

# INCREASE IN POPULATION

## CENSUS SHOWS 83,941,510 FOR STATES.

### Nearly Eight Million More People Here Than in 1900—Urban Growth Phenomenal.

Washington.—There are now nearly 80,000,000 more people in continental United States than there were six years ago.

This estimate is based upon figures compiled by the census bureau in a special report. According to its estimates the population of continental United States in 1906 was 83,941,510, this being an increase over 1900 of 7,946,935.

The population of the United States inclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions in 1906 was 94,182,240. The growth in population in continental United States from 1905 to 1906 was 1,637,915.

The five leading cities and their estimated population in 1906 are as follows:

New York, 4,113,045; Chicago, 2,049,185; Philadelphia, 1,441,753; St. Louis, 649,320; Boston, 602,278.

The report presents the population returns for 1906 of the fourteen states making an interdecennial enumeration, together with the estimate of population of these states for 1904 and 1906, and of the remaining states and territories for 1904, 1905 and 1906.

### LARGE INCREASE NOTED.

The states taking a census in 1905 are Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In Michigan the census is taken in the years ending with a "4." The population returns for these states was 26,263,877, an increase since 1900 of 1,901,527, or 7.8 per cent.

For the remaining states and territories the population for 1905 as determined by the method of estimating adopted by the bureau of the census was 56,283,059, an increase over 1900 of 4,734,040, or 8.4 per cent.

The population of the fourteen states making an enumeration if estimated in the same manner, would be 26,024,762, a difference of only 0.2 per cent from the actual returns.

The population of continental United States in 1905 as obtained by adding to the returns of the states which took a census in that year, the estimated population of the remaining states and territories is 82,575,193, an increase over 1900 of 6,579,620, or 8.7 per cent.

### URBAN POPULATION GROWING.

The rapid growth of urban population is noteworthy. The total estimated population of incorporated places having 8000 or more inhabitants, exclusive of San Francisco and Los Angeles is 28,466,624 for 1906, an increase over 1900 of 3,912,188, or 15.9 per cent, while the estimated population of the United States, exclusive of these cities, showed an increase of 4,480,000 or only 8.8 per cent.

The eighty-eight cities with an estimated population of 50,000 or more in 1906, had a total estimated population of 19,771,167, an increase of 2,766,863, or 16.3 per cent over that reported at the twelfth census.

### Keep Shotguns for Use of Troops.

Washington.—The cross-examination of Thomas Taylor, formerly of company F, Twenty-fifth infantry, was resumed today when the senate committee on military affairs again took up its investigation of the "shooting up" of Brownsville, Texas.

Asked concerning the issuing of extra ammunition to soldiers when they desired to go hunting, Taylor said he had never received any because he always took one of three shotguns which belonged to his company. This is the first admission since the investigation was begun that the company had shotguns.

Joseph L. Wilson, company B, gave testimony concerning events of the night of August 13, when the shooting occurred, similar to that given by Taylor.

### State Mining Bureau After Figures.

The California mining bureau is endeavoring to ascertain the amount and value of all mineral products of California for the calendar year 1906. Names of individual mines or properties will not be mentioned in the report, and the figures sent will be considered strictly confidential; will not be shown to anyone, and will only be used in the totals by counties; therefore no private business will be made public. The bureau is pledged to absolute secrecy in this matter. The state mining bureau intends issuing a bulletin on "California Mining Statistics of 1906" as early as the returns can be obtained.

### Forty-four Killed by Explosion.

Johannesburg, Transvaal.—Four white men and fifty natives were instantly killed and three whites and sixteen natives injured by the unexpected explosion last night of two cases of dynamite at the Dreyfontain mine.

One of the white men killed was an American, William Harvey. A native tampered with the dynamite.

### Tornado Sweeps Indian Territory.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Reports of a severe tornado at Marietta, I. T., reached here last night, but since the first news of the disaster, which was to the effect that many people were killed, the wires have been down and no confirmation can be obtained. The tornado also visited Rolfe, I. T.

# GENERAL ELECTION FOR PHILIPPINES

## Delegates to the Assembly Will Probably Be Chosen Not Later Than July 30.

Washington.—The president has signed the executive order requiring the Philippine commission to issue the call required by law for a general election of delegates to the Philippine assembly.

The order recites the fact that peace has been practically restored to all of the Christian sections of the islands. Although no date for the election is named, the Philippine commission has already fixed on July 30 next as the date.

The executive order is authorized by an act of congress, which stipulates that whenever the president shall be satisfied that conditions of general and complete peace have been established, which fact shall be certified to the president by the Philippine commission, he shall direct that a census of the population be taken. Two years after the completion of this census the president is to issue the election order, which is to apply to all the territory of the islands not inhabited by Moros or non-Christian tribes.

### WHAT ELECTION MEANS.

The election is to be for choice of delegates to a popular body to be known as the Philippine assembly.

When chosen and organized the assembly is to be vested with all the executive powers now held and exercised by the Philippine commission, except such as related to the Moro and other non-Christian tribes. The upper house of the newly formed legislature will be composed entirely of the Philippine commission.

The president signs in the order that he received certification of peace September 11, 1902, and nine days later ordered the census taken.

The complete returns were reported March 28, 1905.

The present proclamation bears the date of March 28, 1907, thus complying specifically with law.

### Anti-Trust Bill Becomes a Law.

Sacramento.—Out of all the mass of legislation that was introduced at the late session of the legislature in both houses 539 measures have been sifted out by the governor and have become laws. Six of these became laws through statutory limitation and the others by the governor's signature.

Of this number of new laws, 274 originated in the senate and 265 in the assembly, there being nine more senate than assembly bills that were chosen.

Among the bills that were signed was that known as the Cartwright anti-trust bill, a measure that was fiercely combated by the fruit growers of the southland, who feared that it would interfere with their mutual company for the marketing of their products.

The governor, however, became convinced that their interests lay outside of the provisions of this act and that they were not affected. In speaking of the act he said:

"While one section of this bill is a little too general in its nature the bill as a whole is a good one and plainly defines a trust and specifically shows what things are considered trusts. I have given this law to the people of the state and they can enforce it if they will."

### Government Co-Operates with Militia.

Washington.—Brig. Gen. Murray, chief of artillery, has requested the adjutant general to instruct the commanding officers of the artillery districts where joint artillery drills are to be held this summer, with state militia, to put themselves in direct communication with the state assemblies.

The object is to ascertain their plans in order to render assistance in connection with arrangements for transporting, employing, subsistence, instructing and returning to their homes in safety after the exercises such troops as may participate therein.

### Starving Chinese Become Cannibals.

Shanghai.—The famine stricken have been practicing cannibalism in localities where the distress is most acute.

The spread of fever continues and the heavy rains are increasing the general misery.

Spasmodic rioting has occurred, but the outbreaks have not been serious. The famine relief organization is taxed to the utmost in supervising the distribution of relief and in managing the relief work.

The committee is appealing for more voluntary help.

Large orders for grain have been placed in America, Australia and Manchuria.

### Fences Must Come Down.

Washington.—In response to a telegram from Governor Brooks of Wyoming Secretary Garfield states that he cannot make a departure from the order requiring that fences on the public lands be removed.

A suspension of the order was asked for on the ground that certain herds were infected with disease which might spread if the fences were removed.

### Brave Act Saves Life.

Redding, Cal.—John Cox, while trying to cross Pitt river in a cage on a cable, was caught in the middle of the stream by the heavy current and dashed into unconsciousness. Victor Holmes, seeing Cox's predicament, climbed hand over hand on the cable to the cage, secured its strap and carried it ashore. Cox was nearly dead when rescued and has not yet recovered.

# TROOPS POWERLESS

## PEASANTS CONTINUE REIGN OF TERROR.

### Threaten Worse Outbreaks at Jewish Passover if Promises of Government Are Not Kept.

Bucharest.—The efforts of the government to suppress the revolt of the peasants have met with only partial success. The troops now are acting with increased energy. A large number of rioters have been killed in the numerous conflicts with the soldiers, but as yet there is no sign of a permanent amelioration of conditions. On the contrary the rioters appear bolder and more determined and today the situation undoubtedly is aggravated.

At Tirgovistes, in the Argesh district, a band of peasants yesterday attempted to raid the arsenal and procure a supply of rifles and ammunition. Upon being repulsed by the troops the rioters set fire to many houses in the town.

Several roving bands of peasants in the district of Teleorman were brought to bay yesterday by a detachment of troops.

At Vlaschka a band of peasants refused to disperse and opened fire on the troops, whereupon the latter fired on them, killing seventy men and wounding many more. According to an unconfirmed version of the encounter two hundred peasants were killed.

A train running between Bucharest and Komona was stopped and looted by rioters.

### MANY KILLED IN BOMBARDMENT.

The bombardment of the three villages in the Vlaschka district in which rioters had taken refuge undoubtedly resulted in a very large casualty list, but the exact number cannot be learned. It is known, however, that several hundred peasants were arrested there.

There have been sanguinary encounters in the district of Dola, Adaul and rumors place the numbers of killed and wounded in encounters with the troops at several hundred.

The authorities are beginning to use artillery to bombard the villages where the rioters take refuge.

The peasants committed terrible atrocities in the Buzeo district and the troops sent thither had orders to suppress the disturbances at any cost. It is still impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the number killed or wounded since the beginning of the disorders, but there is good reason to believe that the reports have not been exaggerated and that when the totals finally are learned they will be greater than is now supposed. No less than eleven army officers have been killed or wounded. It is reported that in northern Moldavia, where the rioting was temporarily suspended, the peasants intend to recommence their pillage during the Jewish pass-over if the promises made to them by the government are not fulfilled.

Some of the measures being adopted by the authorities are most severe. Premier Sturdza today secured the unanimous adoption of a bill by both houses of parliament authorizing the government in view of the grave circumstances throughout the country to declare a state of siege wherever this may be necessary. This step can be taken, however, only by royal decree.

### Texas Men in Pistol Duel.

Bowie, Texas.—In a four-handed pistol duel here last night between Walker and Robert Hargroves on one side and Town Marshal John Adams and Constable John Walter on the other, an outcome of the recent shooting of Walker Hargroves and in which he believes the others were implicated, Walter received wounds which will prove fatal and Adams was seriously wounded.

After the shooting Walker Hargroves barricaded himself in his home and defied arrest. While a mob was forming, however, with the evident intention of lynching him, Hargroves surrendered to the mayor under promise of protection. Robert Hargroves escaped.

### Deepest Gold Mine Is in Australia.

Australia now possesses the deepest gold mine in the world. The shafts at the New Chum railway at Bendigo, Victoria, have been sunk to a depth of over 4300 feet, and the quartz there tapped has been sampled and crushed with the result that a yield of gold equal to an ounce per ton has been obtained. The operations in the mine have been tested by government officials in view of the fact that never before in the world's history has gold been obtained from so low a depth as three-quarters of a mile.

### Sixteen Thousand Immigrants Arrive.

New York.—A total of 16,053 immigrants and 1896 cabin travelers arrived in this port on a dozen steamship lines yesterday. It was probably the record immigration day of the rush season.

Only a few more than 5000 were handled at Ellis island. There were not enough deputy collectors, inspectors, appraisers and immigration boarding officers to finish the work properly and hundreds of cabin passengers were held, hungry and disconsolate, on piers for a long time.

### Warship Prevents Schooner's Capture.

Mobile, Ala.—A report was brought to Mobile from Trujillo, Spanish Honduras, by way of Puerto Cortez, that an attempt had been made by the Honduran army to seize the Norwegian steamer Sulda and an American schooner at the first named place for the purpose of using them as troopships, but that the presence of an American warship prevented it.

# BEST ORANGES IN THE MARKET

## Reputable Shippers Consign Only Superior-Fruit to Eastern and Foreign Dealers.

M. V. Hartranft of the Fruit World claims to have sold the first carload of California oranges on the Atlantic coast. That was over seventeen years ago.

"I was first attracted to the beauty and sweetness of California oranges while in Chicago," said Mr. Hartranft. "I noticed the fruit while passing through Chicago and bought a lot that I exhibited in Philadelphia a few days later, with the result that the first carload of the Golden State oranges was brought to Philadelphia and quickly sold by the firm I represented at that time. That was the beginning of the California orange trade in the east, and long ago New York became the greatest market for the fruit in the east."

"What do I think about the lasting quality of the navel or seedless oranges? They are incomparable for sweetness and juiciness. The navel orange is with us to stay and in its perfect state finds ready sale in all markets of the world."

One-third of the acreage in Southern California planted to oranges is devoted to the production of navel oranges and this seedless fruit always commands fancy prices.

Recent statements cabled from London and published in the Chicago Tribune declaring that California seedless oranges received lately in London market show signs of depreciation are ridiculed by Los Angeles grove owners and dealers. It is quite probable that some indifferent or careless American shipper has consigned a lot of frost-bitten or "juice-rotted" seedless oranges to London customers, receiving payment for inferior stock that has naturally brought discredit upon California navel oranges, that are known to be the best fruit produced in any country. California oranges are well and favorably known in all of the principalities of Europe. Shippers should consign only the best fruit.—Herald.

# TRIPLE ALLIANCE SUBJECT OF TALK

## Diplomats Agree That Reciprocal Relations Between Austria and Italy Should Be Strengthened.

Rapallo, Italy.—Originally it was intended by Prince von Buelow, the German imperial chancellor, and Signor Tittoni, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, that not the slightest political importance should be attached to their meeting here today. But after the conference this morning it was decided to issue an official statement which follows:

This morning there took place a long and amicable discussion between Prince von Buelow and Signor Tittoni. Although the conference was not brought about by political reasons naturally the subjects of conversation were the political questions now occupying the international field.

The conversation demonstrated again the complete and full correspondence of the idea of the two statesmen.

Although the strictest secrecy is maintained concerning the meeting of the diplomats, it seems that the chief discussion was concerning the efficiency and strength of the triple alliance, and that it was especially agreed that reciprocal relations between Austria and Italy should be strengthened, as the greatest danger threatening the two powers was a conflict between themselves which the triple alliance wished to avoid.

It is expected the conferences will end when Prince von Buelow and Signor Tittoni meet Baron Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister. It is asserted that the German chancellor is not opposed to the principle of a general limitation of arrangements, but that he will reserve his actual adhesion to it until a practical way for its application is found.

### Italian Shot Dead; Plot Suspected.

Chicago.—Grazio Sato, 43 years old, who arrived here two weeks ago from London, was found dead early today upon the sidewalk in front of his home at 96 Law avenue. He had been shot in the head.

From what can be learned it is thought Sato was the victim of a plot. Dominick Datolo, accused of killing Sato, was arrested and the police are looking for nine other Italians whom they wish to detain as witnesses.

### One Dead, Others Injured.

Youngstown, Ohio.—Steve Zeranski is dead and Frank Holsinger is thought to be fatally burned as the result of an explosion at the Lowellville furnace near here today. Six other workmen were severely burned. The explosion was caused by a "slip" in the furnace which blew out the belt.

### Muzzles Russian Press.

St. Petersburg.—Premier Stolypin has sent a circular to the governors of provinces ordering them to prohibit the printing of news of the agrarian disorders in Roumania, in the fear that they might spread to Russia.

### Faulkney Released.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Harry A. Faulkney, former member of the St. Louis house of delegates, who was convicted of boodling and sent to the penitentiary for three years, was released today, having served his sentence.

# MINES AND MINING

## YIELD OF GOLD IN 1906 PLACED AT \$410,000,000.

### Direct Effect of the Great Supply on Public Enterprises—Higher Returns for Money.

In 1906 the gold mines of the world broke their record in production. The yield is reckoned at about \$410,000,000, as against \$376,000,000 in 1905, \$346,000,000 in 1904 and \$325,000,000 in 1903. Of the 1906 total the United States and Alaska produced about \$95,000,000, being second only to South Africa.

To the economist the increase in the gold supply of the world is by far the most important phenomenon of the year. Gold is the basis of all credit and the mainstay of all commercial growth. It is, therefore, when it comes in an increasing flood, a powerful stimulant for industry, a tremendous agent in commercial expansion. This is its primary function. It tends, also to raise the interest rates which are demanded on loans, but this is a somewhat temporary tendency, which is often overcome within a short period by the expansion of industry following the gold supply.

To the people of the United States, says the World's Work, the effect of the great gold supply comes home directly. Men are seeking higher returns on the money they invest than they sought a few years ago. Consequently they build houses, business blocks, new railroads, traction lines, industries, all of which pay the builders high annual returns on the money invested. The more adventurous seek out the forgotten places of the world and carry commerce into the deep forests of South America or the Congo. There is a great demand for labor, and the prices of this commercial necessity rise steadily. The makers of steel, the miners of coal, the hewers and sawers of lumber are called upon to supply a constantly increasing demand for these primary factors of industry. All over the country, prosperity is at high tide.

The reflex result upon the people is a constantly rising cost of food, of clothing, of all the necessities of life. As the demand for labor outruns the supply, the wages rise. With them rises the cost of producing everything. The farm hand demands more money, because the railroad in the next county is offering two dollars a day for labor. The farmer finds his profit vanishing, so he holds his cattle and his corn for better prices. The consumer, who has to pay the new prices, finds his income too small. If he is living on money invested he seeks a new investment which will give him more income. If he is on salary he asks for more money, or else is forced to curtail his extravagances.

### REACTION IS THREATENED.

The present period is witnessing all these phenomena. The unparalleled activity in the building of new factories, the expansion of the old, the creation of new railroads and traction companies has forced the wages up. With them, the prices of all things have advanced. We have come to a point where this progression threatens a reverse, because the rising prices have frightened the great manufacturers and the railroad builders. Mr. Daniel Willard, the vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, voices the general feeling when he says that his railroad will not spend so much money on improvements and expansion in 1907 as in 1906, because the cost of labor and materials has risen to a point where economy is necessary. This tendency is naturally found first in the railroad, because it is the one corporation which cannot raise the price of its production. It produces transportation and nothing else, and the rates for transportation are now practically limited by law.

To all these tendencies there is but one natural end. It comes when money becomes scarce throughout the country. It may startle the average reader to learn that the amount of cash in circulation among the people of the United States increased nearly \$200,000,000 in the twelve months ending December 31, 1906, but such is the case. So long as this condition continues all will be well. The danger of it lies in the fact that our credit has been expanded to the limit to secure this money. If some untoward event in Europe, or any where, were to suddenly compel the paying off of our commercial debts, or a small part of them, in cash, the pinch would be immediately felt in every industry from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

### Covered With Snow Six Days.

Redding—J. A. Rich, who disappeared Saturday morning, March 23, from Boulders, was found alive yesterday afternoon in fourteen feet of snow 6000 feet above the sea level between Castella and Boulders.

He became bewildered in a severe storm, his snowshoes broke and he lay unconscious for six days in the snow.

His feet and hands were badly frozen, but he will recover.

He says he remembers nothing from the time he left Boulders.

While he was lying in the mountains the severest storm in the history of that part of the country prevailed.

### Kill Seventy, Wound Many.

Bucharest.—The roving bands of peasants in the district of Teleorman were brought to bay yesterday by detachments of troops. At Vlaschka a band of peasants when summoned to disperse fired on the troops. The latter then fired three shots from a field gun, killing seventy and wounding many.

# LOSE LIVES FOR DEFYING UNCLE SAM

## Negro Socialists Shot Down Near Muskogee—Marshal's Men Are Wounded.

Muskogee, I. T.—As the result of a battle between federal authorities and members of the United Socialists club, a society of negro fanatics bearing commissions from a Cincinnati detective association, this afternoon, Deputy Marshal John Coffield was seriously shot, Guy Fischer (white) was wounded, three negroes were killed and two more severely wounded.

Coffield was shot while serving a writ of ejectment on the members of the society, who had taken possession of a house and refused to pay rent or move, declaring their authority was higher than that of the United States.

The entire city marshal's force was called out and attacked the house in which the negroes were barricaded, killing three.

During the trouble fifty shots were fired. Policeman Coffield's writ of ejectment was to have been served on Mr. Barker, who had rented the house.

The United Socialists lived apart from the other negroes and were known as "money fliers," because it was their custom to travel about at night and hunt for buried money.

### Confirms Great Wireless Feat.

San Diego.—M. J. Millison, the wireless telegraph operator on Point Loma, has received confirmation of the sending of a message from Pensacola, Fla., to this station.

He received a letter from Commander Hogg of the government wireless station at Pensacola in which he says the messages sent by Millison were caught. Also the messages from Washington to Pensacola and from the battleship Connecticut to the Florida station were heard here.

The ship was 800 miles from Pensacola at the time the message was sent.

The message which was being sent by the battleship traveled across two mountain ranges. It is thought that the atmospheric conditions which prevailed at the time were responsible for the phenomenal feat of receiving messages from one end of the continent to the other.

Millison was enabled to "catch" the message by an invention of his own attached to the regular instruments of the government station.

### Ordered to Milwaukee.

Washington.—Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur was today relieved from the command of the Pacific division and ordered to Milwaukee.

This action was taken at the request of General MacArthur, who has found it impossible while discharging the manifold duties of the commander-in-chief in the important military division with headquarters at San Francisco to carry out his scheme of completing the elaborate report he was charged to make by the war department on the result of his long trip of inspection in the orient.

### Attack Made on Amapala.

Washington.—The state department received a dispatch today from United States Minister Merry at San Jose, Costa Rica, announcing that it is announced that Amapala, Honduras, is being bombarded.

Amapala is the chief Honduras port upon the Pacific side and President Bonilla of Honduras is reported to have fled to that port, which was formerly one of his strongholds.

Some time ago it was reported that Nicaragua had sent a gunboat to storm Amapala.

### FEROCIOUS ONLY IN BOOKS.

Bloodhounds Not Worth Their Salt Alongside Yellow Coon Dogs.

"A bloodhound is a terrible thing to read about," says a man from North Carolina, "but in reality he isn't much more dangerous than an Irish setter, and you can't rely on him any more than you can on a woman's watch. My uncle was sheriff once while down home and I remembered that one of the first criminals he had to hunt down was a negro man who had robbed a house. There was no doubt as to the man's guilt. He was recognized by the owner of the house and it was no trouble at all to get some old clothes of his to familiarize the bloodhound somebody loaned my uncle with his scent.

"Uncle took the ferocious animal to the scene of the crime and put him on the scent. The sagacious creature nosed about a bit and then gave chase down the pike. Uncle loped along in his rear, sure of his prey. The criminal hadn't much of a start of him and uncle felt that he was as good as handcuffed already. On went the noble dog, uncle following. With unerring scent the intelligent creature tracked the fugitive and caught up with him.

"What did he do then? Did he tree the man? Did he tear him limb from limb? No, he took such a fancy to that negro man on sight that when uncle overtook them the negro simply 'sicked' the dog on him and uncle had the time of his life protecting himself. He had to shoot the dog, and, of course, he had to reimburse the man who loaned him for the loss of his valuable services. The criminal got away. Bloodhound! Why, a yellow coon dog is worth a pack of them."—Washington Herald.

### Friendship.

There is a certain development of love in which the covetous longing of two people for one another has yielded to a higher mutual thirst for an ideal above them both. But who has found such love, who has experienced it? Its true name is friendship.