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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1898.

CENTRES OF GREAT

In one of the annual for 1898 there is | other large towns. To show 400,000 peoprinted a tabular statement ol the population of the leading cities of the United States as estimated py the Mayors of the cities enumerated on the 1st, day of January, 1898. The estimates for the fifteen leading cities are here given in their order and also their population in 1890 according to the United States census. The Greater New York of course includes Brooklyn, Long Island City, Williamsburg, &c.:

| City. | Estimated Pop. Jan. 1, 1898. | Populatio |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Greater New Y | ork3,850,000 | *2,600,0 |
| Chicago | 1,800,000 | 1,099,8 |
| Philadelphia | | 1,046,9 |
| St. Louis | | 451,7 |
| Baltimore | 625,270 | 434,4 |
| Boston | 550,000 | 448,4 |
| Cincinnati | 400,000 | 296,9 |
| Buffalo | 389,000 | 255,6 |
| Cleveland | 385,000 | 261,3 |
| San Francisco | 350,000 | 298,9 |
| Detroit | 320,000 | 205,8 |
| New Orleans | 300,000 | 242,0 |
| Pittsburg | 290,000 | 238,6 |
| Milwaukee | 275,000 | 204,4 |
| Newark | 250,000 | 181,8 |

*Partially estimated.

Some of these estimated gains in the period of eight years since the last Government census was tsken are hardly warranted when compared with the gains made by the same towns in the full ten years between 1880 and 1890, as it is improbable that agricultural and commercial conditions since 1890 have favored a more rapid increase than prior to that date. For instance, one of the most phenomenal strides ever made by any city of this country was that of Chicago, which showed a gain in 1790 of 596,665 from the previous census of 1880. The foregoing estimate would have us believe that she had broken that record and had gone 100,000 better in less than eight years, which is incredible. It is far more likely than Greater New York has come nearer the increase estimated than Chicago. An examination of the increases in the Greater New York territory between 1880 and 1890 develops the fact that what now constitutes Greater New York city increased in round numbers about 625,000 in the ten years, or 28,000 more than the great gain shown by Chicago. If we include such towns as Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark, all practically belonging to one centre of population, the total increase of this centre urban district is found to exceed 750,000, nearly twice as much as the great city of London increased in the same period, with all its vast area. But without these New Jersey adjuncts it wil be perceived that the Greater New York is making greater strides than any other city in the world, and considering the more serious effect of the recent depression in the West, it is entirely probable that New York will show greater gross gains than Chicago when the census of 1900 is taken.

Among the Western cities it seems most likely that St. Louis will more closely approximate to the estimate of her Major than any of the others, but it is not likely that this solid, rapid-growing city will show more than his estimated figures when the census of 1900 is taken. Between 1870 and 1880, St. Louis increased but 39,654 but in the ten years ending with 1890 the national census showed the remarkable gain of 101,252, making her the fourth city in the Union. There is little 'doubt that St. Louis will retain the position in 1900 but to show 650,000 then she must make an aggregate gain in the ten years of 189, 000, which is nearly double that made by her in the preceding decade.

The estimate for Baltimore is probably excessive as it claims a gain in eight years of 191,000, whereas Baltimore's gain in the preceding ten years was only 102,126. There is nothing to warrant the belief that Batlimore is growing at a faster pace now than previous to 1890. Her gain between 1870 and 1880 was 64,559. I do not think the census of 1900 will give Baltimore more than 600,000 people, even if it gives her so many.

Cincinatti is another town in which the Mayor rose high in the clouds when he in his estimate. In the cencus of 1880, Cincinnati showed a gain of 38,900 for ten years; in that of 1890 the gain was 41,769 a wealthy growth, but not a ratia of increase like that shown by nearly all of our

ple in 1900 the Queen City must count a gross grain of 145,000 people or more than three and one half times greater than her gain in 1890. There has been nothing in Cincinati's progress in the last eight years to warrant any such expectations. Cleveland is set down at 385,000 by her very liberal Mayor. In 1890 Cleveland had 261,353 inhabitants: to reach her Mayor's estimate she must have increased 123,000 in the eight years up to 1898. If Cleveland shows that amount of gain in 1900. she will be the largest city in Ohio in all probability. That the lake city is growing more rapidly than most other western cities is made obvious by past census tables. All these large cities, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo, show extraordinary increases in population. For a mnuber of years Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee were running along neck and neck, but the cencus of 1890 gave Lake Erie town a long lead, which it is likely to increase in 1900, although it will be noted that the Mayor of Detroit comes up smiling with some 'round numbers' for his city, which breathe a confidence somewhat surprising to the outside world. It is nevertheless, almost certain, that in 1890 the population of Detroit will be under 300,000 It would have to make a gain of 115,000 to reach the Mayor's estimate, whereas the total gain in 1890 was 89,539. The estimate from Milwaukee is a very reasonable one, and about on the line of its ratio of gain in the last decade. The estimate for Philadelphia is also

based upon common sense as well as statistics. Philadelphia showed a net gain in 1890 of 199,794. As it is likely her ratio of increase will be considerably greater in the present decade, it is almost certain that the Quaker city will approximate to 1,350, 000 population in 1900. The Mayor of in India, and Monaco, which are said to be Boston thinks there were 550,000 people independent principalities. There are, no in that town at the beginning of this year, | doubt, still other obscure Governments in which indicates a gain of 102,000 in the eight years. It is an overestimate, as Boston gained only 86,000 in the previous ten years. In 1880, however, the gain for ten years was shown to be 112,000, but it is understood this included some adjacent cities taken into the city by legislative act after the previous census. Buffalo's those peoples. In fact, Budapest is as Mayor estimates for a gain of 135,000 in the eight years, which is too high, although it is certain that it will show a surprising increase when the census of 1900 is taken. The claims for San Francisco, Pittsburg and Newark are moderate and, unless there is a remarkable and unexpected falling off from past returns, the actual figures of the census will more than hear them out.

I find Washington estimated at 280, 000, which includes the entire District of Columbia. That is about the gain the capital city will show in 1900. It is not included in the fifteen cities above tabulated, but I introduce it here for the purpose of comparing it with the capitals of other countries. In 1890 Washington in population was the fourteenth city in the country. If the estimates of the Mayors are anywhere near correct it will be the seventeenth city in 1900.

Among the capitals of all nations num bering fifty seven of autonomous States, Washington stands twenty-sixth. But there is one peculiarity about this matter that, while the capital of the United States is merely one of our fourth-rate cities, the capitals of all the other countries of the world, excepting seven, are the principal cities of those countries in the items of both population and commercial scope. The eight autonomous countries of the world whose capital cities are of secondary importance to others therein are the United States, Canada, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Italy Holladd, China, and New Zealand. It may not be uninteresting to give a complete list of the autonomous Governments of the world, with their capital cities and population at the last enumeration:

| Nation. | Capital City. | Population. |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Great Britain. | London | 4,231,431 |
| France | Paris | 2,447,957 |
| Germany | Berlin | 1,677,351 |
| Austria | Vienna | 1,364,548 |
| Japan | Tokio | 1,214,113 |
| Russia | St. Petersburg. | 1,035,439 |
| China | Pekin | 1,000,000 |
| Turkey | Constantinople. | 873.560 |
| British India | Calcutta | 840,130 |

| | Nation. | Capital City. | Pepulatio |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | | Rio Janeiro | |
| | | Buenos Ayres | |
| | | Brussels | |
| | | Budapest | |
| | | iaMelbourne | |
| | | Madrid | |
| | | | |
| | | Rome | |
| | | SSydney | |
| | | Cairo | |
| | | Mexico | |
| | | Copenhagen | |
| | | Lisbon | |
| | | Stockholm | |
| | | Seoul | |
| | | Santiago | |
| | | Bucharest | |
| | | Washington | |
| | | Montevideo | |
| | , Persia | Teberan | |
| | | Bangkok | |
| | | Havanna | |
| | | The Hague | |
| | Philippines | Manila | 160,00 |
| | | Christiania | |
| | Morocco | Fez | 140,0 |
| | South Australia | Adelaide | 183,3 |
| | Colombia | Bogota | 110,0 |
| | | Athens | • |
| | Peru | Lima | |
| | | Zanzibar | |
| | | Quito | |
| | | Caracas | |
| | | Guatemala | |
| | | Cape Town | |
| | | Cabul | |
| | | .)Brisbane | |
| | | Ottawa | |
| | | Berne | |
| | | Belgrade | |
| | | Port au Prince. | |
| | | Wellington | |
| | | San Jose | |
| 1 | | Sofia | |
| | | | |
| ı | | licSanto Domingo. | |
| ı | | San Salvador | |
| | | Managua | |
| ı | | Tegucigalpa | |
| ۱ | | Gondar | |
| ۱ | | Perth | |
| ١ | | Psetoria | |
| ١ | | Monrovia | |
| ١ | Orange Free State | Bloem-fontein. | 3,31 |
| ı | | | |

This list is believed to include every autonomous Government in the world; but there are a number in doubt, like Nepaul, the interior of Asia which are independent. but there are no statistics at all trustworty concerning such. A number of capitals like Calutta, Budapest, Havana, Manila, and perhaps one or two others, are not technically capitals of autonomous Gove nments, but they are the seat of the Government which administers the affairs of much the capital of Austro-Hungary as Vienna, Calcuta, also, is perhaps as much entitled to be called the capital of an autonomous Government as Melbourne, although the Indian Government is on a different footing with the home country May. A schooner was reported sunk there from the regular Australian colonies. But all of them, together with Canada, have shield was surprised, on reaching the spot, really autonomous Governments; that is to to find the heels of two masts-not the say, they govern themselves.

Although it is the capital of one of the three or four most potent nations that ever existed, it will be noted that Washington takes rather a low station among the capitals of to-day. But aside from the great commercial capitals of Europe, Washington is nevertheless about as promising as any in the list. Its growth is healthy, even without the stimulus and aid of manufactures on interior trade. It is a capital pure and simple, one of the most beautiful in the world, and in a century nor with several of the interior cities with their vast ramifications of trade. There is a steady influx here of wealthy people from all sections of the country, who seek homes at capital because of its social advantages and the opportunities it affords of seeing representative people from all quarters. It will perhaps become the centre of the social and tashionable life of the nation. The ratio of its increase in population will become more and more rapid until it outstrips all others except perhaps three or four of our greater commercial cities. -Leslie J. Perry.

FANCY NAMES FOR POISONS. Danger Lurks in Many of the So-Called

Headache Remedies. In his quarterly report on the healthy of the borough of Chorley, Lancashire, Dr. J. A. Harris, the medical officer for the district, calls attention of the indiscriminat sale and purchase of the various so-called headache prowders. He states that under his direction the county police obtained six or seven samples from different shops in the town and had them submitted to analysis. In every case the quantity of the active ingredient was found to be in excess of the maximum dose of the drug allowed in the British pharmaeopoeia. These remedies belong to the class of the analgesics, the members of the group in common use for the purpose of being

and phenacetin or para-acet-phenetidin. Their properties were fully considered in the section of pharmacology and theapeutics at the meeting at Edinburgh where Professor Stocktman (Glasgow) opened a discussion on the 'Therapeutic Valve of Recent Synthetic Analgesics; There was a general expression of opinion that these drugs required to be handled with the greatest possible-care, and that a slight error of upgment with regard to dosage might be followed by disastrous results. All these substances depress the heart's action, and in toxic doses diminish the force of the respiratory act. The danger is not obviated by selling a poisonous drug under a tanciful name.—British Medical Journal.

WRECKS AND DERELICTS.

Vesuvius Very Successful in Removing These Menaces to Navigation,

A stranded vessel is not a menace to navigation, and is therefore left severely alone; but a wreck sunk in a few fathoms of water, in the track of coastwise shipping is a dangerous obstruction. The large, heavy masts of a sunken coaster might rip up the bottom of a colliding vessel, and a ledge of rock would not be more fatal than the submerged hull. In one year the United States Hydrographic Office, which is a branch of the bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, has received nearly two thousand reports of wrecks and dangerous obstructions, and ordered the destruction of as many of these as was practicable. This work is they are very fond of honey on the staff of done with torpedos. After the explosion there is no torpedo lest but there is also

It is impossible to say how much damage has been done by collision with wr ecks and derelicts, as ships abandoned at sea are called. Sunken wrecks are hidden dangers. The sky may be clear and the sea-way light; they smite the unsuspecting victim from the depths, and add one more to those disasters which [are the more tragic for the awful mystery that surrounds them. During the seven years from 1837 to 1894 forty-five such collisions—nine, or nearly one forth, resulting in total loss, the others in great damage—were reported to the United States hydrographer. Of the nine fatal collisions, five were with wrecks, and four with relicts.

The Yantic, the Dispatch and the dyna cruiser Vesuvius are among the vessels of the United States navy which have most actively waged war upon sunken wrecks. The U.S.S. San Francisco also has the honor of having destroyed a derelict, in which operation she was, however, obliged to resort to all usual methods of naval attack except boarding-torpedoes, ramming and shelling. Capt. Crowinshield, when commanding the Kearsarge, removed a curious obstruction to navigation off Cape in twelve fathoms of water. Capt. Crowinupper, but the lower ends-protruding fifteen feet above water. In some inconceivable manner, these masts must have become unstepped from a sunkin vessel, and the heels had swung up, the ends of the spars being held down by the rigging. One mast was shattered with torpedoes, and other pulled out by the Kearsarge and then destroped. It was not ncessary to break up the hull, as there was enough water above it.

The Vesuvius was very successful as a wreck-destroyer. Some of the obstructions I made an impression on Missare difficult to locate. The same wreck may be reported in three different positions limping ever since,

acetanalide or phenylacetamide, phanazone | by as many different vessels; and with so many clues to follow it is not easy to run the game. The Vesuvius has found a wreck with only two feet of spar protruding above water-and two feet of spar sticking out of the broad Atlantic is rather like the traditional needle in the haystack. St. Nicholas.

GIANT PHILIPPINE BEES.

Honeymakers it is Proposed to Introduce Into the States

There is one race inhabiting the Philippines which will be a welcome addition to American citizenship and receive every facility and inducement to emigrate to the United States and engage in the skilled labor in which it has no peer. This is the giant East Indian honey bee, whose immense capacity for making honey and wax has interested the department of agriculture in the consideration of an early effort to introduce it into the United States. It is nearly one-half larger than the American native honey bee, and builds a comb, heavy with wax and honey, five or six times as large as those found in American orchards and forests.

In the Philippines Islands their colonies are most numerous in the mountains, as the increasing quest of the native for their honeycombs has driven them from the unprotected flat-lands of the coast to the less thickly inhabited and more heavily wooded mountain regions. The Filipinos find their daily bread a rather easy proposition, but life, There is also a large demand for wax for use in dyeing.

The big bees build their hives on tall forest trees or on the overhanging ledges of cliffs. When undisturbed branch swarms build near the parent colony, so that in a few years an immense bee settlement often grows up in the forest. The bees build a comb five or six feet long, four feet wide and from seven-eighths to one and one-half inches in thickness. The largest combs of American honey bees are not of more than one-fitth these dimensions. In appearance the giant bee is a smoky, glittering iridescent black wasp-like figure, with orange bands encircling its body. There have been reports that this bee is most terocious and on account of its great size extremely dangerous, but Prof. Frank Benton of the d partment of agriculture, Washington, has seen and handled them in their jungle haunts, and he tells a different story. They are such busy and persevering workers. according to Professor Benton's account. that they have lost dexterity with their stinging apparatus, and though they may alight, full of wrath and with evil intent, upon human hand or neck, they do not handle their offensive weapon with skill, and it takes them twenty or thirty seconds to get their sting in working order. They are quiet as compared with American bees.

Petitions have been coming into the department of agriculture for years asking that the government introduce these giant bees into the United States. No attempt at bringing them here has ever been successful. Professor Benton tried to bring to the United States a swarm of these honeymakers which he captured in the jungle. While he was sick in bed, on his way home no one else on the vessel would attend to them and they all died .- New York Sun.

Do Unto Others.

Maiden Aunt: 'What excuse have you for doing such an unmaidenly thing as proposing to Jack?

Isabel: 'The golden rule.,

Briggs: 'That was a great dance. I hope Griggs: 'I think you did. She has been

The hair

is like a plant. What makes the plant fade and wither? Usually lack of necessary nourishment. The reason why Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its normal color, stops hair from falling, and makes it grow, is because it supplies the nourishment the hair needs.

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair immediately began to grow. and I now have as heavy and fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."—Mrs. J. H. HORSNYDER, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal.

Hyer's Hair Vigor.