

Another waterfall has been found in the Yellowstone National Park. The water has a fall of over 300 feet, and the surroundings are said to be picturesque in the extreme, and it is believed the newly discovered falls will become more popular than even the famous Yellowstone.

From more than one nation in the foremost files of time come reports of wonderful inventions and improvements in firearms. But the men behind the guns will still count as the chief factors in successful warfare. The best cannon, the best rifles, will do much deadly work, but the strongest battalions will be made up of the soldiers who know their quarrel just, and therefore cannot be aflighted or dismayed.

The sentinels of the King's English might wisely cry out against the over-use of the word "evidence" both as a noun and a verb. "Very much in evidence" is a stilted phrase which is unpleasantly frequent in books and magazines and newspapers in these days. It means nothing more than the single word "conspicuous" or "prominent" or "debated" or "discussed," and it is a sadly overworked allocation. To "evidence" and "to be evidenced" are blots on the purity of the language which are also too often recognized in current speech and print.

While the British matron means as each successive British youth is led captive to the altar by American girls, her Canadian niece is avenging the English cousin. She has swept across the boundary line and descended on the professional young woman of the United States. While the Canadian girl is now prominent in all the professions in the States her greatest distinction has been won in trained nursing. In the most acted training schools and the finest hospitals the Canadian trained nurse is in places of responsibility. Not content with all this Canadian estimate that for every English title won by American hostesses Canadian nurses have bound as many as ten American doctors in matrimonial chains.

The people of this country—that is, the average citizens—are the most virtuous and high-minded people in the world, because they are the best taught and trained. They are not so sordid and so commercial as the people of Europe. They are not, as a nation, like all European nations, seeking for plunder in arms. It is not true that they are all coining their ideas and energies into money. There is more idealism here than elsewhere. There are more sacrifices made here than anywhere else both for what is right and for what is only thought to be right. American manhood is the highest type of manhood in the world, and he who talks about us as a corrupt people is guilty of slander, observes Harper's Weekly.

Scarcely a single month has passed of the new century without the attention of the world having been called to some new use for electricity, some new appliance for the working of modern scientific miracles. Round-the-world telephony has just startled us by looming at once into practical possibility. The wireless telegraph is just born. The "telegraphone" has appeared—an artifice by which a telephone message may be stored away, captured and held automatically, to be tapped when leisure comes. With this the dreaded "busy" will cease to be a bugbear. Seeing by wire has been one of the fairy promises of the past; now it is almost in view. When Smith in New York City can call up Brown in Singapore, pass the time of day, smell his curry and remark upon the becomingness of his pith helmet, distance will lose its frightfulness and absence, stingsless, drop to the measure of a mere passing annoyance.

RELATIVE POPULATION.

Figures Showing the Relative Urban Population.

Analyzing the results for the United States according to the proportion of the entire population found in incorporated places of various sizes, it appears that the 161 cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900 contain an aggregate of 19,757,618 persons, and that this number of persons constitutes 25.3 per cent. of the total population considered. This population does not agree with the population given in census bulletin issued October 15, 1900, on a count of the addition of two cities, namely Joplin, Mo., and Honolulu, Hawaii, and a correction in the population of Chattanooga, Tenn. In 1890 there were 124 cities which had a population of 25,000 or more, but of these cities Brooklyn and Long Island City now form a part of New York city, showing a net gain of 39 cities in 1900 as compared with 1890. These 124 cities in 1890 had a combined population of 13,989,568, or 22.2 per cent. of the total population considered at that census.

Incorporated places having between 8,000 and 25,000 inhabitants in 1900 number 356, and comprise, in the aggregate, a population of 4,945,691, equivalent to 6.5 per cent. of the entire population. Places of similar character and size in 1890 numbered 292 and contained 8,947,233 persons, or 6.3 per cent. of the total population.

There are 532 incorporated places in 1900 with a population of more than 4,000 but less than 8,000, comprising a total of 2,937,327, or 3.9 per cent. of such places in 1890 with a combined population of 1,579,752 and constituting 3.1 per cent. of the total population.

The 604 incorporated places returned in 1900 with a population ranging from 2,500 to 4,000 contain, in all, 1,896,705 persons and represent 2.5 per cent. of the whole population, as compared with a total of 1,473,993 persons living in 470 incorporated places of similar size in 1890, representing 2.3 per cent. of the whole population, as against 358, the entire population ten years ago.

The incorporated places containing between 1,000 and 2,500 inhabitants in 1900 number 2,130 and represent a combined total of 3,304,700 persons constituting 4.3 per cent. of the country's present population, while these incorporated places having under 1,000 inhabitants in 1900 number 6,819 and contain 33,007,075 persons, or 4 per cent. of the total population. There were in 1890 a total of 1,591 incorporated places with a population of more than 1,000 but less than 2,500, representing 2,489,194 persons in all and constituting 4 per cent. of the total population, while the incorporated places having a population of less than 1,000 numbered 4,742 with a combined population of 2,205,082, or 3.5 per cent. of the total population in 1890.

Bryan on Hanna.

Chicago, Special.—Wm. J. Bryan, in a talk with Chicago newspaper men said: "I am for Mark Hanna for the Republican candidate for president next time and hope the Republicans will nominate him, but I am not sure I can control their convention." "What would be a good man for the Democrats to nominate?" was asked: "It is too early to talk about any man for the Democratic nomination," said Mr. Bryan. "I have taken up a line of work and believe I have twenty years ahead of me to carry it on."

No Strikers to Be Taken Back.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—General Superintendent W. A. Dadsin, of the Southern Railway district, made this statement relative to the machinists strike: "None of the machinists who went out on a strike three weeks ago has been or will be taken back into the shops of the Southern Railway Company. The proportion of men we leave put to work in their places varies at different shops. At some places more than half the positions have been filled."

Telegraphic Briefs.

Dr. J. Jessup, who was shot by Rev. Charles G. Adams, at Berkeley, Cal., died from his injuries. Adams is in the county jail at Oakland. On May 28 Nome, Alaska, was subjected to a most disastrous fire. The total losses are placed at \$125,650. At the annual commencement at Brown University announcement was made that the desired \$2,000,000 endowment had been raised. A Parkersburg, W. Va., dispatch says: Judge John J. Jackson, of the United States Circuit Court, issued a restraining order enjoining Lodge No. 558, of the United Mine Workers of America, and two other lodges from interfering with the miners of Flat Top coal region at Thacker, W. Va. A Paris dispatch says: "Agoncillo the European representative of Agnaldo, has given up his apartments here and left a week ago for Mar seilles. It is said he is returning to his own country. Specials from Naper, Neb., tell of a frightful tornado which struck that vicinity last night. Details are just coming in and give the names of one family, seven in number, wiped out, and of two members of another family killed, and several fatally injured.

A GREAT SENSATION

Developed in the Virginia Campaign Now Closing.

USE OF MONEY FREELY CHARGED.

Millionaire Willard Said to Have Put Up the Riddle to Get the Office of Lieutenant Governor.

Richmond, Va., Special.—The most sensational feature of this hot campaign for the Democratic nomination for Governor, is the charge that Hon. Joseph Willard, of Fairfax, has practically entered into an agreement to secure the Lieutenant governorship by putting up money. These charges come from friends of Congressman Swanson and Senator Martin, who have gone down in defeat in this memorable contest for the governorship.

Attorney General Montague, the candidate of the element in the party opposed to Martin, has practically won the nomination. This is conceded by Martin and Swanson both, as it has been for days past. Mr. Willard, an eight-times millionaire and the wealthiest man in Virginia, is a candidate on the Montague ticket for Lieutenant Governor. He has been close to the latter in all of the campaign for months past and there has been no concealment that if the Attorney General won, that Willard would be the second man on the ticket nominated by the State convention. It has been charged that Willard put up the money for Montague's fight on the condition that if the latter were successful, the millionaire was to be Lieutenant Governor. This has been the talk of the campaign and an afternoon paper comes out and calls upon Montague and Willard to explain to the people of Virginia whether these repeated charges made are true, otherwise, it is contended it will place the State and the party in the disgraceful position of appearing to permit the sale of the Lieutenant governorship to the highest bidder. The whole affair has created a big sensation and is likely to develop some more interesting features, which have surprised the Montague leaders. The idea is that Willard went into the alleged combination with the idea that Montague would at the end of his gubernatorial term make a fight for Martin's place in the Senate. In the event he won, the Fairfax millionaire would be made Governor. Martin himself admits that Montague is likely to become a formidable opponent of his for the senatorship. The Senator has already begun the work of endeavoring to strengthen himself before the members of the State Senate elected this fall, who will participate in the choice of Martin's successor. Both sides will endeavor to capture these Senators as a nucleus of the Legislature that will make the Senator. It is conceded that in the downfall of Martin's candidate for Governor, the former has greatly weakened himself in this State.

Treaty May Be Revoked.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The situation as to the retaliatory tariff war between the United States and Russia is such that the next move must be made by the former, if this contest is to be pursued. Secretary Gage, in his letter, raises the question whether the Russian government has not infringed upon the rights of the United States under treaty, Article 6, of the treaty of commerce with Russia, of 1832, reads: "No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation in the United States of any article, the produce or manufacture of Russia; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Empire of Russia of any article, the produce of manufacture of the United States than are, or shall be, payable on the like article being the produce or manufacture of any foreign country. . . . By levying maximum duties on United States bicycles, resins, and machinery, especially designating them as United States products, the Russian government has, it is not doubted, made just such a discrimination as is provided against in this article of the treaty. The question is raised, however, whether, by our action in levying a duty on Russian petroleum and specially describing it as such, the United States government has not also violated this article. There is no penalty article in the treaty, but under the common practice of international law, a country may renounce the whole of a treaty where it is satisfied that one of its provisions has been purposely broken.

Telegraph Briefs.

W. A. Clark, Jr., the youngest son of United States Senator W. A. Clark, and Miss Mabel Foster, were married Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents in Butte, Mont. Senator Clark's present to the bride was a check for \$100,000. The groom's present was a necklace valued at \$50,000. The bride's gown cost \$5,000. It is stated that the races between the Constitution and Columbia and probably the Independence will be held at Newport, R. I., on July 1 and 2. Senator Allison, in a letter to Governor Shaw, of Iowa, declares that under no circumstances will he become a presidential candidate.

WANAMAKER'S OFFER

Shows Municipal Rottenness in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Special.—Following his offer to Mayor Ashbridge last week to pay the city \$2,500,000 for the street railway franchises granted to certain capitalists in this city by the city council, to which he received no reply, ex-Postmaster General John Wannamaker Friday night sent a communication to Congressman Robert H. Forderer, one of the capitalists to whom the franchises were granted offering him \$500,000 for the franchises in addition to giving to the city the sum already offered. A few days ago Mr. Forderer, in a newspaper interview, is alleged to have stated that Mr. Wannamaker's offer to the mayor was not sincere, and that it had a string to it." Mr. Wannamaker, in his letter to Mr. Forderer, denies the imputation and, continuing, says: "I therefore renew the offer which I made to the mayor to pay as therein stated, to the city of Philadelphia \$2,500,000, and in addition thereto I will add \$500,000 as a bonus to yourself and your associates to assign to me the capiance of the grants and privileges you now possess. There is surely no string to this proposition. When you and your associates assign to me the capital stock, ownership and control of the corporations you now possess, with the engineer's plans, I will pay to you the sum of \$500,000, and I will pay to the city of Philadelphia the \$2,500,000 under the conditions stated in my letter to the mayor.

"In addition to this, I will agree on the surface roads covered by your charters and the ordinances that 3-cent fares only shall be charged between the hours of 5 a. m., and 5 and 7 p. m., and not over 5 cents for the other hours; and I will further agree that at any time within five years the city of Philadelphia may resume the franchises upon the payment of the actual money expended and invested in the various enterprises covered by the charters and ordinances, with 6 per cent. interest. It is not my desire to enter upon the business of railroading or to make any profit out of any municipal franchise. I merely desire the people to see how badly they have been wronged and the magnitude of the value of the property of which they have been despoiled. If you should accept the offer of this letter, I will cheerfully put the franchises up to auction and give the city any sum bid for them in excess of that which I shall pay under this proposition."

A Ghastly Find.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—The gardener who works for Mr. R. A. Evans, on East Fifth street, found a dead mulatta baby in Mr. Evans' garden Friday morning. The body had been covered with an old stocking and placed in a shoe box. The body of the infant was taken to the police station where an examination was made by Dr. F. O. Hawley, the city physician, who stated that the baby had been born the night previous and had been born alive. There were no marks of violence to indicate that the infant had been slain. The body was buried by the police. The police have not been able to find any clue as to the mother of the child.

Visible Cotton Supply.

New Orleans, Special.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows the total of visible to be 2,948,096 bales, against 2,612,128 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 1,165,086 against 1,396,128 last year, and of all other kinds including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 1,683,000 against 622,000 last year. Of the world's visible supply there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 1,457,000 bales, against 1,275,000 last year; in Egypt 148,000 against 102,000 last year; in India 616,000 against 307,000 last year and in the United States 272,000 against 328,000 last year.

Suicide at Columbia.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—J. Frank Clyburn, aged 25 years, went to Elmory Cemetery at 6 o'clock Friday morning and going to the enclosure where the Confederate soldiers are buried, shot himself through the heart. He was a son of the late Colonel Clyburn, of Lancaster, commander of the Twelfth South Carolina Volunteers. In his pocket was a letter to his mother telling of the praise given his father by the veterans returning from Memphis. Mr. Clyburn's brother, Chief Clerk in the Comptroller General's office, can assign no cause for the suicide. The young man had been here for a few months in the insurance business.

Our Turkish Troubles Ended.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The arrival of the new Turkish minister, Shekib Bey, within the next few days, will mark the termination of the partial diplomatic estrangement between the United States and Turkey, which has existed for some time. The American government, has sent a minister to Constantinople in the person of Mr. Leishmann, that post having been vacant for some time.

ANOTHER NEW PARTY

Said to Have Been Organized to Support Bryan.

STEPS TAKEN FOR ORGANIZATION.

A Movement For Another Third Party Started in Kansas City With Mr. Bryan's Tacit Sympathy

A Special from Kansas City says: Definite steps toward the organization of a new "third party," which is proposed to embrace Missouri and to form the nucleus for a national growth, were taken Tuesday in Kansas City at a conference of members of the Populist State committee and a few Silver Republicans. The movement is said to have the expressed sympathy for, if not the avowed support of, Wm. J. Bryan, who, it is further hinted, is to be the new party's candidate for President in 1904.

Lee Meriwether, of St. Louis, and 21 other leaders in the public ownership party of St. Louis, arrived in Kansas City during the morning, after having spent the whole of Monday in consultation with Mr. Bryan at Lincoln. They are guarded in statements concerning Mr. Bryan, but say if the latter does not support the present movement he is, at any rate, in sympathy with its purpose. The conference was secret. It will be continued and end with a public meeting when the result of the gathering will be embodied in an address.

The meeting was first suggested by Mr. Cook, in a circular letter asking a conference with the Silver Republicans and the Public Ownership party leaders. In response to this, Lee Meriwether issued a call for the meeting to the men of his party and J. W. Foster, of St. Joseph, issued a similar call to the Silver Republicans. The conference was to include middle-of-the-road Populists and all Democrats and Republicans who might sympathize with the reform movement.

Ex-Governor Pingree Dead.

London, By Cable.—Mr. Pingree died at 11:35 Tuesday night. His son was the only person present. The body will be taken home. The fatal illness was a cancerous affection of the intestines.

Detroit, Special.—Hazen Senter Pingree was born at Denmark, Me., in 1819. In 1862 he enlisted in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery and served until the end of the war, when he located in Detroit, embarking in the manufacture of shoes.

In 1889, the Republican party nominated ex-Governor Pingree for mayor of Detroit and he was elected by over 2,000 majority. He was re-elected in 1891-'93-'95; by increased majorities each time. In 1896 Mr. Pingree was selected as Governor of Michigan by 83,000 plurality, running ahead of the national ticket by 23,000 votes. He was re-elected Governor in 1893 by about 100,000 plurality and served out his term, which expired in 1900. Last March he started on the trip to South Africa which resulted in his death in London.

Ex-Governor Pingree while he was municipal reforms, among other forcing the gas companies to lower their rates 50 cents per 1,000, establishing the public lighting plant, organizing the Detroit railway on a 3-cent fare basis, lowering telephone rates and breaking up a number of sewer and paving rings that were thriving when he came into office. His potato patch scheme for the relief of the poor of the city was extensively copied and brought him much fame. While Governor Mr. Pingree devoted his energies toward securing the passage of a law taxing railroads and other corporate property on an ad valorem basis instead of specifically on their earnings. His efforts resulted in the passage of a law along these lines by the last Legislature.

Manila Bay Prize Money.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Treasury Department issued two warrants which recall the battle of Manila Bay. One was for \$517 in favor of Mrs. A. E. Brumby, administratrix of the estate of the late Thomas M. Brumby. Lieutenant Brumby was Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant at that battle. The warrant was mailed to Mrs. Brumby at Marietta, Ga. The other warrant was for \$4,867 in favor of Harriet V. Gridley, administratrix of the estate of the late Chas. V. Gridley, who commanded the Olympia. The warrant was mailed to her at Erie, Pa. These warrants are in payment of prize money due these officers.

Newsy Notes.

The National Electric Medical Association convened in annual session in Chattanooga, Tenn., Tuesday. About 60 delegates from all parts of the United States are in attendance. According to State Entomologist Scott, peaches in south and middle Georgia are rotting very fast as a result of excessive rain for the past three weeks.