IS BIG NEGRO CITY.

WASHINGTON CREDITED WITH 90,000 BLACKS.

New York Comes Second—Heavy Migration to Northern Cities the
Past Ten Years Is
Besponsible.

Washington.—The capital of the United States has the largest negro population of any city in the world.

This is a striking result of migration of your largest to the cities and

population of any city in the world.

This is a striking result of migration of rural negroes to the cities and of southern negroes to the north, which in the past ten years has increased the negro population of Chicago to 35,000, of New York to 70,000, of Washington to 90,000, and of nearly all the eastern and mid-western cities to a number which seems to justify the attempts which have been made in half a dozen communities—St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Washington—to find out by first hand, dispassionate inquiries what are the economic and social conditions of these rolonies.

Through the cooperation of Dr. Du Bois, of Atlanta university, Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, and other leaders of the race, together with such agencies and investigators as Greenwich house, New York South End house, Boston; the Frederick Douglass Center, and Trinity mission, Chicago, and the like a general survey of the situation has been gotten together in a special number of Charities. a New York periodical of philanthropy and social advance.

Practically new ground has been broken, according to this article. The extent of migration is indicated by the fact that in a great majority of the counties of Virginia in the past ten years there has been an actual decrease in the number of negroes. Of each 10,000 negroes born in the South Atlantic states, 247 lived in the North Atlantic states in 1890, and 403 in 1900. The number of non-Caucasian natives of the south living in the North Atlantic and North Central states increased nearly 50 per cent. from 1890 to 1900.

In the cities of the north the negro has a more severe struggle for existence than on southern plantations or in southern towns, it is pointed out. His difficulties are accurately reflected in the high death rate, especially the heavy mortality of the children.

Roughly, in proportion to their respective numbers, for one white in 1900 six negroes died from diphtheria and croup, two from whooping cough, ten from malarial fever, two from diarrheal diseases, between two and three from consumption, two from heart disease, two from pneumonia, and vary nearly two from diseases of the nervous system. This is the showing of the twelfth census for the registration area, which includes the larger cities of the United

FIND DIAMONDS IN NORTH.

Discoveries in Minnesota and Canada

Excite Dealers in New York

and London.

New York.—The finding of about 20 crift diamonds in northern Minnesota and southern Canada has stirred New York and London diamond merchants to the possibility of diamond fields being located there.

The geological indications point to such fields being found in Ontario, morth of the lakes. This is the opinion of officials of the Dominion geological survey engaged in this branch of work.

work.

Recently a large quantity of what was hoped to be diamond bearing gravel was shipped to New York, but examination failed to reveal precious stones.

The work to be done by the geological survey is to locate the source of the drift diamonds. These spectmens drifted away from their original home, but their discovery proves the existence of the diamond field in no very remote place.

MOTHER CHECKS HER BABE Frantic When Absence of Child Is Discovered—Finally Re-

Marion, Pa.—A woman from Caledonia came to this city on a shopping
tour and when she started home she
became so excited through fear that
she would miss her train that she
checked her baby cab without removing the mite of humanity which slumbered contentedly in the folds of the
downy coverings.

covers Baby.

The train started and it was not until it had reached a speed of 40 miles an hour that the woman realized that she had forgotten to take the babe from its cab. She became frantic and it was with difficulty that she was re-

when Caledonia was reached the woman rushed to the baggage car and secured possession of her child, which, although the cab was jostled about considerably on the ten-mile trip.

Found "Deadbeat" Directory. St. Louis physicians have a "dead beat" directory. It has been compiled and given out. If the book is acgurate, there are 15,000 "dead beats" in Bt. Louis or 15,000 persons at least who do not seel called upon to pay their doctor bills. The book contains that number of names of persons in that city who have failed to pay their bills to doctors. The names have been obtained from the records of a collecting agency, which makes a specialty of this class of business. The 15,000 names given are the results of experience in collecting the bills of 500 physiciana.

STATISTICS ON SUICIDE.

Yale Professor Declares Men Most Frequently Take Lives—Monday Is the Day.

New Haven, Conn.—Prof. William, H. Bailey of Yale has brought out some interesting facts based on 29,344 cases of suicide, covering the period from 1897 to 1901. Using the 10,000 unit, he finds that 7,781 males and 2,219 females found life intolerable, and, despairing of mending, ended it. This leaves the ratio of cowardica 3½ to 1

in favor of feminine courage. Almost two-thirds of the suicides occurred between the ages of 20 and 56. Curiously enough, there are more married than single suicides. While married men are more likely to take the plunge than married women, single. widowed, and divorced women are more prone to kill themselves than unattached males. Business losses are more likely to drive people to suicide than ill health, insanity, disappointment in love, or strong drink. Monday the the favorite day for the rash deed, while few take the step on Saturday. Prof. Bailey's explanation is as follows: "For those who have endured throughout the week there is pay day

at hand, followed by a day of rest."

Among the males Monday is preeminently a day for suicide. Females
prefer Sunday to Monday. Religious
excitement may have something to do
with this, but nearly a third of the domestic troubles leading to suicide come
on Monday. More than one-fourth of
the suicides from financial trouble and
ill health among females occur on
Monday. They apparently lack the
courage, in their weak or impoverished condition, to take up the strugsle of a new week.

MARRIED IN SIGN LANGUAGE Deaf-Mutes Principals in Unique Wedding at Charleston,

Illinois,

Charleston, Ill.—Frank Cohoon, of Jasper county, and Miss Etta M. Abrams, of Hillsboro, dearmutes, were married here in a sign language ceremony.

The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. George H. Brown, pastor of the First Christian church, was unique. The minister was unacquainted with the sign manual used by the parties in communicating with each other, but the ceremony nevertheless proceeded

without a hitch.

Rev. Mr. Brown first had the couple read the vows and accompanying ceremony, to which they subscribed. The ceremony was then read by the minister to the couple and to the assembled friends, and the couple gave as-

sent by affirmative nods of the head.

The couple became acquainted at
Jacksonville, where they attended a
school for the deaf and dumb, and the
acquaintance formed there soon ripened into love that resulted in the
wedding.

LIVES WITH BROKEN NECK.

St. Paul Doctors Have Puzzling Patient on Hand—X-Ray Examination Necessary.

St. Paul, Minn.—In the case of Rudolph Heller of St. Paul the surgeons of the Twin cities have what they claim is an enigma. The man has a broken neck, but appears to be in good health, eats well, sleeps, and goes about his duties with his neck in a plaster collar. A few weeks ago he fell down stairs, but did not discover that he was injured until several days later, when he suddenly collapsed on his way home from work.

The nature of his injuries could not be ascertained at the hospital until he was subjected to the X-ray examination, when it was discovered that his

neck was broken.

An operation was performed and a plaster collar placed on the patient, and he has so far improved that even the attending physicians have modified their theories about broken necks.

Records Fishes' Bites.

One of the Berlin papers tells of a new device for catching herrings. It is a question of catching the fish by means of a microphone contrived by a German inventor. He places his microphone in a metal box perfectly water tight, and plunges it into the sea in order to ascertain if the fish are passing that way. A wire constants the substantial plants are the substantial to the sea.

sea in order to ascertain if the fish are passing that way. A wire connects the submerged microphone to the ordinary receiver, with which one listens to what is going on in the depths of the sea. The paper adds that excellent results have been obtained in the North sea by the invention for signaling the passing of the herring

One of Our Infant Industries.

Henceforth make we our own painted trifles and fantastic toys. Manufacturers are to hold an exhibition in Chicago booming the Noah's arks, lead soldiers and tin automobiles of Yankeeland. Too long, say these patriots, we have patronized the pauperlabor product of Paris and the Black forest. Besides, these foreign toys are too rude and incomplete, exact too exhausting exercise of the imagination from young America.

Revolution Brews.

Reports from Santo Domingo say another revolution is brewing there. This is the first we have heard from Santo Domingo for several months. Somebody must have administered an another several months.

Also There Is the Inside.

President McCall says there are two sides to the insurance business, and from a distance it would appear that some of the companies have been on the shady side.

FORTUNE IN A SHIP.

VESSEL RETURNS WITH \$100,-

One of the Fleet Which Escaped Ice
Is Back in Port with Sixteen
Bowheads Which Were Slain
on Profitable Voyage.

San Francisco.—The steam whaler William Baylies, with a fortune in whalebone stowed away in her hold, has arrived from the arctic. The Baylies and the Monterey were the only vessels of the arctic fleet to escape from theice. The Monterey was in company with the Baylies until the ice assumed a threatening aspect. On account of her diminutive size the Monterey started for home. After she left the Baylies began to catch whales and had no more trouble with the ice.

To the harpoons of the William Baylies there fell 16 bowhead whales, which. yielded 16,000 pounds of bone. This bone, under ordinary circumstances, would be worth from \$5 to \$6 a pound. The imprisonment in the ice of the remainder of the fleet, however, will have the effect of increasing the worth of the Baylies' catch to \$7 or \$8 a pound. From captain to green hands all are paid for the voyage a certain proportion or lay of the value of the catch. This proportion varies according to the man's rating. The green hands, whose interest is something more than two-hundredths, are paid on a basis of \$1.50 a pound.

Capt. Bodfish, master of the William Baylies, will receive more than \$16,000 for his eight months' work. His mate will get \$8,000, second mate \$5,000, and so on down the line. The green hands will receive \$200 each, less the amount charged against them. In the latter case the process used in fixing the value of the bone is reversed. For bone worth \$8 the green hand is paid \$1.50 a pound, and for shirts worth 50 cents he is charged \$5. When the green hands of the William Baylies receive what is left of that \$200 they may realize something of the true meaning of frenzied finance. But some of them will go whaling next year.

The biggest whale caught by the William Baylies yielded 2,900 pounds of bone. Apart from its financial success the cruise was uneventful and the William Baylies brought back all her boats intact. She did not even shiver her

MANIAC TRIES LONG SWIM. Befuses to Accept Assistance of Bes-

fuses to Accept Assistance of R cuers—Captured After Many Antics.

New York.—An escaped inmate of Combes' sanatorium, on Jackson avanue, Corona, plunged into Flushing bay with all of his clothing on, saying he was going to swim to Manhattan. It was evident that he was insane, and several men put out in a boat to rescue him, although he swam well. The man headed for the Westchester shore, but when overtaken he had already turned about and insisted on swimiming, rather than climbing into the boat.

On reaching the shore he decided to make his way to Manhattan by trolley to the Thirty-fourth street ferry, but, by mistake, boarded a car bound for Flushing. The appearance of the passenger, weighted down by his soaked clothing and his demeanor on the car, convinced the conductor that he had a crazy man to deal with, and when Officer Putz, of the Flushing precinct, boarded the car at Flushing bridge he placed the man under arrest.

When the prisoner was arraigned in the Flushing court an attendant from Dr. Combes' sanatorium, in answer to a telephone call, appeared and identified the prisoner as an inmate who had made his escape from the institution. Dr. Combes declined to give the man's name or to tell anything about him.

LEFT HER CHOICE TO FATE Girl Marries Man Who Called First for License—Belisves Her

Durham, N. C.—Because Alice Crabtree could not decide which of tws beaux she loved the best she promised each to wed and set the nuptial ceremony for both at the same time. It was to be a runaway match.

System Good.

Alice declared that she was going to leave to fate to decide for her between her two fovers for she could not, if her "life depended on it."

"Whoever comes to claim me first," she declared, "shall be my choice."

William Hopkins, one of Alice's beaux, had obtained his license from Registrar of Deeds Markham when Alice's other beau applied to Registrar Markham for a license and learned that some one else had been there first. He remarked that "there were as good fish in the sea as ever had been caught," and left.

Alice would not tell who the other man was, though she declares that she believes that fate willed it just as it should be.

Send Immigrants South. . Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, chairman of the senate committee on immigration, has a feasible plan of diverting the tide of aliens from the eastern cities to sections in which it is more wanted. He proposes that the European steamship companies should establish a rase at New Orleans, and form connections with the western and southwestern railroads. If the influx is to continue unrestrained, this scheme of locating a large proportion of the immigrants where their labor is needed is as good as anything that has been suggested.

CAT ROUTS A BLACK BEAR

Bruin Was Foraging and Made Unfortunate Visit to Kitchen Where Cooking Was Going On.

Monkton, Vt.—A black bear which has terrorized the inhabitants of this town for more than a week met his match in a fair-sized tomcat, and the result was that hunters followed the animal and his skin now hangs in the shed of Thomas Sheehan, who never saw a bear, except in a circus, until he killed this

one.

Bruin first made his appearance some time ago. It was in the early evening that he was first seen by some little children, who ran to their homes with the story. Mark Thompson started after the animal and found him rummaging in a neighbor's garbage tub. Just as Thompson was drawing a bead. Bruin turned and charged the man, who

Bruin became more bold as the days went by, and one afternoon made his appearance at the kitchen door of Mr. Sheehan's house. Mrs. Sheehan was cooking, and the odor passing through; the open door probably attracted the bear. Sleeping beneath the stove was "Phil," the cat, an animal famous in the town because of its many victories over dogs. When Bruin thrust his nose through the door, Phil rushed from his resting place, and, with fur erect on end, spat and growled. Bruin advanced a triffe and then Phil gave a leap, landing squarely on the intruder's head. This was too much for the bear and he turned and ran, with Phil clinging on, continuing to dig his claws into the

bear's hide.

Attracted by the cries of his wife.

Mr. Sheehan, with two farm hands,
went in pursuit of the bear and after a
half hour's chase killed him.

The animal weighed over 400 pounds and Mr. Sheehan not only sold the meat, but will also get a good-sized bounty from the state. He intends to have the skin made into a rug.

KEEPS PROFANITY CENSUS.

Washington Man Declares There Ars 21,053,179 Swearing Men in the Country.

Washington, D. C.—"Just look at this!" exclaimed the man who has weakness for statistics, pushing to one side a big volume of census reports. a bulletin from the bureau of education, and a pile of copies of a religious publication. "In this country are 21,053,179 male persons who swear."

"How do you figure that out?" asked the patient listener.

"It's easy enough," replied the man of many figures. "All you need is to be able to read, add, subtract, divide and multiply.

"According to a table in this volume the male population of the United States in 1900 was 39,059,242. From the same scattle I learn that there are 21,229,819 mm of voting age. At least four-sevenths of these I believe from careful observation are addicted to the use of profane language upon occasion. In other words, 12,188,468 men of 21 or older swear, at least occasionally.

"Deducting the number of males of voting age from the total male population we have left 17,729,423 boys. Very nearly 50 per cent. of the schoolboys and fully 100 per cent. of the office boys—the whole number conservatively estimated at 8.864,711—cuss. Add this figure to that representing the men who are profane and we have the grand total I quoted in the beginning.

"I didn't gather these figures in any haphazard fashion," he continued. "I travel extensively and observe closely. In the last two years, particularly, I have made a special study of men who swear, their environment, their habits of life, their general character."

"It's deplorable," ventured his littener. "And the women—how about them?"

"God bless 'em. I hoped you wouldn't bring them into this game," came the reply.

HAS A CANINE ON WHEELS

Braintree, Mass., Man Possesses Queer Freak in Kangaroo Dog Minus Front Feet.

East Braintree, Mass.—"Jere" Sullivan is the owner of a freak in the shape of what may be called a kangaroo dog, but, unlike a kangaroo, he has no front feet. "Fuany" is his name, and he is a black and tan, elever and perfectly healthy.

Three months age Funny was born, and since then he has been the object of great curiosity.

In the place where his forepaws ought to be there are only hard bunches, and the skin is not broken.

Funny has three modes of locomotion—one walking erect on his hind legs, another hopping along with his chin on the floor, and the third on a pair of wheels which his master made for him and occasionally straps on to his shoul-

With the wheels the freak puppy goes all over the house, up and down stairs, and a great time he has playing with little four-year-old Margaret Sullivan. The two have an affection for one another and Margaret will never eat till Funny has been fed.

Finds Needle in Arm.
Edward Ryan, a track foreman on the
Big Four at Lawrenceburg, Ind., experienced an itching sensation in the muscle
of his left arm, and, noticing a small red
lump, opened it and discovered a
needle an inch in length, which he extracted. Nearly 20 years ago. Mr. Ryan,
while residing in Cincinnati, accidentally swallowed a needle, and a physician made an unsuccessful effort to extract it. He suffered considerable pain
for a few days and no further annoyance
was felt, and the accident was forgotten
until the other day.

the state of the s

DAWES COUNT ENDS.

INDIANS AND LANDS ARE ALL COUNTED.

Great Camps Housing 350 Persons
Are Broken Up—Two or Three
Years Needed in Which to
Compile the Records.

Muskogee, I. T.—The last field party has broken camp and come into head-quarters, and the camp life and work which the Dawes commission has been doing for ten years has come to an end. All that is now left of a small army of field men is a single person sent here and there to look up special work. At one time there were 20 camps and 250 men in the field.

men in the field.

The first field work was the earolling parties sent out ten years ago. This work has been continuous and decreased gradually. The largest camps were for appraisement and survey of the territory, preparatory to allotment. This took a year and a half and dozens of camps and hundreds of men.

The geological survey was completed in 1896. The survey for allotment and appraisement was begun in 1899 and

completed two years later.

The size of the latter task is understood when one considers that there are 21,000 square miles in the Indian territory. Every 40 acres of this land had to be surveyed by the appraisers and classified. Then there are thousands of acres of land in mountainous districts almost impossible to reach. Some is in swamps. Men were sent to the mountains and high prairies in the summer and to the lowlands and swamps in the winter.

The field men received \$100 a month and board, the government furnishing tents, cooks, teamster and horses. The man in charge of the camp received \$115. There were originally ten to fifteen men in each camp. They surveyed, appraised

and classified the land as they rode.

The government was not niggardly in caring for its field parties. It furnished excellent food and plenty of it. It paid to good cooks good salaries and years in the field made strong men out of weak-lings.

Sometimes they waded in swamps with water waist deep in freezing weather, and sometimes they were in the hottest "pockets" in the mountain districts in the summer time, but they were hardened to it. So accustomed to the work did they become that few remained on the commission for office work when the field parties were called in. The enrolling parties lived in the same way, but they moved greater distances and camped longer in one place. They dealt with the lands.

with the Indians and not with the lands.
When the commission had its appraising and surveying parties out there were 650 men working and 350 of them were in the field.

They had 150 horses and mules and 21 outfits. Some men who rode all over the territory examining the lands have since become some of the most valuable land experts in the territory. They can buy more land, locate it quicker and take more leases and locate the Indian quicker than anyone else. Many have gone into the land and lease business and have made money.

Gradually the big camp equipments, the horses, mules and wagons have been sold off, the last government sale taking place recently. The work for the office force will continue several years, as it is necessary to complete the records.

PREMONITION OF HIS DEATH

Brooklyn Man Dreamed of the Fate He Met—Killed in Recent Wreck.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Carl Emil Thorn-land, of Brooklyn, who was killed in the recent wreck on the Santa Fe railway, near Kansas City, had a remarkable premonition of his death. He lived with his daughter, Mrs. Thoren, in Brooklyn, but had decided to visit his other children living in San Francisco. On several occasions before his departure he predicted that he would never reach his destination.

"Three weeks ago he received an invitation from his son in San Francisco to visit him, but it was only last week that he fully made up his mind to leave us," said his son-in-law.

"The old man awakened my wife and me by uttering loud screams it his sleep, and each time we awak ened him he declared that he had just dreamed he had been killed in a railroad wreck. Just before he left the house to go to the train, he declared that he had received a few minutes before a message from God telling him to make preparations for his entrance into Heaven. We coaxed him not to go, but he insisted that it that was the way God wished him to die, he was always willing to abide by His word. Before leaving the house: he made us all kneel in prayer, and before he had fraished his face was sudi denly lighted up with a heavenly light such as I had never seen before. " am ready to go now any time the dear Lord calls me,' he said, and it was not until he had reached the railroad station that he again broached the subject."

Mewspaper for Engaged Couples. A newspaper for engaged couples i

A newspaper for engaged couples is the novel innovation in Swiss journalism. The first edition of this new journal states that the object of the paper is to supply a list of engaged couples to tradeamen for business purposes. There appear to be 12,000 engaged couples is Switzerland, and their names and addresses are given in the paper. The new journal will appear twice a week.

What Bussia Meeds.
Each of the Russian grand dukes receives a salary of \$1,000,000 a year. We believe their places could be well filled by cheaper men.

VARIETY ARTISTS THRIFTY. Many Vaudeville Performers Are Frugal and Putting

By Money.

Some little known facts about a fraternity are told by Hartley Davis in Everybody's. "The conduct of the vaudeville theaters," Mr. Davis says, "has been reduced to a system that makes that of the 'legitimate' ones appear almost chaotic, and from being a most uncertain business it has become one of the most dependable. They are controlled chiefly thought book agencies, which are most remarkable places. Your real vaudeville performer-and he dominates the business -is the most clannish of persons. He has great respect for his profession. and no great concern in anything outside of it. These performers are the best paid and the frugalist, thriftiest workers in the world, I suppose.

"Most of them own real estate-

farms appeal to them as to the wanderers of the sea-and a very considerable number are comfortably rich. Formerly they used to favest in diamonds, partly because they liked the display, partly because the gems were collateral that could be turned immediately into cash. In the days when their incomes were uncertain, they had to be prepared for idle weeks. Moreover, the fact that they had to manage themselves and to pay all their own expenses, including railroad fares, made them fairly skillful in business affairs. For the most part they have rooted objections to spending money for sleeping cars and to paying the prices demanded by first-class botels. It is not in the least uncommon for a team receiving \$400 a week to be perfectly content in a boarding house where they pay \$15 for two persons. Unlike the 'legitimate' actor, your true vaudeville-ist is seldom affilmed with the dangerous disease known as 'nervous prosperity.' With the performer, success and a doubled income mean so much more money to be saved, not spent. In New York, there are three big apartment houses devoted exclusively to vaudeville performers, who can rent from two to six rooms, all furnished and ready for housekeeping, in which they can stay a week or a year. They move in when they reach town, and the lady who loes such remarkable stunts on ... trapeze unconcernedly sets about preparing breakfast before going to rerearsal."

LAX CITY GOVERNMENT.

Berils Encountered by a Worthy Citizen of an Indian Community.

Sir—I should like to bring to sotice of public through widel, scattered columns of your valuable journal a peradventure that overtook my personality whilst taking nocturnal perambulations on the West Moat road in order to caution fellow-citizens against simplements.

multaneous danger.

Whilst wending my way zlong abovesaid thoroughfare in the evening of the 22d ultimo, and pursuing a course as crow flies toward my humble domicile, I was suddenly and instantaneously confronted with monstrous hissing and much confounded in immediate right.

in immediate vicinity.

I first remained sotto voce, and then applying close scrutiny of my double optics to the spot whence proceeded above such disturbance I was much horrified and temporaneously paralyzed to lo! and behold a mighty enormous reptile of cobra-di-capello making

frontal attack.

My pedal appendages being only clothed in wooden sandals, I thereupon immediately took to nether limbs and beat hasty retreat (as stated in war telegrams), or, in other words, made rapid retrograde movement by locomotion of lower shanks, though person-

ally much courageous.

Eshould like to indignantly question—what are newly selected city fathers cogitating that they should not take commensurate steps to relegate such carnivorous animals to limbo oblivion and insure safety of pedestrians and

fortpads?

Please answer me this inscentable question, famous sir? Praying for welfare and increase of fillal bond. I am, I am most obedient sir, your ever chedient servant, Rube Chowdry Bose.

N. B.—If this epistle is consigned to waste-paper basket and no notice

taken of my humble complaint. I shall memoriate in other papers. Brazilian Servants.

Servants in Brazil refuse to sleep in the houses where they are employed, preferring to sleep at their own homes, They are accustomed to leaving work at about seven chelock in the evening. and no amount of urging will induce a servant to return before seven or eight o'clock the following morning. As the baker and the milkman, make their rounds in the early morning, it is the custom to remove a pane of glass from one of the kitchen windows, and through this opening the family supplies are dropped until the leisunsty servant and rives to take charge of the house. New residents are apt to complain of this custom, but they soon make the discovery that acreants in Brazil are as important as our own kitchen monarchs, and the only alternative is to do one's own housekeeping.

Man's Selfishness. On a general survey of all the great-

er qualities men usually claim for themselves that women are on an inferior moral platform. With many protestations women are, perhaps, inclined to admit that some sort of plausible case can be made out for men. But on ene thing women are unanimous. They assert as a self-evident fact which case not be contradicted that men are about inably selfish in little things.—Saturday Review.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS