town was thronged with miners, pack on back, prospecting for gold. The streets were mud holes. Now people dress much as they do in the cities of the United States; a man with a pack on his back is an unusual sight, and one can walk the town over with polished shoes and not have them soiled."

Dawson City does not appear like a mining town, says McCook, but rather a thriving commercial center. It is crowded just now, for more come in than go out. Electric railways are promised by 1901 and public schools have been opened and are well attended.

The output of gold has been increasing in spite of the fact that the average values of the gravels worked have been steadily declining, the richest mines having been worked first. But meanwhile the cost of working has decreased, and enables properties to be profitably worked now, which would not have yielded gains two years ago. There should be a continued output of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 worth of gold annually for many years to come if the expenses of working are further reduced.

PORTO RICAN POLITICS.

Rival Parties Appear to be Rapidly Learning American Methods.

San Juan, P. R., Oct. 25.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the federal party yesterday it was decided to invite the federals to withdraw from further participation in the campaign for the election of a house of delegates and a commissioner to Washington, and to urge them to stay away from the polls on election day, thus silently protesting against the election proceedings.

The federals charge the government with partiality. A majority of the election officers are republicans. They were appointed by the executive council. The government is also charged by the federals with helping the republicans by gerrymandering certain districts.

Interesting legal questions are likely to be raised and the federals themselves may split into factions. It is understood that the federal leader, Senor Munoziverre, will protest to Washington. As yet no definite action has been taken to carry out the committee's resolution.

Maine's Wreckage to be Removed.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The battleship Maine is to be removed from Havana harbor, as it is considered an obstruction to navigation. Gen. Wood considers that the removal of the obstruction to navigation has become imperative. It is sinking deeper and deeper into the mud of the harbor and the longer the work is delayed the more difficult it will be of accomplishment. Yesterday Gen. Wood saw the secretary of the navy and after laying the matter before him in detail, secured the secretary's consent for the removal of the wreck. The work will be undertaken immediately upon Gen. Wood's return to Havana, which will be within the next week.

A Republican Harvest Home Festival.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—The Marquette club, republican, held a prosperity harvest home festival at the Coliseum last night. Twenty-five hundred people sat at the banquet tables on the main floor, besides a number of spectators in the galleries. The hall was decorated, giving the appearance of an old-fashioned county fair. Four columns 12 feet high stood behind the speaker's platform wreathed with corn and oats. The supper consisted of turkey, pork and beans, doughnuts, cider and other viands. Speeches were delivered by Senator Hanna, J. A. Cubison, of Kansas, and Henry D. Estabrook, of Chicago.

Clara Barton Dangerously Ill.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 25.—Clara Barton is dangerously ill at the Tremont hotel. Ever since her arrival in this city six weeks ago she has been in ill health and at intervals upon the advice of her physician was compelled to remain indoors. Of late her illness has assumed a serious phase. A trained nurse from Washington has arrived here and is caring for her. In the past two days there has been a change in Miss Barton's condition for the worse. She is daily growing weaker and alarming symptoms have developed. Miss Barton's illness is the result of overwork.

Convention May Last a Year.

Santiago De Cuba, Oct. 25.—The departure of the provincial delegates to participate in the forthcoming constitutional convention at Havana caused an immense demonstration yesterday. They were escorted to the wharf by 12,000 people, of whom nine-tenths were colored. The political parties are drawing the color line closely. The whites predict that the convention will last a year, alleging that most of the delegates will prefer \$300 a month to the establishment of a Cuban republic.

Indians Boycott a School.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 25.—The government has built a \$50,000 schoolhouse for the Nett Lake Indians, but the latter refuse to allow their children to attend it because it was not built on their reservation. Maj. Campbell, the agent in charge of the Nett Lake, has returned from a visit to the band, whom he tried to induce to withdraw their boycott, but without success. There is no law by which the Indians can be compelled to send their children to a school off the reservation and the officials are nonplussed.

GO BACK TO WORK.

Order Issued by Mine Workers' Officials.

The Strike in the Anthracite Coal Fields is Declared Off at All Times Where the Owners Agree to Pay a 10 Per Cent. Advance in Wages.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 26.—The following statement was given out for publication last night by President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers:

"To the Miners and Mine Workers of the Anthracite Region: Gentlemen: After carefully canvassing the strike situation we, your officers—district and national—have concluded that your victory is so nearly complete that no good end can be served by continuing the strike longer. The contest has been in progress for 39 days and the companies employing you have, with few exceptions, signified their willingness to pay the scale of wages formulated by the Seranton convention of October 12 and 13.

"We are aware that some disappointment has been caused by the failure of the operators in Districts 1 and 7 to separate the reduction in the price of powder from the advance in wages, but after a careful inquiry we are satisfied that each mine employ will actually receive an advance of 10 per cent. on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended, and that wages should remain stationary at 10 per cent. until April 1, 1901, thus removing one of the inequities of which you have complained for many years.

"While it is true that you have not secured redress for all your wrongs; while it is true that the increase in your earnings will not fully compensate you for the arduous labor you are compelled to perform in the mines, you have established a powerful organization which, if maintained and conducted on business principles, will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began.

"The companies agree, in their notices, to take up with their mine employes all grievances complained of. We would therefore advise that when work is resumed, committees be selected by the mine employes and that they wait upon the superintendents of the companies and present their grievances in an orderly, business-like manner and ask that they be corrected.

"Your attention is called to the fact that the laws of Pennsylvania provide that miners should be paid semi-monthly upon demand; we therefore advise that each mine employ serve notice on the companies that he expects to be paid his wages twice each month, as provided by law.

"The practical benefits to the miners which accrue from thorough organization have been so clearly demonstrated during this strike that it should be needless for us to urge upon you the necessity of maintaining your union intact. We trust, however, that those who are now members of the union will be unnecessary in their efforts to induce all other mine workers to ally themselves with the United Mine Workers of America at once, as it will be impossible for you to secure higher wages in the future, or even to maintain the present rate of wages, unless you are prepared to offer a united resistance if any attempt is made to reduce your earnings upon the expiration of the present offer.

"As there are some few companies who have neither posted, notified nor signified in any other manner their willingness to pay the 10 per cent. advance in wages and suspend the sliding scale, we would advise that unless the men employed by such companies receive notice before Monday that the advance will be paid, they remain away from the mines and continue on strike until the companies employing them agree to the conditions offered by the other companies, and the employes of the companies who have offered the advance of 10 per cent. and abolished the sliding scale are hereby authorized to resume work Monday morning, October 29, and to be prepared, if called upon, to contribute a reasonable portion of your earnings for the maintenance of those who may be compelled to continue on strike."

There was much rejoicing here when the announcement was made that the coal strike was at an end insofar as was concerned the collieries where the conditions demanded by the miners had been complied with. The news spread rapidly and soon telegrams began to arrive at headquarters.

The United Mine Workers' officials believe that all the operators against whom the strike has not been declared off will concede the miners' demands by Monday. In fact it was said by one of the higher officials of the union that the statement was not drawn up until positive assurances had been received that the other companies would comply with demands.

No assurance, however, was received, as far as could be learned, from G. B. Markle & Co., which is the only company that has not offered an increase of wages.

A NEW ALLIANCE.

Germany and England Have Joined Hands.

They Agree to Maintain the Territorial Integrity of China and to Keep Ports Open—It is a Menace to Russia.

London, Oct. 22.—Germany and England have formed an alliance to maintain the territorial integrity of China and to keep ports open.

All the morning papers dilate upon the high importance of the Anglo-German agreement. The Daily Telegraph, which describes it as "the most remarkable success scored by British diplomacy since the Berlin treaty," says: "The circumstances of the publication show that it was initiated by Lord Salisbury at the moment when an ill-considered call was made for his retirement from the foreign office." Although without such effusive praise of Lord Salisbury's diplomacy, most of the papers warmly approve the agreement and recognize in it a warning to other powers, especially Russia. The Daily Graphic remarks:

"The agreement is the direct outcome of Germany's isolation in China. She had found herself committed to a punitive policy without the support of the other powers."

Washington, Oct. 23.—It was authoritatively stated last night that the United States government views with distinct favor the principles enunciated in the Anglo-German agreement relating to China and that a formal response to that effect will be made at an early date to the invitation extended to this government to accept the principles of the agreement. The German charge d'affaires, Count De Quait, had a conference with Secretary Hay yesterday afternoon presenting officially the text of the Anglo-German agreement, including the invitation to the United States to accept the principles there recorded. Mr. Hay expressed his satisfaction at what had been done, saying he felt it to be in complete harmony with the policy this government had pursued, both as to the maintenance of unobstructed commerce in China and the territorial integrity of the empire, and adding that a formal reply would be given in a day or two. Count De Quait was gratified at these assurances, and left with the belief that the concurrence of the powers was near at hand.

London, Oct. 24.—The officials of the British foreign office say the Anglo-German agreement will not affect Russia's railroad concessions in Manchuria. They point out that the object of the agreement is the upholding of the integrity of China.

Hong Kong, Oct. 26.—Advices from Lien Chau, on North river, say that American mission property there is threatened with destruction by Boxers, who have posted the following proclamation:

"We have organized to protect our country and our homes and we rely upon one another to support the order to drive out the foreign devils. They are mad. Their folly passes description. They are the usurpers of our land. They disturb our borders.

"In all the provinces and prefectures chapels have been opened and our people are deceived, ripped open and disemboweled while the foreigners grow fat on the revenues of China, insulting our officials and merchants and seizing our temples and palaces.

"The emperor is indulgent and permits this. Who can foretell the intentions of the foreign devils? Day by day they act more outrageously. When we behold the present condition of affairs our hearts are bruised with grief. Therefore we have organized our strength to destroy the devouring wolf throughout the empire."

The Boxers took the American Presbyterian mission buildings, but have not destroyed them.

Rebellion is spreading along East river and North river, in the province of Kwang Si. It is supposed to be aimed at the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, but the reports are so contradictory that it is next to impossible to form a lucid impression.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Minister Conger has been authorized by his government to begin negotiations at the basis of the points in the German and French notes upon which all of the powers are agreed. Upon those points where divergence of views exists the governments of the powers themselves will negotiate with a view to reaching a further understanding. It is understood that the ministerial representatives at Peking of the other powers have similar instructions, but whether they have or not, Mr. Conger is not to be restrained.

A Story of Torture and Massacre.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 22.—According to a correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury, Bishop Fontostati in South Honan was tortured for four hours by Chinese. The members of his body were removed singly. Two priests were covered with coal oil and placed in a pattern of sticks, which were then set on fire. Bishop Fontostati and others were frightfully tortured. Three thousand converts, led by French priests, in defending their church, were massacred.

BRILLIANT CLIMAX

Reached in the Tour of Gov. Roosevelt.

A "BIG TIME" IN GOTHAM

A Spectacular Meeting in Madison Square Garden.

FLOOD OF MUSIC AND FIRE.

Mr. Bryan Completes His Speech-Making in New Jersey, Delivering Addresses in Nearly a Dozen Centers of Population.

New York, Oct. 27.—This city overflowed with republican enthusiasm last night on the occasion of the reception arranged for Gov. Roosevelt. Beginning with the arrival at the Grand Central station at 5:30 o'clock, until along towards midnight, when the "Rough Rider" went to his sister's home for the night, there was such a series of receptions, such a burning of fireworks, such electrical displays and such volumes of eloquence as are seldom seen in New York. It was the climax of the candidate's tour of thousands of miles and his friends made the streets ring with their shouts of welcome home.

"Hooray for Teddy," "Three cheers for the governor!" "What's the matter with the next vice president?" were some of the shouts that greeted Roosevelt when he alighted from the train. At the end of the platform there was a minute of delay and a number of women insisted on shaking hands with the governor. The party finally got into the carriages and away to Fifth avenue. The crowd kept up the cheering until the party was out of view. The governor was cheered all along the line and at the Fifth Avenue hotel the scenes about the station were largely repeated.

While the governor was at dinner the crowds gathered in Madison Square. At 6:50 o'clock the fireworks display began. Every invention in the pyrotechnical line was utilized and some of the displays took the crowd by storm. Great set pieces of "The Fall Dinner Pail" and representations of McKinley and Roosevelt were cheered vigorously. The democratic microscope on the Earlhill hotel roof was at work all the time throwing mottoes on the Dewey arch, on the clouds and on the walls of the buildings around the square, but the republicans ignored it. Another feature was the playing of the bands in unison, directed by a searchlight and the vast choruses singing.

The governor reached Madison Square Garden at 7:58 o'clock. The audience stood waving flags and cheering when the governor appeared. There was a great tumult. Bands were playing hard to make their music heard, but except to these immediately alongside they might have kept silent. The applause lasted nine minutes. Gen. Greene introduced the governor.

Hon. C. W. Fairchild, ex-secretary of the treasury, followed Gov. Roosevelt. An exodus from the garden began with the close of the governor's address. The noise almost drowned Mr. Fairchild's voice. He could not be heard 50 feet distant.

B. B. Odell, candidate for governor of New York, accused Mr. Bryan of concealing the main issue of the campaign behind the imperialist question. Ex-Gov. Black spoke next. The last address of the evening, at the garden, was delivered by John S. Richards, solicitor general of the United States.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 27.—Hon. William J. Bryan yesterday concluded his campaign tour of New Jersey. The day was a successful one in that the crowds which he addressed were both attentive and of a fair size, but the majority of them were neither so large nor as demonstrative as those of New York.

The tour was made over the Delaware & Lackawanna railroad, the most distant point touched being Dover, 40 miles south of New York. The other towns at which speeches were made were Hoboken, Harrison, Orange, Summit, Morristown, Boonton, Paterson, Belleville and Newark, three speeches being made at the latter place. In reality Mr. Bryan's Thursday work extended into Friday, for he did not retire yesterday morning until about 2 o'clock, and one of the pleasantest occasions of Thursday night was the last of the series. When he reached his hotel in Hoboken, after his carriage tour of the city, he found about 500 German citizens awaiting his arrival. They tendered him a serenade.

The scene when Mr. Bryan entered the Kruger Auditorium in Newark was a thrilling one. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity and when the candidate entered all those present began a tumultuous shouting. They did not cease this demonstration until Mr. Bryan rose to proceed. Then as if by magic the tumult ceased and all listened in the utmost silence except for occasional bursts of applause.

When he finished on the inside of the building he found on the outside a crowd ten times as big as had listened to him within the building. He was compelled to make a speech there and after that effort he proceeded to baseball park, where he made the last address of the night, closing shortly before midnight.

To Fight the Nail Trust.

Martin's Ferry, O., Oct. 27.—It is reported that the Laughlin Nail Co., which was formerly the largest cut nail manufacturing in the world, but whose plant has been idle since the wire nail superseded the cut nail, will build a mill for the manufacture of wire nails in opposition to the trusts.