

# MAP SHOWING WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION'S CENTRE.



## The New Centre of Population in the United States

The census bureau has declared Columbus, Ind., the centre of population of the United States. Columbus is in Bartholomew County, on the east fork of White River, in the finest farming land in Indiana. The city has 8150 inhabitants, an increase of 1353 since 1890.

Since 1890 the centre of population of the United States has shifted a little to the north and a little to the west. It is still in the State of Indiana, not far from Columbus, the capital of Bartholomew County, in the southern central part of the State. On the old pivotal point arises a monolith monument erected there May 10, 1891, by the Chicago Herald. On one of the sides of the column is the following inscription:

CENTRE OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.  
85 deg. 32 m. 53 s. W. Long.  
39 deg. 11 m. 53 sec. N. Lat.  
ERECTED BY THE CHICAGO HERALD.

This monument was dedicated with elaborate ceremonies by the people of Columbus and the contiguous country. Eloquent addresses were delivered by notable Indiana orators and lively interest was felt in the event by the entire Hoosier State. The centre was then about twenty miles east of Columbus. It is now about seven miles north of the same city. Hence it is moving north and west.

In time, with the great increase in population which is coming for the Northwest, it may shift to Chicago. It is by no means impossible that changes in the growth of the population will bring the centre, even if it is carried west of the west shore of Lake Michigan, back to Chicago, where it will remain fixed indefinitely.

The centre of population is the centre of gravity of the population of the country, each individual being assumed to have the same weight. The method of determining that centre is as follows:



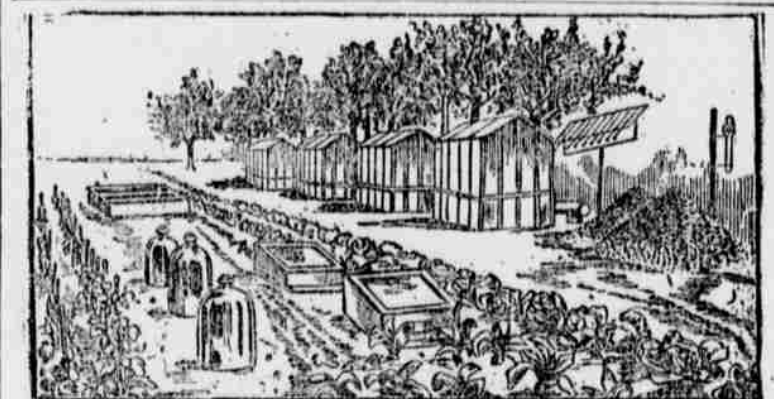
MONUMENT AT THE CENTRE OF POPULATION.

How: The population of the country is first distributed by "square degrees," as the area included between consecutive parallels and meridians is designated. A point is then assumed ten miles from the centre, and the correct latitude and longitude to that position are computed. The centre was assumed to be on the section of the parallel which with the meridian of Greenwich. This is the centre of population of the United States just two miles from Seymour, in Jackson County. From this assumed location measurements were made and the centre was located. The centre of the centre has moved westward. On the ac-

companying map its unwavering march toward the west, with occasional dips to the south and north is shown. In 1790 it was east of Baltimore twenty miles. In ten years it had moved forty miles westward. The annexation of Louisiana brought it south and west, and in 1820 it was sixteen miles north of Woodstock, Va. In 1840 the pioneers of the West brought it north, and in 1850 it had moved south again. Texas had come into the Union. The growth of the great West had switched it back to the North in 1860, and it was near Chillicothe, Ohio. War reduced the population of the South in the decade between 1860 and 1870, and the centre moved north near to Cincinnati. In another decade it had cleared Cincinnati in its westward progress, and in 1870 it had settled in central southern Indiana.

The past ten years has carried the centre westward about twenty miles and northward about seven miles. There is no reason to believe that it

will not continue on its course with the sun and shift to the north until it settles near Chicago, there to remain. very similar results. Experiments carried on with strawberries showed also the same results; under the red light they developed marvelously. It will readily be understood that these experiments, especially with regard to valuable, rare plants, are of the highest value.—Philadelphia Record.



GARDEN WHERE FLAMMARION CONDUCTED HIS EXPERIMENTS IN GROWING PLANTS UNDER DIFFERENT COLORED GLASS.

RED GLOW MAKES PLANTS GROW

Flammarion's Investigation of the Influence of Various Kinds of Light on Vegetation.

The experiments in regard to the influence of the different parts of the sunlight upon the growth of plants have been carried on for several years, especially by the famous botanist Sachs, who proved that red rays of the sunlight especially favored the growth of plants and flowers. Such investigations have now been again taken up by M. Camille Flammarion, a celebrated French astronomer. Flammarion established, in connection with the Observatory at Juvisy, near Paris, an experiment station in the form of a small garden, as represented in one of the cuts, where he studied the matter and conducted his experiments. A report recently published contains some interesting points. Flammarion used the double-sided bell-shades, which were filled with colored solutions, and at the same time he provided beds, covered with colored glass. The best results, however, were attained in four little hot houses, one of which is covered with ordinary window glass, and the other three with blue, green, and red glass. The glass used for these houses was carefully examined, and only those pieces taken whose intensity admitted only monochromatic light. Heat and all other conditions are the same in the four houses. The screen-like device shown in the other cut represents a number of thermometers made of colored glass—while in the extreme right is a radiometer for the observation of the intensity of the light. Flammarion first selected for his first experiments a plant from which, through its peculiar forms of growth, we can judge, at any time, of its healthy condition.



DEMONSTRATING THE INFLUENCE OF LIGHT ON VEGETATION.

This was the Mimosa pudica, the well known sensitive plant whose leaves act only upon exterior irritations when the plant is in a perfectly normal con-

dition. Young plants of a trifle over an inch in height were planted on the same day and in the same manner in all of the four houses, and were carefully attended to. After three months a notable difference was to be seen. Under the blue glass the plants did not die off, but neither did they show any signs of growth. In the white house they were well developed and had grown to an average height of four inches. In the green house the plants were a little etiolated—that is to say, they showed instead of the normal green color a yellow-white color, but their development had been magnificent, their height averaging six inches. The greatest development, however, had taken place in the red house, where the plants not only showed their usual normal color, but had reached a height of seventeen inches—that is to say, fifteen times the original size, and were blooming splendidly. Flammarion then took two other plants and attained almost the same, or, at least,

Gas by the Can.

Gas by the can is a Parisian novelty, according to Sterling Hellig's letter in the New York Press.

These gas fountains—using the word in the French sense—are long, narrow metal boxes, standing upright, of solid construction, to hold compressed illuminating gas, that by means of rubber tubes are led to incandescent burners by way of movable lamps like those that stand on centre tables in America.



OPENING A CAN OF GAS.

The gas boxes, sold to the consumer at \$5 each, require only to be taken home and set up on shelves. Three form the regulation "battery" for a moderate-sized house. Lighting the three rooms which the French light brilliantly, the dining room, the ante-chamber and the kitchen.

One of those bidons, or gas boxes, represents a provision of about 1000 candle hours, which means ten candles during 100 hours, or twenty candles during fifty hours, and so on. When the first bidons are empty the company exchanges them for full ones at a dollar apiece.

Where to Be Good.

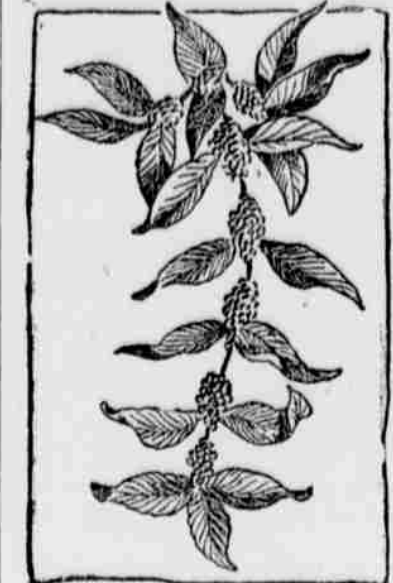
It was a Payne avenue car, rather crowded, too, on last Sunday night. In one corner sat two little urchins, taking up as little room as possible. Indeed, they occupied about as much room as one adult. The boys were evidently of the class which run about the street on weekdays in bare feet. They could not, however, be included in the "bad boy" class. They were evidently not used to sitting quietly and orderly, andidgeted about in real distress. Their eyes roamed from the floor to the people, and back to the floor again. Finally one said to the other, in a confiding whisper: "Golly, but ye have to be good in a car, don't ye?"—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

## FACTS ABOUT COFFEE.

A Familiar Berry With an Interesting History.

We have been able to grow nearly all sub-tropical fruits and useful vegetable products within our territories, but none of our borders have reached the coffee growing line, says Meehan's Monthly. When twenty degrees north latitude is reached, however, coffee growing is a success, subject, of course, to the freedom from insects, mildews and molds, which seem such serious pests in the coffee grove. The West Indian Islands and the Philippines are within the nature-bounded lines.

The native country of the coffee is not positively known. It is believed to have been brought across the Red Sea from Africa to Arabia many cen-



COFFEE AS IT GROWS.

turies ago, and that the Mountains of the Moon may have been its original home. It became popular since Mahomet's time, and to the Arabian Mahomedans we are chiefly indebted for the distribution of the coffee plant over the civilized world.

In tropical Africa, however, where the coffee plant, as we know it, has become a sort of weed, there are a number of species that have not yet been tested, with possibly one species known as Coffea Liberia. It was brought into notice at the American Centennial among the African products. It seems to be free from the troubles that worry the cultivator with the old Coffea Arabica, and is in every way far more robust and productive. The annexed cut will give some idea. It is said that twelve pounds of clean coffee berries can be obtained from a five-year-old tree. When our new possessions become settled it will be well worth a trial by the coffee grower.

## A FAMOUS BEAUTY.

Lady Maitland, Who is Said to Resemble Good Queen Eleanor.

The Viscountess Maitland is one of the artistic beauties of English society belonging to the set that includes the Marchioness of Granby, Lady Poynter and others who make friends of the great artists and are more or less skillful with their own brushes and colors. Lady Maitland is a slim, blonde young Scotch woman, the daughter of a judge, and by marrying the young viscount she entered the famous Lauderdale family, than which there are none greater known in Great Britain.

On the death of her father-in-law her husband becomes the fourteenth earl of Lauderdale, and her home will be in the historic and beautiful Thirstane castle, built by the Lauderdale six centuries ago. It is one of the proud boasts of this ancient Scotch family that the heads of the family have always married Scotch women, and that of the thirteen portraits of the countesses of Lauderdale which hang in Thirstane castle not one but is conspicuously lovely. When the present heir of the earldom chose Miss Gwendoline Lucy Williams for his wife he showed that he was no less



VISCOUNTESS MAITLAND.

excellent judge of feminine beauty than his ancestors.

The viscountess is famous for her abundant suit of blonde hair, and having been assured of her undoubted likeness to the good Queen Eleanor, she has had her portrait painted in a gorgeous velvet gown of the twelfth century mode, and in her blonde hair a wonderful pearl diadem, such as Edward's faithful consort wore.

Individuals Coined \$50 Gold Pieces.

No \$50 gold pieces were ever coined by the Government of the United States, although during the gold excitement of '49 in California a good many were coined by private parties.

# THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City.—Nothing suits a girlish figure more perfectly than the full round waist. The very pretty May Manton model given is suited



MISSER'S WAIST.

to a variety of materials and can be made high or low, with long or short sleeves, as suits the occasion, or can be made to wear with a separate guimpe, the lining and understeves furnishing the model—a method that makes the waist high or low at need. Simple soft silks, cashmere, wool crepe de chine, albatross and Henrietta, as well as such thinner materials as point d'esprit and mousseline, are all correct with yoke and sleeves of white, of lace or contrasting silk. As illustrated, the material is embroidered crepe, with trimming and yoke of lace, chon and belt of pastel pink panne velvet ribbon, and the bodice is suited to dancing school and party wear; but with a change to cashmere or veiling, with silk, it becomes appropriate to less formal afternoon occasions.

The foundation for the waist is a fitted lining, the pattern for which is perforated at yoke depth. On it are

lower edges being faced and turned up to form cuffs. At the waist is a harmonizing silk cord finished with tassels that is held in place by tiny straps of the material; each under-arm gore.

To cut this bath robe for a woman of medium size eight and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, six and one-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, or four and one-half yards sixty inches wide, will be required.

## Metal Velvet.

The new metal velvet and metal velveteens are very handsome. The trade name is a trifle misleading, because there is no particle of gold or silver in the material. One piece of velvet is stamped with a design in brilliant orange spots, the size of a French pea on a black ground. The orange has a metallic lustre. A dark blue has pattern of lines executed with silvery blue lustre. Another black velvet is stamped with arabesques of emerald green, a brilliant metallic sheen like an enamel attends the pattern color. These materials are not expensive, but very stylish and suitable for an odd waist.

## New Muffs.

The new muffs are large and varied in style between the soft round muff of fur, with tails across one side, and the dainty little novelty of velvet, fur and chiffon. One kind of large muff is drawn up at the top, where three little heads are the finish, with some gold tassels attached to gold cords.

## Woman's Breakfast Jacket.

The comfort a jacket that slips on with ease, is not tight-fitting, yet is tasteful and suited to wear at the breakfast table is recognized by every woman and requires no urging. The admirable May Manton model illustrated combines many advantages and has a really smart appearance, if



BATH ROBE.

arranged the yoke, the full portions of the waist which close at the centre back, and the two circular frills that outline the yoke. The long sleeves are in guimpe style with straight cuffs and frills of lace. The short sleeves are puffed and extend to the hand. At the throat is worn a high stock of the lace. When the waist is desired low it is necessary only to cut on the line of the yoke and omit the long sleeves.

To cut this waist for a miss of fourteen years of age four and one-half yards of material twenty-one inches wide, or two and one-half yards forty-four inches wide, will be required, with three-eighths yard of lace eighteen inches wide for yoke, four yards of lace applique and one yard of lace for frills to trim as illustrated.

## Woman's Bath Robe.

No woman with a proper regard for health allows herself to be without a bath robe. Elder down, cotton velour, Turkish towelling, French flannel and the still simple flannellette or cotton elder down, are all used. The excellent May Manton model shown in the large illustration is simple and at the same time is cut on good lines and is tasteful as well as ideally comfortable. As illustrated it is of elder down in deep warm red with bands of satin in the same shade stitched on, but plain flannel or light-weight cloth can be substituted for the trimming, or the edges simply finished with stitching or cord, if preferred.

The back is fitted by means of a centre seam and curves in to the figure to give a graceful loose-fitting effect. The fronts include under-arm darts that render them smooth and comfortable. The right side laps over the left and is held in place by two or more buttons or button-holes, and the neck is finished with a shawl collar that is cut after the latest style and may be drawn closer if desired. The sleeves are in bell shape, the

will made, at the same time that it allows perfect freedom. As shown, the material is French flannel in rouge red, with stitching of black silk and small black buttons, but elder down is required and both cashmere and Henrietta, plain and embroidered, are eminently suitable.

The back fits smoothly to the figure and includes side backs, under-arm gorges and a centre seam. The fronts are arranged in box pleats that are stitched at their under folds to below the bust line and fall from the pointed yoke in Empire style. The sleeves flare slightly at the hands in bell style. At the neck is an unstiffened turn-over collar that can be worn with a simple brooch or necktie, as preferred.

To cut this jacket for a woman of medium size three and three-quarter



BREAKFAST JACKET.

yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and one-half yards forty-four inches wide, will be required.